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STATISTICAL REPORT

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OF THE

DISTRICT OF FUTTEHPORE.

BY

CHARLES WALTER KINLOCH, ESQUIRE, C. S.

JULY 1851.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER

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FROM C. W. KINLOCH, ESQUIRE,
Collector and Magistrate of Futtehpore,

TO J. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to Govt. N. W. P., Agra.

SIR,

In conformity with the instructions communicated in the Memorandum of Government, circulated with your letter No. 4,302, dated 28th of September 1844, I have the honor to submit a Statistical Report upon the District under my charge.

2. I had expected to have submitted this Report at the close of 1848, but an unusual press of official business during that year, and my subsequent absence from India in 1849, have tended to delay the completion of the work until the present time.

3. In treating of the various subjects embraced in the Report, I have endeavoured to follow, as far as possible, the arrangement adopted by Mr. Montgomery in his Report of the District of Cawnpore, and whenever practicable, I have employed Tabular Forms exactly identical with those employed by Mr. Montgomery, in order that the accuracy of the entries made therein, in addition to other means for their verification, might be further tested by a comparison with Returns of a similar description from a neighbouring District.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

FUTTEHPORE,
7th July, 1851.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

REPORT.

	Paras.
Introductory Remarks,.....	1 to 4
Sketch of the Past History of the District, ...	5 to 8
Latitude and Longitude, Present Extent of the District, Aspect, Soils, ...	9 to 13
Principal Products, Prices of Agricultural Produce, Agriculture, its various processes, including the Cultivation of Sugar-cane, ...	14 to 51
Rivers, Streams, Climate, ...	52 to 56
Unhealthy Position of the Town of Futtehpore, objectionable Site of the Civil Station,	57 to 59
Meteorological Register for 1850-51, Distribution of the Population in 1848, ...	60 to 66
Coins, Silver and Copper, current in the District, ...	67
Weights and Measures, Banking Operations, Borrowing and Lending of Money, Mortgages, and Pawns, ...	68 to 89
Manufactures, ...	90 to 94
Magisterial, ...	95 to 133
Jail, ...	134 to 139
Revenue, the Errors of our earlier Administration and the Remedies applied to correct those Errors, ...	140 to 158
Settlement Proceedings, Severity of Mr. Timins' Assessment, Subsequent Revision by Mr. J. Thornton, Satisfactory Working of the Settlement since the Revision by the latter Officer, ...	159 to 175
Receipts and Disbursements of the Government Treasury, Treasury Duties, ...	176 & 177
Stamps, ...	178
Roads, Road Committee, their Operations during the last 10 years, Traffic upon the Grand Trunk Road, Imports and Exports, ...	179 to 185
Education, Revenue Officers. Record Office, Statement of Business transacted in the Collector's Office, ...	186 to 192
Tenures, former and present states of Zemindaree Possession, ...	193 to 208
Abkaree, ...	209 to 215
Judicial, ...	216 to 231
Introductory Remarks regarding the Pergunnahs, ...	232
History of Pergunnah Kora, ...	233 to 250
Ditto ditto Bindkee, ...	251 to 267
Ditto ditto Tuppehjar, ...	268 to 284
Ditto ditto Kooteah-Gooneer, ...	285 to 298
Ditto ditto Futtehpore, ...	299 to 320
Ditto ditto Huswa, ...	321 to 336
Ditto ditto Ghazeepore, ...	337 to 361
Ditto ditto Ayah Sar, ...	362 to 374
Ditto ditto Matour,...	375 to 391
Ditto ditto Ekdillah, ...	392 to 414
Ditto ditto Dhata, ...	415 to 429
Ditto ditto Hutgaon, ...	430 to 461
Ditto ditto Kotlah, ...	462 to 477

APPENDIX.

No.

1. Mr. T. W. Seyers' Report on the Opium Transactions of the Futtehpore District.
2. District Produce Statement.
3. Average Statement of Price Current of Grain, &c., from 1830 to 1850.
4. Statement showing the different kinds of Boats in use on the Ganges and Jumna.
5. List of Joint Magistrates stationed at Bhitorah.
6. Sketch Map of the Thannah Divisions.
7. Statement of Crimes from 1835 to 1849.
8. Statement of Commitments from 1835 to 1849.
9. Statement showing the Time occupied in the Disposal of the Criminal Work from 1846 to 1850.
10. List of Magisterial Officers appointed to the Futtehpore District.
11. Sketch of the Futtehpore Jail.
12. Civil Surgeon's Report.
13. Jumma Wasil-Bakee; or, Account of Demands, Collections and Balances of Land Revenue from 1234 to Khurreef of 1257 Fuslee.
14. Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances of Tuccavee, from 1234 to end of 1850-51.
15. Statement of Receipts on account of Stamps.
16. Statement of Road Fund Receipts and Disbursements, from 1840 to December 1850.
17. Statement of Traffic, &c., on the Grand Trunk Road, from 15th November 1850 to 16th November 1851.
18. Statement of Imports, Exports, and Consumption of the Futtehpore District.
19. Report on the Native Schools of Futtehpore, by W. Muir, Esq., C. S.
20. List of Revenue Officers appointed to the Futtehpore District.

20 (A.) Statement of the Business of the Collectorship for 1849-50.

21. Statement of Receipts on account of Land Revenue and other Collections and the Expenses of the Civil Offices in the Futtehpore District, with Percentage of Charges on Receipts from 1826-27 to 1850-51.
22. Statement showing the Tenures of Estates.
23. Statement showing the Mutations of Landed Property since the Cession.
24. Statement showing the number of Estates held by Mahajuns.
25. Statement showing the average Amount of Land held by each Proprietor and Cultivator and the average Amount of Assessment paid by each Proprietor.
26. Abstract Statement of Public and Private Sales from 1844-45 to 1850-51.
27. Statement of the Number and Names of the different Agricultural Classes, according to the Census taken in 1848.
28. Sketch Map of the Tehseeldaree Divisions.
29. Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances on account of Abkaree, &c., from 1826-27 to 1850-51.
30. Sketch Map of the Moonsiffee Divisions.
31. Detailed Statement of different kinds of Original Suits instituted before the European and Native Judges of Futtehpore, from 1837 to 1849.
32. List of Judges appointed to the Zillah Court of Futtehpore.

REGISTER OF VILLAGES.

Register of Villages in Pergunnah Kora.

Ditto ditto ditto Bindkee.
Ditto ditto ditto Tuppehjar.
Ditto ditto ditto Kooteah-Gooneer.
Ditto ditto ditto Futtehpore.
Ditto ditto ditto Huswa.
Ditto ditto ditto Ghazeepore.

Register of Villages in Pergunnah Ayah Sar.

Ditto ditto ditto Matour.
Ditto ditto ditto Ekdillah.
Ditto ditto ditto Dhata.
Ditto ditto ditto Hutgaon.
Ditto ditto ditto Kotlah.

MAPS.

General District Map.

Map of Thannah Stations.
Ditto Revenue Divisions.
Ditto Moonsiffee Divisions.
Ditto Pergunnah Kora.
Ditto ditto Bindkee.
Ditto ditto Tuppehjar.
Ditto ditto Kooteah-Gooneer.
Ditto ditto Futtehpore.

Map of Pergunnah Huswa.
Ditto ditto Ghazeepore.
Ditto ditto Ayah Sar.
Ditto ditto Matour.
Ditto ditto Ekdillah.
Ditto ditto Dhata.
Ditto ditto Hutgaon.
Ditto ditto Kotlah.

STATISTICAL REPORT

OF THE

DISTRICT OF FUTTEHPORE.

1. The District of Futtehpore is a portion of the large tract of Country which was ceded to the East India Company under the Treaty that was concluded with Saadut Ali Khan, the Nuwab Wuzeer, on the 10th of November 1801, but it was not till twenty-five years after the accession of the present Government that it existed as an independent Zillah. From the cession until 1826, its Pergunnahs were included in the Districts of Allahabad and Cawnpore; the Revenue history of the District, therefore, during the first twenty-five years of our rule, may be considered as forming part of the Revenue history of those Zillahs.

2. But though the Revenue administration of the Futtehpore Pergunnahs, during the first twenty-five years of our rule, was entrusted to an Officer whose ordinary place of residence was distant upwards of 100 miles from many of the Villages of which he had charge, and notwithstanding the inconvenience of such an arrangement would seem to have been felt not only by the people themselves but by the governing power also, as may be gathered from the records of the period * referred to, yet it does not appear that the question of reducing the enormous jurisdictions of the Allahabad and Cawnpore Collectorates was ever seriously contemplated until the year 1825.

3. The necessity, however, for a better supervision in regard to matters of Police, would seem to have become sooner apparent, for by an order of Council dated the 8th of August 1814, it was resolved, with a view to the more effectual suppression of crimes and offences in the lower part of the Dooab, that the office of Register of the Civil Court of the District of Allahabad, be in future established at Futtehpore, and that, in addition to his Civil duties, the Register be invested with the powers of Joint Magistrate throughout the thannahs lying between the Towns of Kurrah and Kora Jehanabad.

4. The records of this office do not afford me the means of furnishing any account of the District, either in regard to its Fiscal or its Police history during the period that its affairs were administered by the Officers of the Allahabad and Cawnpore

* In a letter to the Joint Magistrate of Futtehpore, dated the 9th of June 1816, the Collector of Cawnpore writes as follows:

"It gives me great satisfaction to be able to state, that in consequence of the judicious measures adopted by you in detaching the troops, the whole of the Revenue of Pergunnah Amowlee has been realized with the exception of some balance which is due from the Village of Dehsorah."

Districts, and as a valuable Statistical account of the latter District has already appeared, and as it is not unlikely that a similar account of the Allahabad District may even now be in course of preparation, it appears to me that it would be but a waste of time to enter upon a detailed history of the Futtehpore Pergunnahs during the time they belonged to those Zillahs, more particularly as the whole of my information would require to be drawn from the record offices of those Districts, and in the end would probably prove to be but a recapitulation of matter which had already been treated of in the Statistical accounts of those Zillahs. For the above considerations, therefore, I propose to treat of the Futtehpore District from the period only of its separation from Cawnpore and Allahabad, commencing the account with a brief sketch of its previous condition when it formed part of the dominions of the Nuwab Wuzeer.

5. In 1759, Oude openly threw off its allegiance to the Government of Delhi; in 1765, its independence was formally recognized by the British power. At this period the Oude State comprised the two fertile Provinces of Allahabad and Oude, (the Province of Bareilly was subsequently acquired by the Nuwab Wuzeer in 1779.) In 1775, Benares was ceded to the British Government, and twenty-five years later the whole of the rich Province of Allahabad was also added to the Company's Dominions. This Province, at the period of the cession, comprised within its limits ten Sirkars or Sub-divisions. Out of two of those Sub-divisions, denominated Sirkar Kora and Sirkar Kurrah, was formed, twenty-five years afterwards, the modern District of Futtehpore—Kora contributed four Pergunnahs, and Kurrah nine. The names of the different Pergunnahs are given below :—

From Sirkar Kora.

1. Pergunnah Gooneer.
2. „ Kooteah.
3. „ Kora.
4. „ Kurrumpore Koonar-oorf-Bindkee.

From Sirkar Kurrah.

1. Pergunnah Ainjhee, now called Ghazeepore.
2. „ Ayah Sar.
3. „ Raree, now called Ekdillah.
4. „ Dhata.
5. „ Kotlah.
6. „ Koondah, now called Matour.
7. „ Futtehpore Huswa.
8. „ Hutgaon.
9. „ Huswa.

At the accession of the English Government, these two Sirkars were held in farm by Meer Almas Ali Khan: what amount of Revenue he paid for them it would not be easy to ascertain, as he held large farms besides in other parts of the Oude Territory, and one account was kept for the whole. Five of the above Pergunnahs, *viz.*, Pergunnahs "Futtehpore," "Huswa," "Ghazeepore," "Ayah Sar," and "Matour," were sub-let by him to his adopted son, "Hoosain Bux," and the remainder were rented by "Zain-ool-abadeen Khan."

6. The power of the Nazim within the limits of his jurisdiction was absolute, both as regarded the collection of the Revenue and the administration of the Police. Under

such a system, in which the will of the ruler was the only law, and in which power was used only as an instrument of oppression, it could have excited no surprise to find the country a waste, and its inhabitants sunk in the lowest depths of misery and want. The Amil was required to pay his Revenue into the Government Treasury with undeviating punctuality, and as the Government never permitted the dictates of policy or any other consideration to interfere with the punctual discharge of its own claims, so, in like manner, did the Government lessee never suffer himself to be influenced by any motives of expediency, much less of humanity, in his demands upon the under-farmers; these again oppressed the cultivators, and whether the season was favorable, or whether it was unfavorable, the system of exaction only ceased when there was nothing left to wring from the groans of the ruined peasantry.

7. Under such a form of Government, there could be no security for person or property, and there was none. The Police existed in name only; persons, it was true, were nominated by the Nazim for the suppression of crime and for the administration of justice, but there was no regular system established for their guidance, no general principles inculcated, no rules prescribed, whereby they were to regulate their proceedings: each Officer, whether Foujdar or Kotwal, was tacitly suffered to follow the bent of his own inclination in the exercise of the authority that was delegated to him; it followed therefore, as a matter of course, that there was scarcely a crime, however atrocious,—scarcely an offence, however daring, which was not susceptible of adjustment through the medium of a bribe.

8. The above is no imaginary picture of the state of the country before the cession. Men are yet alive in almost every Village of this District who can bear testimony to its truth, and the earlier records of our Criminal Courts confirm the fact that previous to our rule there existed no check whatever to the commission of crime, and that the majesty of justice was degraded in being made an instrument only for the basest corruption and the most barefaced perjuries. The closer intercourse which the Treaty of 1801 tended to produce between our own Government and that of Oude, promised for a time to be of infinite advantage to the latter State, and had the successors of Saadut Ali Khan possessed the will or the power to imitate the example of that enlightened prince, we should not now have to deplore the complete anarchy which still characterizes the government of the Oude dominions.

9. The District of Futtehpore is situated between the 25th and 26th degrees of North latitude, and the 80th and 82nd parallels of East longitude. It is bounded on the North by the Ganges, on the South by the Jumna, on the East by the District of Allahabad, and on the West by the District of Cawnpore. It is 62½ miles in length and has an average breath of 25 miles, and it contains a superficial area of 1,553 square miles.

10. The aspect of the country is a level plain, interspersed with groves of the Mango and Mowah, the intervening spaces being filled with luxuriant grain crops and other products of the District. Towards the Jumna the vegetation is less rich, and the soil less productive. In this part of the District, large beds of Kunkur are of frequent occurrence, breaking the country into ravines, through which the accumulated water of the rainy season steadily makes its way, till it finds an outlet in the clear blue stream of the Jumna.

11. Extensive plains of *Oosur*, or waste land, are constantly met with in different parts of the District. These contain a large quantity of salt, carbonate and sulphate of soda, and nitrate of potash, and are useless therefore for purposes of cultivation; the only account to which the soil is turned is in the preparation of Saltpetre and the commoner kinds of salt.

12. The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in those parts where that rich sandy loam is found which forms so characteristic a feature in the surface-soil of this part of the country; from this soil the most luxuriant crops of Wheat and Barley are raised year after year. It is towards the close of February, before the Rubbee crops have attained maturity, that the District appears to the greatest advantage;—the aspect of the country at this time is marked by features of considerable natural beauty; the landscape, studded as it is with luxuriant mango groves, and covered on all sides with the richest crops, resembles one vast garden, upon which the rays of a tropical sun fall only with fertilizing effect, and over which the mild West wind passes only to ripen and mature.

13. There are several varieties of soil in the District, an account of which will be found below; the prevailing soil is the one called Seegoond:—

Statement of Soils.

No.	Name of Soil.	Colour of Soil.	Nature of Soil.
1.	Mutiyar, ..	Black, ..	This description of soil is chiefly found in the vicinity of the Jumna and Ganges; an average fall of rain penetrates to the depth of 4 inches; the earth is hard and clayey. This soil produces luxuriant crops of Wheat, Jowar, and Cotton.
2.	Domut, ..	Dark sandy loam, ..	The nature of this soil corresponds pretty closely with that of the Mutiyar, save that it is less clayey in its character, and has a mixture of sand in it. It is found near the rivers and also in the "oopoohar" lands. Rice crops are raised from it first, and afterwards gram is sown; both crops are produced of the finest description.
3.	Gobrah, ..	Black and white loam,	Is inferior to Mutiyar and Domut, and is softer and drier than those soils. It retains moisture to a less degree than the above. This mittee is not common; it is usually found in the vicinity of rivers.
4.	Rankur,, ..	Yellowish red soil, ..	There is a large proportion of kunkur in this soil, and it is consequently very hard. It is occasionally met with near the banks of rivers. Moth and Jowar are chiefly raised from it. It dries rapidly after rain, and is by no means a fertile soil.
5.	Seegoond, ..	Whitish soil,	This mittee is soft, and rain penetrates to the depth of six inches. It is a very prevalent soil in this district. The finest Rubbee crops are raised from it, particularly "Birra" (Barley Peas.)
6.	Pundoah, ..	Palish yellow, ..	This mittee is not unlike Seegoond, but inferior to it. Good Rubbee crops, however, are grown upon it.
7.	Burooah, ..	Yellowish white, ..	There is a good deal of sand in this soil. Rain penetrates to the depth of 9 inches, but it very quickly dries. Bajra is chiefly grown from this soil.
8.	Brejure, ..	White and red, ..	This mittee is excessively hard: there is no harder known. It is mostly found near tanks and jheels; if it be inundated with water, the water rarely affects it below the depth of 4 inches. This land is ploughed with great difficulty. Rice is the only grain grown upon this kind of soil.
9.	Kupsa or Kaber, ..	White or black, ..	This soil cracks a good deal in the dry weather. A kind of coarse Rice is only sown on it.
10.	Bhoor or Bhoonda,	Whitish yellow, ..	This is a sandy soil, on which Moth, Bajra, and Jowar are cultivated, but the produce is small.
11.	Hada Beejur,	Blackish, ..	This is a hard soil, and it is only when there is a good deal of rain that it is cultivated, and then with Rice only.

14. The principal products are Rice, Cotton, Wheat, Barley and Gram, Birra (Barley and Peas), Jowar, Bajra, and Sugar-cane.

15. There are no less than twenty-one different kinds of Rice cultivated, five of which, known under the general term of "Shalee Khoord," are cut early in September, thus leaving the land available for a second or a Rubbee crop. These lands are called "Dofuslah," and the finest Wheat and other Rubbee crops are annually raised from them. The other fifteen kinds of Rice, termed "Shalee Kulan," are of a more valuable description, and do not come to maturity until October and November.

16. Not less than 36,847 acres of land are annually cultivated with Rice, which, at an average of 10 maunds per acre, would yield 3,68,470 maunds as the gross annual produce of the rice cultivation of the district. Cotton, of which a large quantity is annually grown, is found in the greatest luxuriance in the neighbourhood of the Jumna. Sugar-cane is only met with in the better description of villages, and Indigo is almost unknown.

17. The cultivation of Opium had already been introduced into this part of the country before the formation of the Futtehpore Zillah. The management of the department was intrusted to the Revenue Collector, who, as Deputy Agent, received a salary of 200 Rupees a month and a certain percentage on the produce. The Opium operations, during the first ten years after its first introduction, were not encouraging. The Collectors found great difficulty in inducing parties to undertake the cultivation of the plant. Much of this unwillingness was doubtless attributable to the well-known dislike of the natives to innovation in any shape, to their dislike to enter upon an occupation of which they had no previous experience, and which would involve a departure from the particular mode of life to which they had hitherto been accustomed. After making every allowance, however, for the above causes, we must still seek for something further in explanation of the want of success that attended the earlier Poppy operations in this District. The great mistake was in imposing upon the Collector, already overburdened with the work of his own office, the supervision of a department to which he had not the leisure to attend. The natural consequence of this arrangement was that the department in question was neglected, and everything connected with it left in the hands of the gomashtahs, who availed themselves largely of the opportunity, thus afforded them, to plunder both their employers and the unfortunate Assamees. At length the necessity of a separate European supervision forced itself upon the Government, and in 1836 an Officer was nominated to the charge of the department under the designation of Sub-Agent. The wisdom of the measure has shown itself in the gradual advance of the cultivation, from 4,495 beegahs in 1834-35 to 6,237 in 1849-50.

18. Mr. Seyers, the present Sub-Agent, has obligingly favored me with a very interesting account of the Opium transactions from 1826 down to the present time. The Report will be found in the Appendix,* and I avail myself of the present opportunity to offer to this intelligent Officer my best acknowledgments for the valuable paper he has so kindly placed at my disposal.

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* Appendix No. I.

19. A Statement will be found in the Appendix,* showing the quantity of land under each kind of crop in 1839 when the whole District came under measurement, preparatory to the revision of settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833. There was no estimate made at the time of settlement of the produce per acre of the different kinds of crops. This omission I have now supplied, but it has been a work of considerable labor. In estimating the produce per acre, regard has been paid not only to the description of the soil and the facilities that exist for irrigating it, but the character and caste and circumstances of the cultivator have been also considered, as likewise all other such points as might be deemed likely to exercise an influence on the cultivation of the land.

20. The value of the produce of each Pergunnah has been estimated on the average rates which have ruled in the several Pergunnahs during the three years, 1847-48, 1848-49, and 1849-50. An abstract of this Statement is given below :—

KHURREEF CROP.

	Joar (Holcus Sorghum.)	Bajra (Holcus Spicatus.)	Mukaee (Zea-maize.)	Oord (Phaseolus Max.)	Murooa, (Cynosorus, Coracanus,) Kakoon, (Panicum Italicum,) Sawan, (Panicum Miliaceum.)	Moong.	Moth.	Kodow, (Paspalum Frumentaceum.)
Acres, ...	1,04,887	25,482	..	6,719	2,421	135	6,586	313
Estimated Value, Rs.	7,78,486	1,86,267	..	67,403	14,861	5,654	29,517	1,770

	Paddy, (Oryza Sativa.)	Singhara.	Til.	Paun.	Sugar-cane.	Kuch'heeana or Vegetables.	Indigo Seed.	Cotton.
Acres, ...	36,847	341	..	20	7,554	1,382	522	45,689
Estimated Value, Rs.	6,06,615	9,116	1,10,429	18,704	4,87,229	15,481	6,525	7,86,436

	Hemp.	Indigo.	Total Khurreef.
Acres, ...	1,884	951	2,41,733
Estimated Value, Rs.	13,644	11,630	31,49,776

* Appendix No. II.

RUBBEE CROP.

	Wheat (Triticum Sativum.)	Gram (Glycine Tomentosa.)	Barley (Hordeum Vulgare.)	Goojnee (Wheat and Barley mixed.)	Urhur (Cytisus Cajan.)	Peas (Pisum Sativum.)	Chinwa (Panicum Miliaceum.)	Tobacco.	Opium.
Acres, ...	77,769	32,681	63,890	8,123	4,824	1,443	205	754	1,890
Estimated Value, Rs.	11,07,634	3,11,429	4,88,619	99,842	2,46,393	13,617	1,471	44,041	1,85,349

	Sursun.	Musk and Watermelons.	Koosoom.	Kuch'heeana or Vegetables.	Burra, or Gram and Barley.	Musoor.	Ulsee.	Total Rubbee.	Grand Total of Khurreef and Rubbee
Acres, ...	....	797	19	270	81,449	466	8	2,74,598	5,16,331
Estimated Value, Rs.	1,67,926	10,539	675	4,052	8,99,803	3,638	18,662	36,03,695	67,53,471

21. In the Appendix* will be found a Table showing the prices of every description of agricultural produce from the year 1830 down to the present time.

22. Mr. Montgomery, in his Report upon the Statistics of Cawnpore, has furnished a Statement of the probable expense of cultivating a farm of 13 beegahs, and the estimated produce and profits arising therefrom. A similar Statement has, by my direction, been prepared by each of the tehseeldars of this district. The statement given below is the average of the Returns received from the six tehseeldaries. It is reckoned that a farm of the above size can be worked by a single plough and a pair of serviceable bullocks, and the object of the Statement is to show how the land may be turned to the best account by an industrious agriculturist.

* Appendix No. III.

Statement showing the Expenses attending the Cultivation of THIRTEEN*

KHURREEF HARVEST.

Quantity of Land.	Description of Crop.	Produce. Quantity.		Produce. Price.		Expenses.		Profit.
Beegahs.			Mds. Sr. C.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Cotton, ..	.. .. ..	0 29 8	8 3 1	Rent, ...		3 1 4	
		Urhur, ...	1 5 2	1 0 6	Cleaning, ..		1 0 11	
		Oord, ...	0 23 11	0 14 6	Seed, ...		0 3 3	
		Benoula, ..	1 25 4	1 0 11	Ploughing, ..		0 7 9	
		Castor Oil Seed, .	0 17 4	0 9 11	Weeding, ..		1 0 11	
		Koroe, ...	Nos. 148	0 6 6				
		Karee, ...	Bundles 18	0 6 4				
				12 9 9			5 14 2	6 11 7
3	Jooar, ..	.. .. ..	12 3 6	13 5 3	Rent, ...		7 5 0	
		Oord, ...	2 20 3	4 0 5	Ploughing, ..		1 0 9	
		Urhur, ...	4 9 4	3 12 8	Weeding, ..		0 14 11	
		Til, ...	0 35 3	1 10 11	Seed, ...		0 7 7	
		Hemp, ...	0 10 1	1 10 8	Cleaning, ..		0 10 0	
		Kurrub, ...	Bs. 144	3 13 4	Cutting Crops,		0 14 5	
		Kuree, ...	„ 47	1 5 0				
				29 10 3			11 4 8	18 5 7
1	Bajra, ..	.. .. ..	3 10 13	3 10 9	Rent, ...		2 1 4	
		Moong, ...	0 22 13	0 12 8	Ploughing, ..		0 6 11	
		Til, ...	0 6 3	0 5 2	Seed, ...		0 2 1	
					Weeding, ..		0 4 10	
					Cleaning, ..		0 3 6	
					Cutting Crops,		0 0 11	
				4 12 7			3 3 7	1 9 0
1	Sugar-cane,	Goor, ...	9 24 9	29 5 5	Rent, ...		3 9 4	
		Castor Oil Seed, .	0 25 6	0 14 5	Ploughing, ..		3 2 11	
		Koroe, ...	Nos. 175	0 9 3	Seed, ...		2 1 10	
					Irrigation, ..		4 6 4	
					Weeding, ..		0 6 0	
					Cleaning, ..		0 13 9	
					Cutting Crops,		1 6 4	
					Hire of Iron Utensil and Koloo, ..		1 0 11	
					Firewood, ..		0 12 6	
					Workmen, ..		1 11 5	
				30 13 1			19 7 4	11 5 9
1	Dhan, .. 2nd or Rubbee Crop,	.. .. ..	7 8 5	7 9 2	Rent, ...		3 2 8	
		.. .. ..	3 16 11	3 13 5	Cleaning, ..		0 8 4	
		Pyaul, ...	Bundles 12	0 7 11	Seed, ...		0 9 10	
					Irrigation, ..		0 15 1	
					Ploughing, ..		0 11 2	
					Weeding, ..		0 11 4	
					Cutting Crops,		0 6 0	
				11 14 6			7 0 5	4 14 1
7				89 12 2			46 14 2	42 14 0

Summary.

* *Beegah*, 13	Rent, ...	34	13	8	*Profits.*
	Other Expenditure,	42	0	0	65 6 2
		76	13	9	

N. B.—The Futtehpore beegah contains 17,424 square feet.

Beegahs of Land, and the Estimated Produce and Profit.

Rubree Harvest.														
Quantity of Land.	Description of Crop.	Produce.							Expenses.				Profit.		
		Quantity.				Price.									
Beegahs.			Mds.	Sr.	C.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
2	Wheat, ..	.. .. ..	10	38	5	15	12	4	Rent, ...	6	8	0			
		Bhoosa, ...	14	0	0	2	8	0	Seed and Labourers,	1	13	1			
		Sursoun, ...	0	34	8	1	3	6	Ploughing, ..	1	13	7			
									Irrigation, ..	1	5	11			
									Cleaning, ..	0	7	8			
									Weeding, ..	0	8	0			
									Cutting Crops,	0	9	3			
						19	7	10		13	1	6	6	6	4
3	Barley, ..	.. .. ..	18	0	0	19	10	5	Rent, ...	7	2	0			
		Bhoosa, ...	22	20	0	5	4	10	Seed and Labourers,	1	15	7			
		Sursoun, ...	1	9	4	1	11	4	Ploughing, ..	1	15	5			
		Ulsee, ...	0	28	4	0	9	1	Irrigation, ..	1	5	7			
									Cleaning, ..	0	10	8			
									Weeding, ..	0	13	2			
						27	3	8		13	14	5	13	5	3
1	Gram, ..	.. .. ..	4	1	10	4	9	6	Rent, ...	1	14	0			
		Bhoosa, ...	4	3	6	0	15	1	Seed and Labourers,	0	7	6			
		Ulsee, ...	0	7	1	0	3	8	Ploughing, ..	0	4	11			
									Cleaning, ..	0	4	0			
									Cutting Crops,	0	3	3			
						5	12	3		3	1	8	2	10	7
6						52	7	9		30	1	7	22	6	2

23. By the month of Jeyt, (June) the country on all sides is clear of cultivation. The agriculturist now proceeds to prepare his fields for the ensuing year's cultivation; his first step is to manure it. It is the practice for the Zemindars and Assamees of a village to collect in one spot in or near their village the dung of the village cattle, the decayed leaves of the neighbourhood, the sweepings of the houses, and whatever else is capable of being turned to account for the purpose of manure. The spot where the manure is collected is called "guhree" or "ghoora." The manure when acted upon by the sun and rain becomes quite black, and in this state it is called "pâns." It is taken to the field in the month of June, but with the exception of land intended for rice cultivation, which is manured every year, it is not customary to manure other lands more than once in two years. About 100 maunds of "pâns" is required to manure one beegah. The manure is distributed in heaps in different parts of the field, and is left to spread of itself, which it does so soon as the heavy rain sets in. The only item of expense attending manuring is the labour for the conveyance of the manure to the field, for it very rarely happens that a cultivator has to purchase manure.

24. Two labourers will manure one beegah of land in a day. Men are hired for the purpose from the month of Assar (July), and are paid at the rate of two Rupees a month. The cost of manuring land, therefore, falls at the rate of about two Annas a beegah. In addition to his two Annas the labourer receives also, in the shape of "jeorah," 1½ seer of grain, usually Birra or Jowar.

25. But should it so happen that a cultivator has no manure of his own, neither a cart nor bullocks to convey it to his field, he then buys what manure he may require, and hires a cart or carts to take it to the ground. From 80 to 100 maunds is the quantity required for one beegah, and this quantity can be conveyed on four carts. For each cart load that he may use the Assamee pays two Annas, and eight Annas for cart hire.

26. It takes two labourers to convey 80 maunds of manure from the village to the field, and each man receives one Anna for his day's labour. The account, therefore, will stand as below:—

Cost of manure for 1 beegah,	8	Annas.	
Cost of cart and bullocks,	8	„	
Labour,	2	„	
Total, Rupee	1	2	0

27. Another and very common mode of manuring land is by driving a flock of goats and sheep into a field and keeping it there during an entire night. It is usual to put the flock into the field in the evening and allow it to remain there until the first watch of the following day; this system, however, does not answer so well as manuring in the ordinary way with "pâns." One thousand sheep and goats are considered to form a complete flock, but the flocks in this part of the country seldom number more than 300, but this number suffices to manure one beegah of land. The price paid for manuring by this process is at the rate of five Annas and four Pies for each time the flock may be use. It is not usual to manure the same field by "pâns" and by this mode also, except the land be Sugar-cane.

28. After the land is manured, the field is ready for ploughing, and the Assamee only awaits a sufficient fall of rain to set his plough at work. If he have his own plough and bullocks, his only expense will be the labour of the man who tends the bullocks, which will cost him one Anna a day. If he should have to hire a plough and bullocks, the cost of the same and for labour will be at the rate of four Annas *per diem*.

29. The subjoined Table shows the number of times that each description of field is ploughed, as also the expense attending the process, both when the cultivator has his own plough and bullocks, and when he has not. One plough with a pair of serviceable bullocks will plough a beegah of land in the course of a day.

Statement showing the Number of Times each description of Field is Ploughed and Cost of the same.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Name of Grain or article of Produce.	How many Times ploughed.	Expense of Ploughing. If Plough and Bullocks belong to the Assamee.	Expense of Ploughing. If Plough and Bullocks are hired.	Remarks.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Cotton and Hemp,.. ..	Once, ..	0 0 6	0 2 0	Urhur is rarely separately sown, when it is, one ploughing suffices.
Mukkra, .. Kakoon, .. Sawan,.. .. Mash, ... Moong ... .. Moth, ...	Twice, ..	0 1 0	0 4 0	
Bajra, ...	5 times,..	0 2 6	0 10 0	
Dhan, ...	6 times,..	0 3 0	0 12 0	
Gram, ... Peas, ...	4 times,..	0 2 0	0 8 0	
Wheat,.. .. Birra, ... Barley,... ..	12 times,.	0 6 0	1 8 0	These fields are ploughed more than any others, never less than 8, and sometimes as often as 32 times. A common test for determining whether a field has been sufficiently ploughed is to drop a ghurrah full of water upon the ground, if it does not break, the field is ready to receive the seed.
Sugar-cane.				
Til, ... Surson,... .. Ulsee, ... Urhur,. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	These grains are seldom or never separately sown. Til and Urhur are usually sown along with Jowar, Bajra and Surson and Ulsee are commonly sown along with Wheat, Birra, or Gram.

30. The next step that the agriculturist takes is to pulverize the ground by means of the "puhta." The "puhta" is simply a plank of wood which is drawn over the field either by bullocks or by manual labour, in order to pound the clods of earth into which the land has already been broken by the plough. In either case it is usual for one

man to stand upon the plank to indicate the direction the "puhta" should take, and to assist by his weight in pulverizing the clods over which the "puhta" has to pass.

31. The "puhta" is not employed for Rice cultivation, but in the case of every other Khurreef product it is employed at least twice.

32. As regards the Rubbee lands, when the rains have ceased, as they usually do in the month of Kowar (October), the practice is, after the first ploughing, to pass the "puhta" four times consecutively over the field, and once again after each subsequent ploughing; and when Wheat and Birra fields are ready for seed, it is a common practice to run the "puhta" eight or ten times over the land; and a good agriculturist will not sow until the ground is perfectly pulverized by means of this process. Of course the number of times a field may require to undergo the process will depend upon the character of the soil, whether it be hard or otherwise. The average number of times that a Rubbee khet requires the "puhta" is ten. It is a sure test that a field has been properly pounded when one can no longer trace the print of the bullocks' hoof in the earth.

33. After the seed is sown, recourse is again had to the "puhta" from two to four times, according to the state of the ground. The general practice is to employ upon each "puhta" four bullocks and two labourers, and occasionally only two bullocks and one labourer. In the former case, twenty beegahs can be prepared daily without difficulty. According to the usual rate of remuneration, if the "puhta" and bullocks belong to the owner of the field, the cost on one beegah of land would be 1¼ pies; and if the "puhta" and bullocks be hired, the cost per beegah would fall at the rate of 4¾ pies.

34. The subjoined statement shows the expense attending the "puhta" process, and the number of times it is usual to have recourse to it previous to sowing the grain of both harvests :—

Statement showing the Number of Times the Puhta is employed, and Cost attending the Process.

Name of Grain or Produce.	How many Times the Puhta is used.	The Expense attending the Process per Beegah.		Remarks.
		Cost of Labour.	Cost of Puhta, including Labour.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Cotton, ...	Once, ..	0 0 1¼	0 0 4¾	In these fields, after the seed is sown, it is usual to have recourse to the "puhta" once; it is not the practice to employ it before sowing, because all these grains are sown in the beginning of the rains, when the ground is quite moist.
Jowar, ...				
Bajra, ...				
Mukkra, ..				
Kakoon, ..				
Sawan, ...				
Moth, ...				
Moong, ..				
Rice, ...	18 times, ..	0 1 10⅛	0 7 1½	When Rice lands are required for a second or Rubbee crop, the "puhta" is constantly needed to remove the strong coarse grass which springs up along with the Khurreef crop; when no second crop is sown, the "puhta" is never employed.
Gram and Peas, ..	4 times, ..	0 0 5	0 1 7	

Name of Grain or Produce.	How many Times the Puhta is used.	The Expense attending the Process per Beegah.		Remarks.
		Cost of Labour.	Cost of Puhta, including Labour.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Wheat,.. ..	30 times,..	0 3 1½	0 11 10½	In these fields, both the plough and the "puhta" are used very freely. From July to September the plough is constantly at work, and when the rains are over, the plough again sets to work, after which the "puhta" is freely employed to smooth and level the field. The "puhta" is not needed in the Turee lands near the Ganges and Jumna. These grains are not sown separately.
Birra, ...				
Barley,.. ..				
Til.				
Surson.				
Ulsee.				
Urhur.				
Sugar-cane.				

35. The next step is to commit the seed to the ground. The custom, as regards the Khurreef sowings, is to throw the seed from the hand on all four sides, and then to pass the plough over it. In the villages on the banks of the river it is not usual to plough before sowing. Fallow land is first ploughed, then sown, and then ploughed again, and this is the custom in the Ooperhar land also. One labourer, one plough, and two bullocks suffice for sowing the Khurreef grains, but for the Rubbee sowings, one plough, two bullocks, and two labourers are usually employed,—one man to guide the plough, and the other to sow the seed; it is not unusual, however, for one man to do both duties. Two beegahs are easily sown with one plough and two bullocks.

36. If the plough and bullocks should belong to the cultivator, his sole expense will be one labourer to assist him; for this labourer he has to pay, in the Khurreef, 6 pies per beegah; and if he should have to hire a plough and bullocks also, the expense will fall at the rate of two annas per beegah. In the Rubbee, if the cultivator have his own plough and cattle, his only expense will be one anna for a labourer per beegah; and if he should have to hire, the total expense to him would be two annas a beegah.

37. I annex a Statement showing the quantity of seed of the different kinds of produce required for the cultivation of one beegah of land, as also the expense attending the sowing of the same, including cost of seed:—

Statement showing the Quantity of Seed required for each description of Field, and its Cost.

Name of Article or Produce.	Expenditure of Seed, with its Cost per Beegah.				Labour employed, including Plough and Bullocks.		Remarks.
	Quantity of Seed.		Price of Seed.		Labour for each Beegah.	Hire of Plough and Bullocks.	
	Srs. Chts.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Cotton, ..	Mash,..	0 4	0 0 3				
	Til, ..	0 2	0 0 1				
	Binowla,	3 0	0 0 9		.. .. ..	.. .. ..	The several articles noted in column 2, are usually sown along with Cotton.
	Urhur,...	0 8	0 0 3				
	Rendee,	0 0	0 0 6				
Total, ..			0 1 10		0 0 6	0 2 0	
Hemp, ..		20 0	0 8 0		0 0 6	0 2 0	This article is chiefly cultivated by persons of the Mullah caste, in the neighbourhood of rivers.
Jowar, ..	Roonjha,	0 2	0 0 1¾				
	Urhur,...	1 0	0 0 6				
	Hemp,...	0 2	0 0 1¾				
	Jowar,...	1 0	0 0 8				
	Til, ...	0 2	0 0 1				
	Mash,..	0 8	0 0 6				
Total, ..			0 2 0½		0 0 6	0 2 0	
Bajra, ..	Moong,..	0 8	0 0 4				
	Bajra,..	1 0	0 0 8				
	Urhur,...	0 12	0 0 4½				
	Til, ..	0 2	0 0 1				
Total, ..			0 1 5½		0 0 6	0 2 0	
Rice, ..		10 0	0 5 4		0 0 6	0 2 0	After this is cut, some one or more Rubbee grain is sown. These fields are called "Do Fusilah."
Gram, ..	Ulsee,..	0 8	0 0 4½				
	Gram,..	10 0	0 3 9½				
	Sursou,	0 4	0 0 1½				
Total, ..			0 4 3½		0 1 0	0 2 0	
Wheat, ..	Wheat,..	20 0	0 11 0½				
	Surson,	0 4	0 0 1½				
Total, ..			0 11 2		0 1 0	0 2 0	
Birra, ..	Ulsee,..	0 8	0 0 4½				
	Birra, ..	20 0	0 7 6		.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Barley, Gram, and Peas when sown together are called Birra or Bajra.
	Surson,	0 4	0 0 1½				
Total, ..			0 8 0		0 1 0	0 2 0	

Name of Article or Produce.	Expenditure of Seed, with its Cost per Beegah.		Labour employed, including Plough and Bullocks.		Remarks.
	Quantity of Seed.	Price of Seed.	Labour for each Beegah.	Hire of Plough and Bullocks.	
	Srs. Chts.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Mukkra, ..	4 0	0 0 3	0 0 6	0 2 0	This grain is not common: it is cut in time for a second or Rubbee crop.
Kakoon, ..	6 6	0 0 4½	0 0 6	0 2 0	As preceding one.
Moong, and Moth, ..	1 8	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 2 0	
Til, .. Surson, .. Ulsee, .. Urhur, ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	These articles are always sown with other grains.
Mash, ..	0 8	0 1 6	0 0 6	0 2 0	This grain is not often sown separately.
Sugar-cane.	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	This is treated of separately in paras. 50 and 51.

38. When the Khurreef crops have attained the height of about 6 inches, it is usual to commence weeding; the common "koorpee" is used for the occasion;—but Jowar and Bajra are allowed to attain the height of 1½ hath (2¼ feet:) the plough is then passed over the field, and in this way the weeds are eradicated. This process is called by the villagers "dundahree." There is no rule in regard to weeding Rubbee cultivation, as in consequence of the frequent ploughing which the Rubbee lands undergo, and the absence of continued rain during the cold season, the same necessity does not exist for weeding as is the case with the Khurreef. It is calculated that five men will weed one beegah in one day; the remuneration to each labourer is 2 pysa and 4 chittacks of churbun, or, if paid entirely in kind, 1½ seer pukka weight of grain, and 4 chittacks of churbun. The latter is the more common mode of remuneration. The average cost of weeding one beegah is 4 annas and 2 pies.

39. A Statement is given below which shows the cost of weeding a beegah of land.—

Statement showing the Cost attending the Process of Weeding.

Name of Cultivation.	Number of Times weeded.	Cost of Weeding one Beegah at the rate of 4 Annas 2 Pies per each Weeding.	Remarks.
		Rs. As. P.	
Cotton, ..	3 times, ..	0 12 6	The weeds are very quickly extracted.
Jowar, .. Bajra, ..	Once, ..	0 4 2	After weeding, it is usual to pass the plough over this land.
Rice, ...	Twice, ..	0 8 4	The description called Beear is weeded three times; the Usairah is weeded only once. The average of the two is noted in column 3 of the Statement.
Hemp,.. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	This field is never weeded; it grows more rapidly than any product we know of.
Mukkra, ..	Once, ..	0 4 2	
Kakoon, ..	Once, ..	0 4 2	
Moth, ...	Once, ..	0 4 2	
Moong, .. Mash, ..	Once, .	0 4 2	
Sugar-cane.			

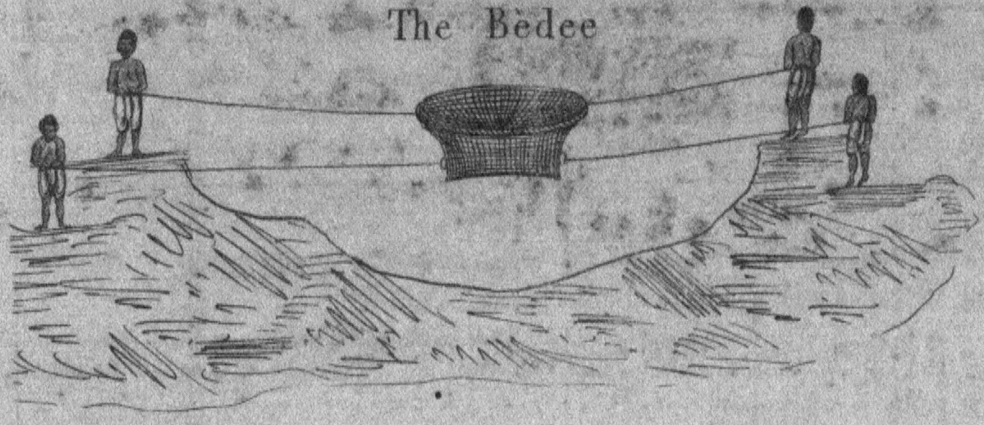
40. There are three modes of artificial irrigation in use among the agricultural classes of this District—

1st,—By the Bedee.
2nd,—By the Doogla.
3rd,—By the Poor.

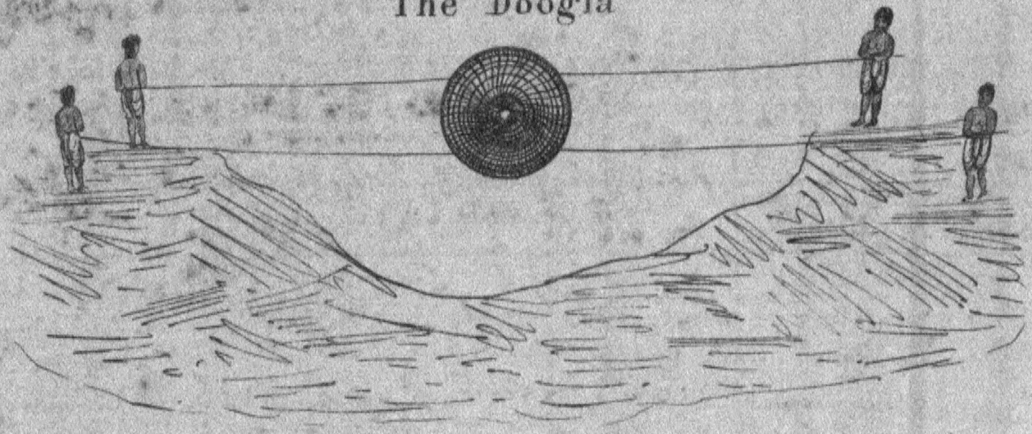
The first two modes are employed when the water is to be drawn from tanks or ponds, the last mode when well water is used; both the Bedee and the Doogla are a

kind of basket made from the common bamboo, and the annexed rough sketch may serve perhaps to show their form and use.

The Bedee



The Doogla



The Bedee holds on an average,	20 seers of water.
The Doogla, ...	30 seers of water.
And the Poor, ...	40 seers of water.

41. It requires eight men to work one Bedee. The men are divided into two parties of four each, which relieve each other every half hour. Two ropes are attached to either end of the basket, two men having charge of one end and two of the other. If the spot upon which the water is collected should be on a level with the field required to be irrigated, one Bedee usually suffices; if otherwise, one, two, or even more Bedees are necessary to transport the water to the field. The channel by which the water is conveyed from Bedee to Bedee is termed a Nadha. One Bedee will convey water to a distance of 200 feet, and will irrigate six beegahs of Rubbee or four beegahs of Rice land.

42. The practice is for the labourers to commence work at midnight, and continue until sunset of the day following. The rate of remuneration which each man receives is three pukka pice and a quarter seer of parched grain.

43. The Doogla is worked in precisely the same manner as the Bedee, and is attended with the same expense.

44. The Poor is worked by bullocks, and is applicable to well irrigation only. Three men and a pair of bullocks are employed on each Poor. One of the men drives the bullocks, a second attends to the chursah or water-skin, and the third conducts the water to the field or portion of land required to be irrigated. It is calculated that six biswas can be irrigated from one Poor in the course of a day. The usual rate of remuneration to a labourer of this description is two pice and a quarter seer of churbun *per diem*, or if paid in kind, one and half seers of grain and a quarter seer of churbun, (parched grain).

45. The diameter of the water-skin ranges from 5½ to 7½ balusht. The village people reckon one balusht as equal to a ghurrah of water of the ordinary size, and the ghurra they consider capable of holding six seers of water. A skin of the average size, therefore, will be found to hold about forty seers of water. Lands irrigated artificially are called "Seecharo," and unirrigated "Useench."

46. The only Khurreef products that are artificially irrigated are Rice and Sugar-cane. The only Rubbee product that is not artifically irrigated is Gram. The custom is first to use up any tank or pond water that may be available, and then to have recourse to well irrigation once or twice.

47. The following statement shows the cost of irrigating one beegah of land, by either or by all of the above processes:—

Statement showing the Cost of Irrigating one Beegah by the Bedee, Doogla, and Poor.

Name of Grain.	How many Times irrigated.	Cost of irrigating one Beegah by means of Doogla or Bedee.	Cost per Beegah in which both the Doogla and the Poor have been employed.				Total Cost.	Average Cost per Beegah, taking one Season with another.
			Cost of irrigating by the Doogla or by the Bedee.		Cost of irrigating by the Poor or Well.			
			Number of Times irrigated.	Cost.	Number of Times irrigated.	Cost.		
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice, ...	6 times, at the rate of 2 as. 4 p. each time, ..	0 14 0	4 times, at the rate of 2 as. 4 p. for each time, ..	0 9 4	Twice, at the rate of 11 as. 3 p. for each time, ...	1 6 6	1 15 10	1 6 11
Wheat, ...	3 times, at the rate of 1 a. 6¾ p. each time, ..	0 4 8½	Twice, at the rate of 1 a. 6¾ p. for each time, ..	0 3 1½	Once, at the rate of 7 as. 6 p. each time, ..	0 7 6	0 10 7½	0 7 8
Birra, ...	Twice, at the rate of 1 a. 6¾ p. each time, ...	0 3 1½	Once, at the rate of 1 a. 6¾ p. ...	0 1 6¾	Once, at the rate of 7 as. 6 p. each time, ..	0 7 6	0 0 0¾	0 6 1

48. Every kind of Khurreef produce except Urhur, which is cut along with the Rubbee harvest, is cut by the month of Poos (January), and every kind of Rubbee produce is cut by the month of May; the only remaining process is to thrash and store the grain. This process is much less expensive in the Khurreef than in the Rubbee harvest.

49. The subjoined Table will show the expense which usually attends the process in both seasons:—

Statement showing the Cost of Cutting and Thrashing the Crops on one Beegah of Land.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Name of Produce.	Labour employed on Cutting and Thrashing one Beegah.	Rate of Remuneration to each Labourer.	Cost of Labour per Beegah.	Remarks.
			Rs. As. P.	
Cotton,..	40 Persons, ..	Two chittacks in every seer of Cotton gathered, ...	2 1 4	If in the early part of the season there has been the average fall of rain, then the Cotton is ready for gathering by the middle of December, but if the rains should have been scanty, the Cotton is not gathered in such case until February. The usual practice is to gather the Cotton on every 4th day; two labourers will gather the Cotton of one beegah of land; and if the average number of gatherings on one beegah be assumed at 20, then it will require 40 labourers to gather the Cotton of one beegah, and the expense will be per beegah what is noted in column 4. It is never the practice to pay for this description of labour in money, but I have thought it proper to estimate the remuneration, in order that some idea might be formed of the actual cost attending the process.
			As. P.	
Jowar,..	5 Persons as follows,—4 in cutting, 1 in thrashing, ..	Usually 1½ seer of Grain, 5 Poolahs and occasionally 2 pysa in money, ..	Cutting,.. 3 8 Thrashing, 0 10	Four labourers will cut one beegah in one day, and one labourer will thrash it.
			Total,.. 4 6	
			As. P.	
Bajra, ..	5 Persons, ..	To those who cut 1 Poolah out of every 21, to those who thrash 1½ seer of Grain, money is occasionally given at the rate of 10 pies, ...	Cutting,.. 3 4 Thrashing, 0 10	Four labourers will cut one beegah, and one labourer will thrash the same.
			Total,.. 4 2	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Name of Produce.	Labourer employed on Cutting and Thrashing one Beegah.	Rate of Remuneration to each Labourer.	Cost of Labour per Beegah.	Remarks.
			As. P.	
Rice, ..	6 Persons, ..	One Poolah out of every 12,	5 0	Four labourers will cut one beegah of Rice, and two labourers will thrash it.
Mukkra,	4 Persons, ..	One Poolah out of every 12,	3 4	Four labourers will cut a beegah of Mukkra, and two labourers will thrash it.
Moth, Mash, Moong	4 Persons, ..	10 pie,..	3 4	The labourers are remunerated in money for cutting these grains.
Wheat,..	12 Persons, ..	One Poolah out of 21, ...	10 0	It requires four men to cut one beegah of Wheat, and eight men to thrash it. Labourers are invariably paid in kind. The estimated value of the remuneration is shown in column 4.
Birra, ..	10 Persons, ..	Ditto,	8 4	Ditto as preceding.
Gram, ..	6 Persons, ..	Ditto,	5 0	Ditto as above.
Hemp,..	20 Persons, ..	10 pie,..	1 0 8	This article grows very closely. It is an expensive article to grow, as it needs to be removed and steeped in water and afterwards cleansed before it is fit for use.
Sugar-cane,				

50. The cultivation of the Sugar-cane, and its subsequent preparation, include so many items of expenditure that do not exist in the case of other agricultural products, that I have thought it best to give a separate account of the various processes that are employed in the cultivation and after-preparation of this valuable article. The usual processes employed, and their cost, will be seen by a reference to the annexed Table. The different processes have been entered in the order in which they are had recourse to:—

Statement showing the Processes and Labour employed in the preparation of the Sugar-cane, and their Cost.

1.	2.	3.
Description of Process or Labour employed.	Expense per Beegah.	Remarks.
	Rs. As. P.	
Saturating the ground, ..	0 7 6	In Cheyt, (April,) as soon as the Rubbee is cut, the field about to be sown, is inundated. If the water used is well water, the expense is what is shown in column 2.
Ploughing, ..	0 4 0	After the land has been inundated, it is ploughed four times consecutively; one plough with a pair of bullocks will plough one beegah in the course of the day. The expense will be 4 annas, at the rate of 1 anna for each ploughing.

1.	2.	3.
Description of Process or Labour employed.	Expense per Beegah.	Remarks.
	Rs. As. P.	
Puhta, ..	0 2 1	After each ploughing, the land undergoes the process of the "puhta" 5 times on each separate occasion, in all 20 times.
Sowing, ..	2 0 1 as follows :— Seed, 1 11 6 Labour, 0 4 2 Puhta, 0 0 5	The land is now ready for the seed; the cane is cut into pieces of about 1½ foot in length, and made up into bundles bound together with a cord; 12 of the above bundles suffice to sow one beegah of land; 7 bundles are valued at 1 rupee, at which rate the cost of 12 will be what is shown in column 2. Five labourers are required to sow one beegah; the cost of these labourers is 4 annas 2 pies. After the sowing is completed, the "puhta" is passed 5 times over the ground, at a cost of 5 pies. The total expense attendant on sowing is rupees 2-0-1, as noted in column 2.
Doohrah Goodaee,	0 15 0	Every eighth day the ground is broken with the pick-axe; the process is employed 3 times; six labourers are employed on each occasion, making a total of eighteen labourers; the cost of these labourers, at 10 pies a man, is 15 annas.
Manuring by means of Goats and Sheep, ..	0 5 4	The next process is to manure the land by means of a flock of sheep and goats, which is driven into the field and there kept during the entire night. The charge is at the rate of 1 rupee for three nights.
Irrigation, ..	0 7 6	The field is now divided into plots, which are filled with water one at a time. When one plot has been thoroughly saturated, the water is let into a second one, and so on till the whole field is thoroughly irrigated.
Manuring and picking the ground, ..	0 8 4	Having broken the ground with the koodharee, the cultivator proceeds to manure it. There is no established rate for manure; the cost of picking the ground and spreading the manure is 8 annas, 4 pies; thirteen maunds of manure are required for one beegah.
Irrigation, ..	0 15 0	After manuring the ground it is irrigated twice, at a cost of 15 annas.
Goodaee and Apashee, ..	3 12 0	After being irrigated, the ground is again picked with the axe, and then again irrigated twice. The irrigation process is continued six times, the koodharee or pick-axe being used between each separate irrigation.
Weeding, ..	0 4.2	The first weeding takes place in Jeyt, (June;) five labourers are engaged at ten pies each.
Irrigation, ..	0 3 1½	From the month of Jeyt (June,) the field is irrigated from tank or from well water; the cost is noted in column 2.
Cutting and cleaning the Cane, ..	1 14 0	The cutting commences in Aghun, (December). In six days one beegah can be cut and cleaned at the rate of 50 phandies or bundles per day; for every phandie, or bundle, the labourer receives four chittacks of moth, which would give 1 maund, 35 seers for every beegah of land, the value of which may be stated at 1 rupee, 14 annas.
Cost of the iron currahs employed in the preparation of the juice of the Cane, ...	1 2 0	From January to April, during which period this process goes on, it is usual for the owners of Sugar-cane lands to club together for the hire of a currah or boiler, for which they pay 6 or 7 rupees. In six days the produce of one beegah is extracted. The labour employed, costs, at 3 annas a day, 1 rupee, 2 annas.
Cost of persons employed in attending to the boiler, ..	0 7 3	There are three persons employed daily on this duty, while the juice is being extracted. The cost of the men is noted in column 2. These labourers likewise receive 5½ seers of goor between them; these men are paid higher than the other workmen, because they collect fuel for the boiler.

1.	2.			3.
Description of Process or Labour employed.	Expense per Beegah.			Remarks.
	Rs.	As.	P.	
Labourers engaged in cutting the Cane, ...	..	..		These parties receive for every ghurrah of goor, 12 chittacks of goor, and 5 sticks of the cane.
"Ghundwa," or labourers employed in casting the Cane into the Sugar-mill, ..	..	..		Two labourers are attached to each mill; they receive each 1½ seer of goor and 5 canes.
"Moorwah," or persons who arrange the Cane in the Sugar-mill, ..	0	7	3	Two labourers are required for this purpose, who receive, besides the 7 annas, 3 pies 1½ seer of goor and 5 canes.
"Kheo Kurwah," or person who cleans the Colhoo, after the juice of the Cane has been extracted, ..	0	3	7	One man is employed on this duty, who gets, in addition to the money payment noted in column 2, 6 chittacks of goor, 5 canes, and 1 ghurrah of the juice.
"Gooeen," or Drivers of the Bullocks employed on the Sugar-imll, ...	..	..		The duty of this labourer is to drive the bullocks; he is paid 1½ seer goor, 4 canes, and four bundles of Sugar-cane leaves; four men are employed on each mill.
"Koomhar," or Potter, ..	0	1	2	The Koomhar, who supplies the earthen vessels, receives for each Karkhanah, 1 anna, 2 pies, 12 chittacks of goor, 3 of the juice, 1 seer of treacle, and 5 canes.
Blacksmith, ..	..	..	..	Receives 12 seers of goor for each Sugar-mill.
Wood required for the construction of the Sugar Mill, ..	0	6	0	The Colhoo is not made new every year, but certain parts of the wood-work, called Jat and Majur, require to be renewed yearly; the cost is shown in column 2.
Zemindar's Huq on each Kharkhanah that is worked on his estate, ...	..	..		Three-fourths of a seer of goor and 1 ghurrah of juice and 10 canes are given to the zemindar on Kartick, Soodee, Ekadussee, commonly called Deotan, from which date the Hindoos generally commence to eat the cane.
Brahmin's Huq,	..	..	...	6 chittacks of goor.
Chowkeedar's Huq, ..	..	...		2 chittacks of goor from the commencement till the completion of the several processes.
Fuqeer's Huq,..	..	..	..	6 chittacks of goor.

Abstract of Expense attending Cultivation of one Beegah of Sugar-cane,—disbursed in Money, 14 Rupees, 13 Annas, 4½ Pie.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Jotaee, or Ploughing,.....	0	4	0
Puhtace Process,.....	0	2	6
Goodaee or Pickaxe Process,.....	2	3	0
Seed, ...	1	11	6
Labour in Sowing,.....	0	4	2
Irrigation, ...	4	14	1½
Manuring by Pâns and Manuring by Sheep, ...	0	8	8
Weeding,.....	0	4	2
Cutting and preparing the Cane, ...	1	14	0
Hire of Boiler, ...	1	2	0
Fuel for Sugar-mill, ...	0	6	0
Other Labour,.....	1	3	3
	14	13	4½

PAYMENTS IN KIND.

	Srs.	Cks.
Goor,.....	26	4
Canes, ...	39	0
Treacle,.....	1	0
Juice,.....	3 ghurrahs	
Sugar-cane Leaves, ...	4 bundles	

51. The Assamees of the Cachie and Koormi castes find this description of cultivation very profitable, as they are largely assisted in the several processes by their women and children.

Rivers, Streams, and Climate of the District.

52. The only Rivers in the District are the Ganges and the Jumna, which form the Northern and Southern boundaries, respectively.

53. A Statement will be found in the Appendix,* showing the several kinds of Boats that are employed in the trade upon these two Rivers.

54. There are four smaller streams, the Pandoo, the Rind, the Noon, and the Susoor Khuderey. The Pandoo forms the boundary between this District and that of Cawnpore. The Grand Trunk Road crosses it 20 miles East of Cawnpore, by a bridge which was built shortly after the formation of this Zillah. The Rind traverses the two Pergunnahs of Kora and Tuppehjar, pursuing a South-easterly course till it falls into the Jumna in the latter Pergunnah. The Noon is in the Southern quarter of Pergunnah Kora; it flows for some miles in nearly a parallel line with the Jumna, into which it discharges itself near the village of Bhursa in the above-named Pergunnah. The Susoor Khuderey takes its rise in a jheel about one and half coss to the northward of Futtehpore, and flowing through Pergunnahs Huswa and Ekdillah, falls into the Jumna in the last-named Pergunnah. In its passage through these Pergunnahs, it is

* Appendix No. IV.

joined by five small tributaries from Pergunnahs Ghazeepore, Huswa, and Hutgaon. None of these streams are navigable, and with the exception of the Susoor Khuderey none of them are made available as a means of irrigation. Upon the Rind and the Noon a ferry-boat plies during the rainy months.

55. The year is divided into three seasons,—the hot season, commencing in April and ending in June; the rainy season, commencing in July and ending in October; and the cold season, which begins in November and ends in March.

56. The climate of the Futtehpore District has always had a bad character, but after a residence in it of several years, I am disposed to think that its general reputation for unhealthiness, as a District, rests upon very insufficient grounds, and that the climate is not nearly so bad as it is usually represented to be.

57. The Town of Futtehpore, from its peculiar locality, must necessarily be unhealthy. It is situated in the midst of an extensive swamp, which it would not be practicable to drain at such a moderate outlay as the Government would probably feel disposed to sanction. Another and equally fertile cause of the insalubrity of the Town of Futtehpore is the filthily dirty state of its streets,—an evil of which the inhabitants seem quite unconscious, and which the Magistrate has no very effectual means of remedying.*

58. The site of the Civil station was not well selected, although a Committee was formed, by order of the Governor General, for the purpose of instituting the requisite inquiries preparatory to determining the most eligible situation. It is to be regretted that the Committee did not institute a more careful inquiry than they would appear to have done, in carrying out the object for which they were appointed.

59. The site selected was in the centre of two swamps; the larger one, towards the Westward, has been thoroughly drained within the last few years, and is planted throughout with trees; the other, to the Eastward, is also partially drained, but as it is a continuation of the large jheel which surrounds the Town, and which extends Eastward as far as the Town of Huswa, its complete drainage is not practicable with the limited means at the Magistrate's disposal.

60. A Register of the Thermometer is subjoined, for the last official year, 1850-51. The glass was kept suspended in a room having a Northerly aspect. In the same Register will be found also an entry of the quantity of Rain which has fallen during each month of the same period.

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* Since this was written, great improvements have been made to the Town. A metalled road, of upwards of a mile in length and 26 feet wide, traverses its entire length from East to West; and another metalled road of nearly similar dimensions, running North and South, intersects the heart of the Town and connects the Banda line of Road with the Grand Trunk Road.

May 1850 to April 1851.	Mean Temperature.			Rain.	
	Sunrise.	Noon.	Sunset.	Inches.	Tenths.
May, ...	83	82	82	..	..
June, ...	85	84	84	..	75
July,..	87	86	86	3	..
August, ...	85	84	85	11	2
September, ...	90	87	88	3	39
October, ...	87	88	87	..	52
November, ...	70	75	75	..	..
December, ...	60	67	67	..	..
January, ...	59	65	65	2	26
February, ...	60	67	67	..	78
March, ...	69	76	76	..	8
April, ...	79	82	82	..	1

61. A census of the District was made during the professional Survey in 1838. A second census was formed eight years subsequently, both being believed to be inaccurate. A third census was made in 1848, under the personal superintendence of the tehseeldars. This return was prepared with much care and patience, and may be relied upon. Every village throughout the District was visited, either by the tehseeldar himself, or by one of his subordinates, and an actual enumeration made of the inmates of every house of every village in the District. In this laborious duty, the local Officers derived invaluable aid from the zemindars, and other influential parties residing in the different villages; indeed, but for the efficient co-operation of the people themselves, it would not have been practicable to obtain anything approaching to an accurate census of the District.

62. The result of the census is shown in the annexed Statement:—

Name of Pergunnah.	Area in Square Geographical Miles.	Number of Houses.	Population.				Total Population.	Number of Persons to each Square Geographical Mile.
			Hindoo.		Mussulman.			
			Agriculturist.	Non-Agriculturist.	Agriculturist.	Non-Agriculturist.		
Kora, ...	174·4	15,988	42,134	33,817	973	5,392	82,316	472
Bindkee, ...	62·5	6,224	17,230	16,051	120	1,760	35,161	563
Tuppehjar, ...	78·5	5,714	16,954	10,925	1 823	1,394	31,096	396
Kootea Gooneer, ..	65·4	6,032	15,012	15,314	524	1,112	31,962	489
Futtehpore, ...	156·9	17,925	40,254	38,917	4,702	5,887	89,760	572
Huswa, ...	105·5	9,780	25,231	18,373	2,131	3,197	48,932	464
Ghazeepore, ...	111·6	8,677	22,832	13,649	399	862	37,742	338
Ayah Sar, ...	30·3	2,864	8,410	3,764	103	264	12,541	414
Matour, ...	59·3	3,590	10,820	5,853	710	513	7,896	302
Ekdillah, . ..	129·	9,642	14,129	9,198	2,119	1,516	26,962	209
Dhata, ...	23·6	1,869	2,659	2,745	106	212	5,722	242
Hutgaon, ...	168·3	14,276	38,245	23,896	5,982	5,884	74,007	440
Kotlah, ...	30·8	3,291	9,284	4,765	2,084	902	17,035	553
..								
Total, ...	1,196·1	1,05,872	2,63,194	1,97,267	21,776	28,895	5,11,132	427·3

63. The Mussulman population, which, according to the above census, is shown to be about one-tenth of the entire population, comprises the under-mentioned 34 sects:

No. of Persons.	Name of Sect.	Percentage on the entire Population.	No. of Persons.	Name of Sect.	Percentage on the entire Population.	No. of Persons.	Name of Sect.	Percentage on the entire Population.
3,924	Syud, ..	·768	70	Tookeea, ..	·013	1,759	Kusaee, ..	·344
14,749	Sheikh, ..	2 886	3,964	Now Mooslim,.	·775	3,895	Nudaf, ..	·762
715	Mogul, ..	·139	437	Raj, ...	·086	2,107	Jolahie, ..	·412
5,812	Pathan, ..	1·137	62	Seekulgur, ..	·012	813	Buthiara, ..	·159
1,227	Koonjra, ..	·238	1,574	Hujam, ..	·308	432	Newattee, ..	·084
1,320	Rungrez, ..	·258	97	Kusgur, ..	·019	180	Neeariah, ..	·035
428	Bheestee, ..	·083	248	Dhobee, ..	·048	52	Bungbhurra, ..	·011
367	Durzee, ..	·070	965	Munhiyar, ..	·189	3	Kunjur, ..	·001
3,540	Duffalie, ..	·692	97	Malee, ..	·019	22	Ghundee, ..	·004
52	Hijra, ..	·010	3	Choreemar, ..	·001	145	Badfurosh, ..	·028
„	Dooriah, ..	„	1,255	Kuwwal, ..	·244			
229	Ghosey, ..	·044	128	Khisht Puz, ..	·026		Total, ..	9·915

64. The percentage which each Mahomedan sect bears to the entire population, is noted against each of the sects.

65. There are no less than 50 castes or sub-divisions of castes amongst the Hindoo population. The Shasters, however, as is well known, make mention of but four original castes, the Brahmin, the Chutry, the Bais, and the Soodra. Some pundits, however, admit a fifth original class, the "Kayusth," and cite as their authority the Pudum Pooran, which gives the following account of the origin of this caste:—

"Brahma, after peopling the earth in the mode described in the Shasters, fell into a state of '*tup*' as it is termed, a condition which implies a complete withdrawal of the mind from all worldly objects. In this state he remained during 11,000 years. On the expiration of that period he opened his eyes, when some water fell from one of them upon the ground. From that water sprung 'Chitur Gopit' (buried in the heart), who following the example of his divine parent, abstracted his thoughts from the world, and devoted himself for 14,000 years to continual prayer. On the termination of this '*tupussiah*' or penance, Brahma was so well pleased with his son that he made him register of the souls of the dead. Chitur Gopit had twelve sons, three of whom were sent to each quarter of the globe, in order that the Kayusth caste might take root and spread throughout the world,—hence the twelve sub-divisions of this caste. The Kayusths are all more or less conversant with accounts, a taste which they are said to have derived from their progenitor Chitur Gopit, who, according to the Pudum Pooran, was born with a pen in one hand and an inkstand in the other."

The above is the origin of the Kayusth caste according to the Pudum Pooran, but the more general belief would seem to be that the caste in question, like the other castes not specified in the Shasters, was included in the Soodra division of the population. Whatever may be the origin of the sect, however, this particular caste would seem everywhere to be held in equal estimation with that of the Rajpoot or the Bais.

66. The percentage which each caste bears to the entire population, is noted in the last column of the annexed Statement:

No.	Name of Sect.	Percentage on the entire Population.	No.	Name of Sect.	Percentage on the entire Population.	No.	Name of Sect.	Percentage on the entire Population.
73,671	Brahmin, ..	14·413	2,475	Burhaee, ..	·485	5,718	Bhurbhoonja, ..	1·119
58,639	Rajpoot, ..	11·473	12,916	Mullah, ..	2·527	23	Khyradee, ..	·004
10,819	Kayusth, ..	2·117	1,861	Goosain, ..	·364	206	Nuth, ..	·051
472	Khuttry, ..	·093	8,361	Telee, ..	1·636	649	Baree, ..	·128
457	Rustogee, ..	·089	3,504	Bhat, ..	·686	525	Josee, ..	·102
25,996	Bunniah, ..	5·086	4,938	Koomar, ..	·966	11,851	Koree, ..	2·319
26,637	Koormi, ..	5·211	9,895	Naee, ..	1·936	3,059	Tambolie, ..	·598
31,029	Lodha, ..	6·071	3,409	Khutick, ..	·667	2,600	Kahar, ..	·509
12,797	Moorai, ..	2·504	73	Eent Puz, ..	·001	90	Jat, ..	·017
7,983	Kachee, ..	1·561	504	Thutehra, ..	·099	2,701	Malee, ..	·529
37,974	Aheer, ..	7·430	189	Mochee, ..	·038	393	Behylliah, ..	·076
1,980	Looniah, ..	·388	94	Tarkihar, ..	·019	54	Beldar, ..	·011
34,213	Chumar, ..	6·694	758	Putwa, ..	·148	3,536	Kulwar, ..	·692
2,856	Arukh, ..	·559	1,065	Hulwaee, ..	·209	720	Oudhia, ..	·141
16,018	Passee, ..	3·134	2,671	Durzee, ..	·523	39	Kora Saz, ..	·007
13,184	Gooduriah, ..	2·579	4,506	Dhobee, ..	·882	375	Uggerwala, ..	·074
8,248	Lohar, ..	1·614	3,832	Sonar, ..	·749	3,868	Khakrob, ..	·757
							Total, ..	90·085

67. The following five tables show the different Silver and Copper Coins which have been current in this part of the country previous to and since the accession of the British Government, and their shape, denomination, weight, and value:—

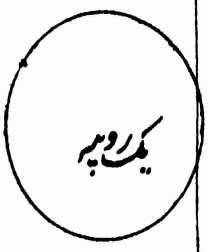
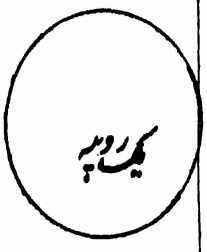
No. 1.

Statement showing the description of Silver Coins, their Weight and Value, which were current in this part of the Country, from the accession of the British Government to the year 1819.

Description of Coins.	Weight of each Coin.	Difference of Value between each Coin and the Company's Rupee.	Remarks.
Sunwat Kora, from Sun 1 to 11, Juloosee Shah Allum, ...	11¼ Mashas,	From 1¾ annas to 2 annas less, ..	This coin is scarce. People purchase it up for the purpose of making presents on the occasion of marriage and other ceremonies.
Zurrup Kora, Sun 12 and 20, Juloosee Shah Allum, ...	11¼ ditto, ..	From 2 annas to 2½ annas less, ..	Ditto ditto.
Moorshedabadee, Sun 19,	11¼ ditto, ..	None, ...	This coin is now very scarce: the silver being pure and good, people are very anxious to purchase it up for the purpose of making ornaments, and its value is 3 pies more than the Company's Rupee.
Zurrub Benares, Sun 17,	11¼ ditto, ..	.. .. ..	The preceding remark is applicable to this coin, with the exception to its value, which is 6 pies more than the Company's Rupee.
Lucknow Muchchullees,	11¼ ditto, ..	None, ...	The silver of this coin is good, but it is scarce and difficult to be procured.
Seereenaghur, ...	11¼ ditto, ..	From 1 to 1½ anna less, ..	This coin is current in Bundelkund, but it is rarely met with in this part of the country.
Rajor Sahie, ...	11¼ ditto, ..	From 2½ to 3 annas less, ..	This coin is much sought after on the occasion of marriage and other such ceremonies.

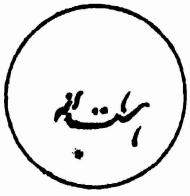
No. 2.

Statement showing the description of Silver Coins, their Weight, Value, and in what year coined since the accession of the British Government.

Denomination of Coin.	Shape of Coin.	Weight of each Coin.	By what Act or Regulation coined.	At what rate of discount receivable at the Government Treasuries.	Remarks.
Company's Rupee, ...		11½ Mashas,	Acts XVII. of 1835, XXXI. of 1837, and XX. of 1838. ..	2 per cent. as per Act XVII. of 1835, and Circular Order, Sudder Board, No. 23, dated 13th November 1840, and Circular Order of Accountant, 29th September, 1839, ..	This coin is increasing every day in circulation.
Ditto, ...		11½.. ..	Proclamation, Notification No. 11 of 1840, ..	Ditto,.. ..	Ditto.
Grareedar or smooth-rimmed Rupees, ...		11½.. ..	Act II. of 1844,	1 Rupee and 8 Pies per cent.,	This coin is decreasing in circulation.
Kuldar Furrackabadee or straight-milled Rupees, ..		11½.. ..	Ditto, ...	Ditto,.. ..	Ditto.
Kuldar Furrackabadee, or diagonally milled, ..		11½.. ..	Regulations XLV. of 1803, and III. of 1806,	Ditto,.. ..	This coin has decreased in circulation considerably, in consequence of its having been bought up by Government, under Circular Order, Sudder Board, No. 23, of 13th November 1804, from the year 1804 to 1833. After the year 1833, this coin was prohibited to be bought up on the part of Government.

No. 3.

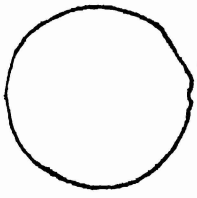
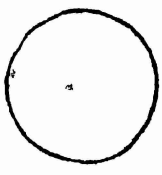
Statement showing the different 8, 4, and 2 Anna Silver Coins, their Value or Tale per Company's Rupee.

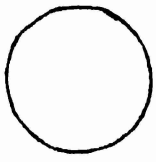
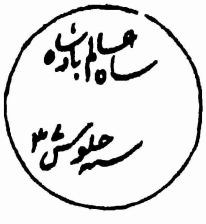
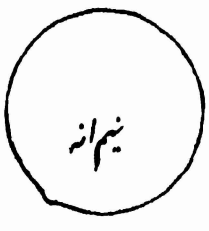
Denomination of Coin.	Shape of Coin.	Tale per Rupee.	By what Act or Regulation coined.	Remarks.
Company's 8-Anna Piece, ..		2 to the Rupee,..	Acts XVII. of 1835 and XXI. of 1838, .	This coin is increasing every day in circulation.
Company's 8-Anna Pieces,..		Ditto, ..	Ditto,.. ..	Ditto.
Smooth-rimmed 8-Anna Piece, ..		Ditto, ..	Act II. of 1844,	This coin is decreasing every day in circulation.
Straight-milled 8-Anna Piece, ..		Ditto, ..	Ditto,.. ..	Ditto.
Company's 4-Anna Piece, ..		4 to the Rupee,..	Acts XVII. of 1835 and XXI. of 1838, .	This is increasing daily in circulation.
Company's 4-Anna Piece, ..		Ditto, ..	Ditto,.. ..	Ditto.

Denomination of Coin.	Shape of Coin.	Tale per Rupee.	By what Act or Regulation coined.	Remarks.
Smooth-rimmed 4-Anna Piece, ..		4 to the Rupee,..	Act II. of 1844,	This is increasing daily in circulation.
Straight-milled 4-Anna Piece, ..		Ditto, ..	Ditto,.. ..	This is decreasing daily in circulation.
Company's 2-Anna Piece, ..		8 ditto, ..	Acts XVII. of 1835 and XXI. of 1838, .	This is increasing daily in circulation.
Company's 2-Anna Piece, ..		Ditto, ..	Ditto,.. ..	Ditto.

No. 4.

Statement showing the different Copper Coins now in circulation, their Shape, Denomination, and Value.

Denomination of Coin.	Shape of Coin.	Weight of each Coin.	Value of each Coin.	Remarks.
Jumnaparee, Chowda Chikna Pysa, ...		.. ..	6 or 7 Dumree,..	This coin is brought from Bundelkund into this part of the country by Bypa-rees.
Kukraitee Pysa,..		.. ..	Ditto, ...	Ditto.

Denomination of Coin.	Shape of Coin.	Weight of each Coin.	Value of each Coin.	Remarks.
Modhosahie Pysa,		From 16, 17, to 18 Mashas,	8 Dumree,.. ..	This coin is current in all parts of the country.
One-Quarter Anna,		6 Mashas,	3 Company's Pies.	This was coined by Act XXI. of 1835.
One-Quarter Anna,		Ditto, ..	Ditto, ...	This was coined by Shah Allum in Jaloose 37.
Half-Anna, ..		12 ditto,	6 ditto, ...	This was coined by Act XXI. of 1835.
Half-Anna, ..		Ditto, ..	Ditto, ...	Ditto.
One Pie, ...		2 ditto, ..	1 ditto, ...	Ditto.

No. 5.

Statement showing those Copper Coins which were formerly in circulation, but now either decreasing or have altogether disappeared.

Denomination of Coins.	Shape of Coin.	Weight of each Coin.	Value of each Coin.	Remarks.
Nuwabee Pysa, ..		11½ Mashas,	5 or 6 Dumree,	This coin is coined at Lucknow, and is brought into Futtehpore through Cawnpore.
Nuwabee Share Shahee Pysa, ..		12 ditto, ..	4 Dumree, ..	Ditto.
Balashahee Pysa,		14½ ditto, ..	6 ditto, ...	This is brought from Bundelkund.
Treesoolee Putunneea Pysa, ..		5½ ditto, ..	3 Company's Pies,	Has been coined and circulated since the accession of the British Government.
Jhar Shahee Pysa,		15 ditto, ..	5 Dumree, ..	Coined in Joypore. The circulation of this coin in this part of the country is very limited.
Goruckpooree Pysa, ...		9 ditto, ..	3 ditto, ...	Not in circulation.
Gowaliree Pysa,..		9 ditto, ..	3 ditto, ...	
Bhurtpooree Pysa,		1 Tola and 8 Mashas,	7 ditto, ...	

Denomination of Coin.	Shape of Coin.	Weight of each Coin.	Value of each Coin.	Remarks.
Nanuck Shahee, Lahore Pysa, ..		9½ Mashas,	2 Dumree, ..	
Rewa Shahee Pysa,		11¾ ditto, ..	4 ditto, ...	
Ummuhta Pysa, ..		13½ ditto, ..	.. .. ..	This Pysa contains one ruttee of gold, and if the gold has not already been extracted its value is 3 or 4 Annas, otherwise 6 Dumree only.
Ramnamee, ..		8½ ditto, ..	.. .. ..	This Pysa, which is coined in the Deccan, also contains gold of about one rice-grain weight; with the gold, the value is from 3 to 4 Annas, and if the gold be extracted, 3 Dumree.
Nuwabee Kootub Khanee Pysa, ..		12 ditto, ..	5 Dumree, ..	Coined at Furruckabad.
Nuwabee Muchchullee Pysa, ..		Ditto, ..	5 ditto, ...	Coined at Cawnpore, and is current in the District of Cawnpore.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

68. Previous to the cession, the weights which were used in this District were regulated by the Sunwat Rupee, of which 89 were reckoned to the Seer: the following was the scale:—

8	Ruttees, ...	equal to	1 Màsha.
12	Màshas, ...	„	1 Tola.
18	Ditto, ...	„	1 Muddo Sahee.
4	Muddo Sahee,	„	1 Gunda.
14	Gundas, ...	„	1 Seer.
40	Seers, ...	„	1 Maund.

69. The above scale was applicable only to retail dealings; in wholesale dealings when the Punseeree came into use, 96 Sunwat Rupees were reckoned to the Seer, being a difference of 7 Rupees in each Seer between the retail and wholesale weights.

70. On the banks and in the neighbourhood of the Jumna another system of weights obtained, altogether different from the foregoing one. The system in question was regulated by means of a large flat thin copper coin variously termed the "Chowra," "Chikna Jumnapare." This coin is still in extensive circulation across the Jumna, but its value deteriorates proportionately with the distance at which it may be found from that river.

71. The following is the scale of weights which was derived from this coin:—

20	Chikna Jumnaparee,	equal to	1 Seer Cutcha.
5	Seers, ...	„	1 Punseeree ditto.
2	Punseerees, ...	„	1 Dhukka ditto.
4	Dhukkas, ...	„	1 Maund ditto.

The Pukka weights were exactly triple those of the Cutcha, the former being equal to 87 Furruckabad Rupees, whilst the latter was equal only to 29 Furruckabad Rupees.

72. In the earlier years of our rule, the weights were regulated by no fixed law. In some parts of the District 100 Sunwats were reckoned to the Seer, whilst in others the Seer was reckoned at 96 Kuldar Rupees. In 1818 Mr. E. J. Smith, the Joint Magistrate of these Pergunnahs, endeavoured to assimilate the weights throughout the District by directing that they should be regulated on the scale of 96 Rupees to the Seer, and this weight, until within the last year, has been in general use throughout the District. It is now almost entirely superseded by the Company's standard weight of 80 Tolas to the Seer, which I have for some months past been engaged in introducing generally throughout the District.

73. By Regulation VII. of 1833, the unit or Tola of the Company's new system was fixed at 180 Grains Troy; from it are derived the heavy weights of the Chittack,

the Seer, and the Maund, as also the lighter weights called Màshas, Ruttees, and Dhâns.

74. The subjoined Table shows both descriptions of weights:—

Maund.	Punseeree.	Seer.	Chittack.	Tola.	Màsha.	Ruttee.	Dhàn.
1	8	40	640	3,200	38,400	307,200	1,228,800
	1	5	80	400	4,800	38,400	1,53,600
		1	16	80	960	7,680	30,720
			1	5	60	480	1,920
				1	12	96	384
					1	8	32
						1	4

GOLD AND SILVER WEIGHTS.

75. 8 Grains of Rice make 1 Ruttee, = 1·875 Grains, *Troy.*
8 Ruttees „ „ 1 Màsha, = 15 ditto, *do.*
12 Mashas „ „ 1 Tola, = 180 ditto, *do.*

76. The Ruttee is the seed of a wild flower called the Ghoonchi, which has a seed half red and half black, a little larger than a pepper-corn. The Màsha is made generally of copper or pewter, or occasionally of common crockery.

ABKAREE WEIGHTS.

77. The Kulwars, or vendors of spirituous liquors, sell generally by measure. They have four measures in use, as follows:—the "Boornee," which holds ¼ Seer or 4 Chittacks; the "Gyley," which holds 8 Boornee or 2 Seers; the "Koonda," which holds 6 Boornee or 1½ Seer; the "Jorkutty," which holds 24 Boornee or 6 Seers.*

78. Oil is sold by weight when the quantity exceeds two Chittacks; when less than two Chittacks it is sold by a measure called a Bèla, so called from its being usually made from the fruit of the Bèl tree, or wood-apple.

CLOTH MEASURE.

79. 3 Oongul make 1 Girah, = 1½ Inches, } Used by Cloth Merchants
16 Girahs „ 1 Guz Buzazi, = 24 ditto, } generally.
5 Kurree Jao „ 1 Girah, = 1¼ ditto, } Used by Tailors only.
16 Girahs „ 1 Guz Kutai, = 20¼ ditto, }

* In Towns or Kusbehs it is usual to sell spirits and wine by the bottle, but such is never the case in the Villages.

The Guz Kutai is 3 Girahs less than the Guz Buzazi. The English Yard measure is also much used by the Native merchants of this District.

The Ilahi Guz is used only by Masons and Carpenters; its sub-divisions are as follows:—

3 Till	make	1 Payu	=	·34575 Inch.
4 Payus	„	1 Tussoo	=	1·375 ditto.

24 Tussoo or 2 Haths, measured from the elbow to the thumb, equal 1 Guz, or 2 Feet and 9 Inches, English.

The Guz Ilahi is 2½ Girahs less than the Guz Buzazi.

LAND MEASURE.

80. The old Land measure, which was in general use previous to the introduction of the settlement Jureeb, was subdivided as follows:—

9 Mooties	make	1 Guz,	=	2½ English Feet.
8 Guz	„	1 Kuttah,	=	7½ ditto.
20 Kuttah	„	1 Jureeb,	=	150 ditto.*

It was the custom in some places to make a measurement of land by pacing the ground; the calculation was made as follows:—

3 Qudums, or Paces,	equal to	1 Kuttah.
20 Ditto, ...	„	1 Cutcha, Jureeb.
3 Cutcha Jureeb, ...	„	1 Pukka, ditto.

81. There is another Land measure which exists in Pergunnah Ghazeepore, but it is confined only to the villages of Raja Dooniaput Sing. It had its origin in the following manner:—Raja Rooprae, the ancestor of the present Raja, was bathing one day upon a wooden platform, when a Mirdha inquired of him how many Guz he was to reckon to a Kuttah; the Raja standing up upon the platform, and raising his hand as high as he could, replied, "As many as will reach from the ground to the tip of my finger." The measurement being made, the result gave 11 Mooties to the Guz; this measurement is still in force in the estates of the Raja, but nowhere else; it is called the Kheechur Beegah,—the Kheechur caste being that to which the Raja belongs.

82. The Government Land measure is thus sub-divided:—

3 Kurree Jao, are equal	to	1 Inch.
12 Inches, ...	„	1 Foot.
3 Feet, ...	„	1 Yard.
44 Yards, ...	„	1 Jureeb.†

* It was the practice of the Mirdhas who were employed in the measurement of land to fasten the end of the Jureeb round their necks, which had the effect of reducing the length of each Jureeb by about 2 Kuttahs, or 15 feet.

† A Jureeb contains 200 links.

83. There is another measure that is in general use in this District, denominated the "chautah panth," which is deserving of notice; this measure is only made use of upon one occasion, which is this, whenever the grain of a field is thrashed and ready for storing in the "kalian," it is the custom of the "*naee*" or village barber to estimate the produce of such field by means of a measure called a "chautah,"—32 chautahs are considered to be equal to one panth, and for every panth so measured, the barber is entitled to receive one chautah for his trouble.

84. Banking operations, borrowing and lending of money on mortgages and on pawn:—

There are two descriptions of Mahajuns or bankers: first, those who are acquainted with the forms and practices of our courts, and whose dealings are regulated in conformity therewith; this class, whenever they advance money on loan, receive a "tumasook," or bond, for the sum advanced, upon stampt paper; if the money is not repaid within the stipulated time, a suit is filed in the civil court for its recovery. The other class know nothing of our law courts, nor are their dealings in any way guided or influenced by the practices of those courts; they keep a "buhee," or account book, in which their several banking transactions are entered, but in the briefest possible form; the absence of all detail in this book renders the "buhee" of comparatively little value, as a record of the transaction, should it so happen, which is rarely the case, that such transaction becomes the subject of litigation in our courts, but the parties themselves in a transaction of this nature, and the village people generally, regard the "buhee" as a most trustworthy document, and the "punchayat" through whom, in the event of disputes, such cases are usually adjusted, rarely require any other evidence of the justness of a claim than what may be afforded by the entry in the Mahajun's "buhee."

85. The interest upon loans is thus regulated:—

Firstly,—When a banker has occasion to borrow from a brother banker, the interest on the loan varies from 4 Annas to 1 Rupee *per mensem* on every 100 Rupees advanced.

Secondly,—When a zemindar or a cultivator requires money to pay his quota of the Government demand, the banker comes forward, and makes the necessary advance upon the security of the standing crop, which crop he takes care to bring to immediate sale if the loan is not repaid by the date agreed upon between the parties; the principal, together with interest at the rate of 1 Anna for every Rupee, is then deducted from the sale proceeds; the whole transaction from first to last, does not ordinarily occupy more than fifteen days.

86. Loans advanced under any other circumstances, or for any other purpose, are usually subject to the condition that they be repaid with the harvest next ensuing,—thus if a loan is required during the Khurreef season, the borrower is required to repay it in the Rubbee harvest, or *vice versâ*; the interest charged on such loans is at the rate of 1 Rupee a month, or sometimes, in lieu of interest, the borrower agrees to pay a sum equal to one-fourth of the principal. Those bankers who are acquainted with the Government Regulations, which fix the legal rate of interest at 12 per cent., generally adopt this latter course, and they not unfrequently take the highest rate of legal interest besides. In the case of parties who fail to repay their loans by the stipulated date, it is

usual for the Mahajun to start a fresh account from such date, adding the principal and interest together, and exhibiting the same at the borrower's debit under the head of "principal."

87. Every Mahajun has a Taveeldar, or a "Koolchaha" as he is denominated, who invariably does a little business on his private account with his master's money; the practice is a very general one, and one which the Mahajun tacitly suffers to exist, as he has no sufficient means of preventing it: the business done in this way is of a trifling nature, the Koolchaha takes upon these transactions 1 Pysa a month for every Rupee he lends out, and he also receives a present at the rate of 2 Pice upon every Rupee he advances.

88. Mahajuns receive property on pawn on the following terms:—

If the article brought for pawn is of gold, an advance will be made to the extent of three-fourths of the value of the article; if the article be silver, the advance will be equal only to one-half of the value of such article,—thus gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 100 will generally command a loan of Rs. 75, whilst silver ornaments will command a loan of only Rs. 50; the interest demanded upon such transactions is never less than 6 Annas a month for every 100 Rupees, and is very frequently 12 Annas. The Mahajun rarely importunes the pawner until his claim, inclusive of interest, exceeds the value of the article pawned, when it does, the Mahajun usually becomes the purchaser of the pledged article, or otherwise he makes the pawner pay him principal and interest up to a certain date, and a fresh transaction is made between the parties.

89. The interest paid upon mortgages of real property, such as houses, gardens, and the like, and also upon mortgages of moveable property, varies from 1 Rupee to 2 Rupees 8 Annas.

90. The manufactures of the District are very insignificant: a few of the coarser kinds of cloth are made in Pergunnahs Futtehpore, Bindkee, and Kora, but the finer kinds are all brought for sale from the Eastward. A thin coarse blanket is manufactured in Pergunnah Hutgaon, but it is of very poor texture. There are two Floor-cloth establishments in Pergunnahs Ekdillah and Tuppehjar, where a large quantity of the cloth called "Jazum" is stamped of different patterns, and sent annually for sale to the neighbouring station of Cawnpore. The "Korah," or common native whip, made in Futtehpore is much sought after; Bows and Arrows, Shields, and ornamented Feet for Beds, are made to a great extent in Kusba, Kudjwah, and in Kora Jehanabad a great variety of Copper and Bell-metal utensils are manufactured; these latter are held in high repute,—indeed the Rikabbi Gung of Kusbah Kora is known in all the large cities of the Dooab.

91. There is a brisk traffic carried on at Kudjwah in Iron, Copper, Brass, and Groceries; but the largest mart in the District is that of Hoosain Gunge, in Pergunnah Futtehpore, where every article of trade almost is to be met with, excepting Brass and Copper.

92. In Bindkee Khas, Aswa, Tarapore, and in Bohwa, large sales of cattle are regularly held twice a week.

Three kinds of bullocks are brought to these sales from the country South of the Jumna; first, the "Kainwayah," or those that are bred in the neighbourhood of the River Kain; second, the "Khysar," so called after a zemindar of that name in Bundlecund; and the third, or "Jummata," which is bred in the neighbourhood of the Jumna. Merchants from Zillahs Juanpore and Allahabad are the principal purchasers of these cattle.

93. The "Badfurosh" of Mundun Serai, in Pergunnah Huswa, do a considerable deal of business in Cotton; they export a large part of the surplus produce of this District, and they buy up also for exportation a large quantity of Bundlecund Cotton, which is always obtainable at much lower rates than the Cotton of this District. The "Bajpaè" of Usnee, as also the merchants of Mundun Serai, occasionally import Shawls (Cashmere) for sale, but not to any large extent.

94. There are only five Saltpetre manufactories in this District; the whole belong to Baboo Balram Doss, a highly respectable native merchant of Futtehpore.

The out-turn of the season 1850 was 3,247 maunds, and the average selling price was 5 Rupees 6 Annas and 5 Pie per maund. The raw Saltpetre is made in 535 villages of the District; the whole is carried to the above 5 kothies, where, after being refined, it is exported to Mirzapore and Calcutta.

MAGISTERIAL.

95. I now proceed to give some account of the state of the Police, from the first appointment of a Joint Magistrate in 1814 down to the present time.

96. In pursuance of the Order of Council of the 8th of August 1814, to which I have already adverted in para. 3 of this Report, the undermentioned Thannah Stations were placed under charge of Mr. C. J. Middleton, the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Futtehpore:—

	No.	*Name of Thannah.*	*Number of Villages within its Jurisdiction.*
From Zillah Allahabad.	1,	—Currah,	130
	2,	—Hutgaon,	200
	3,	—Kishenpore Ekdillah,	210
	4,	—Huswa,	297
	5,	—Futtehpore,	370
	6,	—Ghazeepore,	127
From Zillah Cawnpore.	7,	—Bindkee,	234
	8,	—Kudjwah,	43
	9,	—Kora Jehanabad,	89
	10,	—Amowlie,	120

The changes which have subsequently taken place in regard to these Thannah Stations will be noticed hereafter. The Head Quarters of the Joint Magistracy were fixed at Bhitorah, a small village on the Ganges, about three coss to the Northward of Futtehpore, a spot which was selected apparently on account of its great natural beauty and the salubrity of its climate. Objections to this locality, however, were subsequently discovered in 1825, in consequence of which the Civil Station was transferred to the Town of Futtehpore.

97. Mr. Middleton entered upon the duties of his new appointment at the latter end of 1814; his administration of the Police during the earlier period of his incumbency cannot be considered to have been successful, if it is to be judged of by the official Returns of the period referred to; it should be borne in mind, however, that in being the first to assume charge of the new appointment, Mr. Middleton had difficulties to contend with, to which his successors in office were probably strangers. The jurisdiction of which he had newly assumed charge, was composed of a set of Pergunnahs taken from the extreme ends of two large Districts: these, from the circumstance of their peculiar locality, were in a more disorganized state than those Pergunnahs whose closer proximity to the Sudder Station had afforded them the advantage of a more direct control on the part of the Magistrate; the former had seldom or never been visited by an European Officer; in these, therefore, the local Police were all powerful, and even if they did not openly connive at crime, they made no scruple in winking at its commission; there being no efficient supervision exercised over their proceedings, even the best disposed of them acquired habits of indolence and indifference in regard to the discharge of their duties.

98. Mr. Middleton laboured hard to remedy these evils, and after the year 1816 a marked improvement may be traced in the state of the Police generally throughout his jurisdiction. The Superintendent of Police in forwarding to Government his Annual Report for 1815, speaks of the Police in the following terms :—"Nearly every "species of offence has increased within the jurisdiction of the Joint Magistrate; the "Returns exhibit the apprehension of 1,425 persons by the Police Officers in this "jurisdiction during the past year, 285 only of whom are stated to have been punished "by the Magistrate. In no other District in these Provinces do the persons punished "bear so small a proportion to those apprehended: I should fear, therefore, that the "Police Officers either take up people wantonly on insufficient grounds, or that they "are deficient in the exercise of due exertion in the attainment of evidence for the "conviction of criminals."

99. It is possible that the multiplicity of official duties which Mr. Middleton was called upon to discharge at this particular period, may have prevented his giving that degree of attention to his Magisterial duties which the state of the Police at this time so urgently demanded. In addition to his ordinary duties as Register and Joint Magistrate, Mr. Middleton was intrusted during the first three years of his incumbency with the superintendence of the whole of the public works upon the high road from Allahabad to Cawnpore; during a considerable portion of the same period his time was constantly occupied in attending to the medical wants of the sick prisoners of his Jail Hospital. Some idea may be formed of the extent of Mr. Middleton's medical practice in 1816, from the following extract of a letter addressed by him on the 10th of October of that year to the Civil Surgeon of Allahabad :—"Out "of about 250 prisoners," (writes the Joint Magistrate,) "100 are extremely ill; the "powders sent by you before have proved of service, but I take the liberty of sug- "gesting, that those now sent may be a little more powerful; the fevers appear "highly inflammatory, and in my judgment should be met with medicines of a power- "ful nature."

100. Mr. Middleton was shortly afterwards relieved of this branch of his Official duties.

101. The most prevalent crime at this particular period, and one which defied the utmost efforts of the Police to bring home to the perpetrators of it, was that of Thuggee. In 1816, no less than 13 cases of this atrocious offence were reported from Futtehpore, and in the year immediately preceding it, 6 cases; in no single instance were the offenders traced. In 1817 the Returns were more favorable; and in addressing Government in June 1818, the Superintendent of Police remarks with much satisfaction that "the "Police Statement for 1817 does not exhibit a single case of murder by Thugs, although "the Report of the year preceding contained mention of no less than 13 instances of "that offence."

102. It is difficult to account for the sudden cessation of this crime. It is easier to believe, from what we now know regarding the Thugs and their system, that the increased vigilance of the Police had led to increased caution on the part of these murderers, and that they were more careful to conceal the bodies of their victims, which may have induced the belief that the crime was of less frequent occurrence than had been the case hitherto.

103. Another evil that attracted the attention of Government about this time, was the interruption to the navigation of the Ganges, owing to the illegal exactions of the zemindars of the Oude side of the river. In June 1817, the Superintendent of Police writes to the Judicial Secretary regarding this grievance as follows:—

"The Cawnpore merchants have also petitioned my office, stating that they have "sustained a loss of several lacs of Rupees from these unwarrantable exactions, exclusive "of the interruption and injury done to the trade by the delay in the stoppage "of their boats." It was proposed, with the sanction of Government, to establish a number of Guard-Boats upon the Ganges, for the better protection of the river trade. Mr. Middleton recommended* that some of the mud forts of the Oude zemindars should be stormed and levelled to the ground, particularly the one on the banks of the river belonging to Zalim Sing, an individual who was known to be most active in the collection of this river "Black Mail." "I do not conceive," writes the Joint Magistrate, "that much resistance would be offered, but if a small force were "to be placed at my disposal, I would endeavour to ascertain the fact with the least "possible delay." Mr. Middleton's proposal was approved of, and he was directed to take immediate steps, with a view of ascertaining the size of the forts he proposed to attack, the depth of the ditches, the nature of the defences, and the number of armed men usually kept up for their defence: the result of the Joint Magistrate's inquiries was unfavourable to the prosecution of the plan he had advocated, and it was abandoned accordingly.

104. The insecurity of the great thoroughfares in the Western Provinces had long been a source of grievance. With a view of remedying this evil, Regulation XVII. of 1816 was framed, an enactment which empowers the Magistrate, with the sanction of the Superintendent of Police, to station any portion (not exceeding one-third) of a Thannah establishment at any place within the limits of the jurisdiction of such Thannah. In conformity with the provisions of the above enactment, Mr. Middleton established a chain of chowkees along the high road leading from Allahabad to Cawnpore; two burkun-

* *Vide* Letter to Superintendent of Police, dated 25th September 1817.

dauzes were stationed at each outpost, and the whole were placed under the superintendence of two Thannah jemadars. The measure, however, does not appear to have been attended with the benefit which might have been expected to result from it. Highway robberies, for the suppression of which the measure was mainly intended, instead of decreasing, seem steadily to have increased until the year 1826, when they had reached their maximum height,—no less than 19 cases having been reported during the preceding year, (1825.)

105. At this particular period the local Police seems to have been in a state of complete disorganization. Mr. Begbie, writing to the Superintendent of Police at the latter end of 1824, says,—"It is really astonishing to me that with such officers as some "of those under me more offences do not occur. I have at present a large catalogue of "the misdeeds on the part of the thannadars, the least of which in my opinion were "sufficient ground for removal from office: extortion, corruption, embezzlement, and "connivance at crimes are the leading characters of this record. I have detected them "in falsifying dates to excuse their inactivity, accusing innocent persons of crimes of "which they must have known them to be innocent, and conniving at the escape of "offenders." This officer laboured diligently to improve the character of his Police, and though no diminution of the more heinous offences is apparent during his administration, or in that of his immediate successor in office, yet the result of the trials, both before the Joint Magistrate and the Court of Circuit, would seem to indicate that the local Police were more successful in apprehending real offenders, than they had been during any previous administration.

106. In 1826, Futtehpore was formed into a distinct zillah, when the Joint Magistracy at Bhitorah was abolished; the names of the several officers who held the appointment of Joint Magistrate previous to the creation of the new zillah will be found in the Appendix.* In 1831, the appointments of Collector and Magistrate were united, and on the 9th August of that year, Mr. J. T. Rivaz assumed charge of the Joint Office.

107. The experience of nearly twenty years, has amply proved the wisdom of uniting the Fiscal and Magisterial jurisdictions in these Provinces, yet on the first introduction of the measure, there were many able and experienced servants of the Government who regarded the new system as one of very doubtful expediency; amongst the number was Mr. Commissioner Barlow, who in addressing Government on the subject of the Futtehpore Police during 1832, says,—"I feel called upon to state my opinion that the union "of the offices of Collector and Magistrate, without the aid of a Deputy Collector and "Joint Magistrate, does not answer in this District." Mr. Barlow considered that the details of a Collector's office were more than enough to engage the time of one individual, and under the conviction that the duties of a Magistrate were best discharged by an officer whose sole attention was given to that department, he had some time before this, in an address to the Board of Revenue, recorded an opinion unfavourable to the union of the two offices.

108. Nothing could possibly be worse than the state of the Futtehpore District at this particular time, as will be seen from the subjoined extract of Mr. Barlow's Police Report, yet it can scarcely be deemed fair to judge of the practical working of

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* Appendix No. V.

a great measure like the one we have just adverted to, merely from the results of a single year, and that year too the first in which the experiment had been tried, and during the whole of which year, with the exception of three months, the duties of the two offices were left to be discharged entirely by the Collector and Magistrate. "It is to "be remarked," writes Mr. Barlow, "from the following Comparative Statement, that "although the District contains 1,827 villages only, whilst the District of Allahabad "contains 3,476 villages (being nearly double the number), crimes of every description, "excepting theft, cattle stealing, and wounding, have during the period under review "been more prevalent than in the latter District:—

	Allahabad.	*Futtehpore.*
"Dacoity,.....	0.	3.
"Thuggee, ...	1.	6.
"Highway Robbery, ...	3.	4.
"Burglary, ...	143.	221.
"Cattle Stealing,.....	20.	6.
"Thefts, ...	171.	64.
"Affrays, ...	4.	14.
"Murders, ...	5.	7.

"In the District of Allahabad, the European officers consisted of Mr. Carter, the "Collector and Magistrate, Messrs. Speirs and Caldecott, the two Deputy Collectors "and Joint Magistrates; whilst at Futtehpore there was only Mr. Rivaz, the late Col- "lector and Magistrate, and Mr. Onslow, the Officiating Head Assistant, during the "months of April, May, and June."

109. The appointment of a Joint Magistrate, in 1833, tended in some degree to improve this state of things, but it was not until the year 1841 that the Criminal Statements began to exhibit a decrease of crime. From this period and till the year 1848 a marked improvement may be traced in every branch of the Department; the more heinous offences had steadily diminished. The convictions bore a satisfactory proportion to the number apprehended, and the Criminal business generally was discharged with efficiency, regularity, and despatch.

110. There was still, however, one branch of the Police which remained in a defective state, and that was the Village Watchmen. The Settlement Officer in 1839 had found them as a body ill-paid, inefficient, and inadequate to the wants of the people; he left them in a still worse condition. Mr. J. Thornton reported the subject at length in 1842, and after pointing out the defects of the provision which was made at the time of settlement, he recommended the appointment of 265 additional chowkeedars upon a monthly salary of Rs. 2-8 each.

111. In submitting the above recommendation, Mr. Thornton was guided by the following principles:—"that one chowkeedar is able to guard 60 houses; that every separate "hamlet ought to have a separate chowkeedar; that this is not necessary where such "hamlet does not contain more than 10 houses; but I have been obliged" (writes this officer) "occasionally to deviate from these principles when the number of watchmen "would have been great as compared with the size of the muhal."

112. Mr. Thornton was of opinion, that it was better to remunerate the village Police by a monthly salary than by a grant of land. The time which is occupied in the cultivation of the jageer, and the uncertainty that must necessarily attach to a provision which is dependent upon the seasons, he considered unanswerable arguments upon this point. "The jageers assigned to the chowkeedars of this district," (proceeds Mr. Thornton,) "contained 3 acres or 7 beegahs each; but it has been with great difficulty that "the zemindars have been compelled to give up this land, and I fear that, in many "cases, the chowkeedar has never obtained it, although, in order to please the zemindar, "he has stated that it has been made over to him; the difficulty has of course been still "greater to procure the assignment of land of a really good quality. The jageers "made over to the chowkeedars would certainly not pay, upon an average, more than "Rs. 2-12 a beegah, and their total value is consequently less than 20 Rupees a year. "It seems to me, therefore, that a salary regularly paid, of even 2 Rupees a month, "would be a better maintenance in every way for a chowkeedar than the land hitherto "assigned to them, and the first step to the establishment of a better order of things "appears to be, that the jageers already granted should be commuted for a salary of "the above amount. I believe that, in the majority of cases, both the zemindars and "the chowkeedars would be found willing to agree to the change, for the former never "part with any portion of their land without great reluctance, and the latter would see "the advantage of a fixed maintenance, while if they wished to cultivate, they could "always obtain land on the same footing as other assamees; I would propose then, in "the first place, that authority be given to commute the jageers granted at settlement "for a monthly sum of 2 Rupees to be paid by the zemindars to the chowkeedars "wherever both parties can be brought to consent to the exchange. In the second place, "I think that this monthly allowance if it should be thought, as it certainly is, to be "too low, should be raised to Rs. 2-8 at the expense of Government."

113. In regard to the road watchmen, Mr. Thornton considered that the arguments he had employed in advocating a money rather than a land payment, in the case of the Village Police, applied with two-fold force to the Road Police; the former, he remarked, had their "deorha" and other perquisites on stated occasions, which the Murhela chowkeedars had not, and on this account he was unwilling to fix the remuneration of the latter at a lower rate than Rs. 2-8 a month. These Murhela chowkeedars, of whom there were originally 151 stationed upon the principal thoroughfares of the district, had hitherto been maintained solely at the expense of the zemindars. On the conclusion, however, of the revised settlement, many of the zemindars discontinued the land and money allowance which they had hitherto assigned for the maintenance of these watchmen; the question therefore arose, whether it was expedient that this force should be maintained at the Government expense or be given up altogether.—Mr. Thornton was of opinion that it should be maintained, and for that purpose he proposed the entertainment of 121 men at a monthly salary of Rs. 2-8 each.

114. In regard to the eight villages enumerated in para. 20 of Mr. Thornton's letter, in which the inhabitants, by an arrangement made amongst themselves, had raised the necessary funds for the maintenance of the watchmen required for those villages, Mr. Thornton thought it would be desirable, if the system which had continued so long in force in these villages could be legalized, more especially as no complaint would ever appear to have been preferred on the part of any person in any way concerned in the arrangement. A similar recommendation was submitted to Government by Mr. Mid-

dleton in July 1817, and again by Mr. E. J. Smith in 1819, but the proposal did not meet with the concurrence of the Governor General, who observed in reply, that "in the "Western Provinces especially, the Magistrates should carefully abstain from any inter- "ference, either direct or indirect, in encouraging or supporting a plan of this nature, "involving expense to the inhabitants." After a lapse, however, of more than 30 years, during which the above arrangement has continued uninterruptedly in force, it is difficult to understand what objection can now exist to the formal recognition of a system which has given universal satisfaction during a period of more than a quarter of a century.

115. The several propositions which were submitted by Mr. Thornton, relative to the village and road watchmen, were considerably modified before they were finally sanctioned by Government. The number of additional village chowkeedars sanctioned was 155, instead of 265, as proposed by Mr. Thornton. The proposal, that the whole should receive a remuneration in money was negatived, and a land allowance was sanctioned instead, which was fixed at 3 acres. The maintenance of 121 chowkeedars along the high roads was also negatived, but Government have subsequently sanctioned for this purpose the establishment of 44 Murhela watchmen, and by a more recent order,* 26 additional chowkeedars have been since sanctioned expressly for the Grand Trunk Road.

116. In 1845 Mr. William Muir revised the Police establishments throughout the district. The Thannah of Kurrah had already been transferred to Allahabad, by order of Government, dated 11th of November 1840. At the period of the revision, the following Police stations were subject to the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of Futtehpore:—

1. Kotwalie,	4. Kishenpore,	7. Amowlie,
2. Huswa,	5. Ghazeepore,	8. Kudjwah,
3. Hutgaon,	6. Jehanabad,	9. Seorajpore.

117. The chief defects of the system about to be revised were, briefly, that the thannahs as they then stood were unequal in extent, and irregular in their limits; that there was no proper adaptation of the Police to the area and population of the several Thannah jurisdictions; that the Fiscal and Police divisions did not correspond; and that the thannadars were inadequately paid.

118. Mr. Muir reduced the number of thannahs from 9 to 7, and increased the pay of the thannadars from Rupees 25 to 50, with the exception of the pay of the Huswa thannadar, whose salary, with reference to the smallness of his jurisdiction, Mr. Muir fixed at 30 Rupees. The Thannah and Tehseel boundaries were made to coincide, and it was proposed to invest the several tehseeldars with Police powers. Three Naib thannadars, with a proportionate complement of burkundauzes, were posted at the large villages of Kudjoah, Khaga, and Tuppehjar; the duties assigned to these officers differed in no material respect from the duties ordinarily performed by the thannadar, to whose authority they were subordinate. The proceedings of the former, however, in all cases of a

* 9th Nov. 1850.

grave or heinous nature were required to be transmitted through the thannadar. In addition to these 3 Niabut stations, 7 first-class chowkees were established in the more remote portions of the District. The officer in charge, (who was expected to be able to read and write,) was empowered to take depositions and to record proceedings, transmitting the same through the thannadar. He was likewise required to keep a diary, and to forward the same regularly, twice a week, to the Magistrate.

119. The above arrangements received the confirmation of Government on the 14th May 1845.

120. The annexed sketch map* will show the position and extent of the new Police jurisdictions, the strength and pay of the Police stationed in each, and the jumma and area in square miles of each jurisdiction. By recent orders† of Government, the tehseeldary and thannah of Bindkee, and the thannahs of Hutgaon and Huswa, have been brought upon the Grand Trunk Road, but in all other respects the arrangements made by Mr. Muir in 1845, remain in full force.

121. It was explained to the tehseeldars, on their assuming charge of their new functions as officers of Police, that the object of their appointment was not with a view to their affording any direct aid to the thannadars in the discharge of the active duties of their office, or exercising an interference in details of work, which might be equally well discharged by their subordinates, but that they were appointed, in order that they might exercise a general control over the proceedings of the thannah Police, and that they might assist them with their advice on occasions of difficulty or doubt. No single measure, perhaps, has tended so much to improve the efficiency of the Mofussil Police as the one which has placed it under the immediate control of the tehseeldar,—an officer usually of superior intelligence and tried integrity, and one, who, from the high position he occupies in the District, and the important duties which he is called upon to discharge, must necessarily possess great local influence, which, if properly directed, can never fail to operate with beneficial effect upon the several interests which are confided to his care.

122. The whole of the tehseeldars in this District have, within the last year, been invested with the powers of Assistant Magistrates, in the exercise of which new authority they have shown a perfect fitness for the trust which has been delegated to them.

123. Amongst the many measures of reform which have been introduced into the District of late years, that which relates to the improvement of the Mofussil Dawk was not the least important of the number. Up to the year 1848, the duty of forwarding all public correspondence connected with the Police was committed to the zemindars, but as they seldom felt any personal interest in the transmission of this correspondence, there was no effort made on their part to ensure regularity in regard to its despatch: it happened, in consequence, that the Thannah Reports and other important papers were frequently from 4 to 5 days on their road to the Sudder station.

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* Appendix No. VI.

† 9th Nov. 1850.

124. In 1843, Mr. Thornton instituted a complete reform of the system, and placed the District Dawk for the first time upon an efficient footing. He considered it unfair that the entire charge of the transmission of the Dawk should be defrayed by a portion only of the zemindars of the District; with a view, therefore, of equalizing the burden, he directed a cess to be levied upon every muhal in the District, proportioning the amount to the jumma for which each estate was liable; the cess so levied falls at the rate of 1 anna and 5 pies upon every 100 Rupees of the Government Revenue. Mr. Thornton, in the next place, appointed 26 hurkaras on a fixed monthly salary of 3 Rupees, and a mohurir on a salary of 8 Rupees. The number of the hurkaras was subsequently increased to 27, and the salary of the mohurir was raised at the same time to Rupees 15. Three additional mohurirs, on a salary of 5 Rupees each, were afterwards added to the establishment by Mr. William Muir.

125. The tax levied from the landholders amounts in the aggregate to Rupees 1,260, whilst the charge for establishment, &c. amounts to 1,365; the deficiency is made up from the Postage collections, which average 30 Rupees a month, or 360 Rupees a year.

126. The Postage charged on each letter is 6 pies, and this must be paid in advance. The hour of despatch throughout the year, whether from the Sudder station or from the Mofussil, is 5 o'clock P. M., and letters are delivered on the morning following in the most distant parts of the district.

127. The subjoined Statement will show the state of the District Dawk from 1844, or the year of its establishment, up to the end of 1850:—

District Dawk Statement from 1844 *to* 1850.

Years.	Number of Private Letters.		Receipts.									Disbursed during the year.			Balance.			Remarks.
	From Thannah.	From Post Office.	Postage of Letters sent from the Thannah to the Sudder Station.			Postage of Letters sent from the Sudder Station to the Mofussil Stations.			Total.									
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1844,	1,253	1,994	39	2	6	62	5	0	101	7	6	61	3	0	40	4	6	
1845,	2,375	3,545	74	4	0	110	12	0	185	0	0	24	12	0	160	4	0	
1846,	3,504	3,671	109	8	0	114	11	6	224	3	6	31	14	0	192	5	6	
1847,	3,541	3,265	110	10	6	133	4	6	243	15	0	34	6	9	209	8	3	
1848,	3,460	5,231	109	6	6	162	5	6	271	12	0	75	13	1	195	14	11	
1849,	3,906	6,019	123	5	0	189	6	0	312	11	0	91	9	0	221	2	0	
1850,	6,721	4,514	211	4	0	141	13	0	353	1	0	109	6	0	243	11	0	
Total,	24,760	28,239	777	8	6	914	9	6	1692	2	0	428	15	10	1263	2	2	

128. An abstract is given below of the several descriptions of offences ascertained to have been committed in the Futtehpore District from 1835 to 1849, including the quantity of property stolen and recovered. A more detailed statement will be found in the Appendix,* exhibiting the apprehensions, convictions, and acquittals during each year of the period under review. The result of the commitments is given in a separate Statement.† A Statement is also given,‡ showing the average period which elapsed in disposing of the several Criminal cases from 1846 to 1850 inclusive:—

Abstract of heinous Offences from 1835 *to* 1849 *inclusive.*

Year.	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Dacoity.	Highway Robbery.	Burglary.	Theft of every kind.	Affray.	Other Offences.	Total.	Property Stolen.	Property Recovered.	Remarks
1835,	23	2	6	6	410	272	15	44	778	16,113	2,000	
1836,	10	2	5	3	259	197	6	51	533	11,792	1,957	(a) I am unable to explain satisfactorily the enormous increase of crime in these two years In 1848, it was partly owing, perhaps, to the failure of the rains, which did not set in in this part of the country till the end of July. Another cause was, I believe, the daily increasing traffic along the Grand Trunk Road, for the protection of which the measures then in force were wholly inadequate. A third cause was the adoption, in this year, of a new mode of preparing the Criminal Statements, under the operation of which parties were inserted in them whom it had never before been customary to enter in the Statements; yet, after allowing for the operation of the above causes, we must still seek for some further explanation of the extraordinary increase of crime as shown in the Statements of these two years, and the only conclusion I can come to is this, that if the Statements of 1848 and 1849 be a faithful record of the offences of those years, it is to be feared that a large proportion of the offences of previous years can never have come to the Magistrate's knowledge, nor to that of the local Police.
1837,	9	2	9	9	277	309	8	57	680	13,988	2,067	
1838,	18	2	2	8	221	239	4	253	747	13,137	4,841	
1839,	9	2	1	4	193	129	7	212	557	11,120	4,516	
1840,	12	6	3	4	214	141	7	201	588	11,881	2,031	
1841,	11	5	1	4	149	116	5	164	455	10,579	3,831	
1842,	13	3	2	3	155	91	6	176	449	5,104	1,295	
1843,	13	6	1	7	74	100	8	345	554	14,957	3,895	
1844,	13	3	2	1	67	100	6	280	472	5,690	592	
1845,	10	7	2	3	106	104	7	254	493	8,954	1,095	
1846,	5	9	1	7	113	108	13	266	522	7,329	1,867	
1847,	16	3	0	8	76	93	11	333	540	7,017	2,004	
1848,a	27	4	0	8	189	231	13	578	1,050	45,283	2,563	
1849,a	14	10	4	6	289	202	16	558	1,099	22,505	2,110	
Total,	203	66	39	81	2,792	2,432	132	3,772	9,517	2,05,449	35,664	

129. Thinking it might be interesting to ascertain by what particular classes of the community the more heinous offences are usually perpetrated, I have drawn up the annexed Statement, which exhibits the number of persons who have been brought to trial on account of such offences during the past five years, with a specification of the

* Appendix No. VII. † Appendix No. VIII. ‡ Appendix No. IX.

caste of the accused parties, and the average age of each class of offenders at the date of the perpetration of the offence:—

Statement showing the number of persons brought to trial from 1841 *to* 1845 *in the District of Futtehpore.*

1.	2	3	4.	5.	6.	7	8.
				Specification of Castes.			
Description of Crime.	Year.	No of Cases	No. of Prisoners.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Total No. of Offenders.	Average Age.
Murder, ..	1841,	11	26	Brahmins, .. 48	Syud, .. 1		
	1842,	13	42	Thakoors, .. 64	Sheikh, .. 1		
	1843,	13	47	Kaith, .. 3	Fuqueer, .. 1		
	1844,	13	30	Gurrurreeah, 1	Bhaina, .. 1		
	1845,	10	11	Aruck, .. 2			
				Lodha, .. 1			
				Lhoonneea, .. 1			
				Aheer, .. 12			
				Pausee, .. 8			
				Koree, .. 2			
				Koormee, .. 5			
				Khuttick, .. 2			
				Kawuth, .. 1			
				Bharhoonja, 1			
				Bahullea, .. 1			
Total, ..	.. ..	60	156	152	4	156	28 years.
Culpable Homicide, ..	1841,	5	14	Brahmins, .. 9	Fuqueer, .. 1		
	1842,	3	6	Thakoors, .. 14			
	1843,	6	6	Kaith, .. 1			
	1844,	3	6	Aheer, .. 2			
	1845,	7	7	Pausee, .. 4			
				Koormee, .. 1			
				Kawuth, .. 1			
				Khauchrobe, 2			
				Dhobee, .. 1			
				Bhaut, .. 1			
				Baeragee, .. 1			
				Malee, .. 1			
Total, ..	.. ..	24	39	38	1	39	30 years.
Dacoitee, ..	1841,	2	0	Brahmins, .. 3			
	1842,	2	3	Thakoors, .. 15			
	1843,	1	7	Aheer, .. 6			
	1844,	2	19	Pausee, .. 1			
	1845,	2	0	Khuttick, . 2			
				Bharboonja, 1			
				Kular, .. 1			
Total, ..	.. ..	9	29	29		29	27 years.
Highway Robbery, ..	1841,	3	5	Brahmins, .. 13	Putaun, .. 1		
	1842,	3	1	Thakoors, .. 2			
	1843,	7	1	Lhoonneea, .. 1			
	1844,	1	10	Aheer, .. 2			
	1845,	3	2				
Total, ..	.. ..	17	19	18	1	19	30 years.
Burglary, ..	1841,	149	50	Brahmins, .. 4	Syud, .. 4		
	1842,	155	72	Aruck, .. 2	Sheikh, .. 6		
	1843,	74	61	Lodha, .. 1	Putaun, .. 5		
	1844,	67	44	Lohar, .. 1	Fuqueer, .. 2		
	1845,	106	24	Thakoors, .. 5	Bhaina, .. 1		27 years.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Description of Crime.	Year.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	Specification of Castes. Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Total No. of Offenders.	Average Age.
Burglary, *(Continued.)*				Aheer, .. 15 Pausee, .. 174 Koormee, .. 1 Soonar, .. 1 Khuttick, .. 7 Bunneeah, .. 4 Gurrurreeah, .. 2 Chumar, .. 4 Kaiwut, .. 2 Bharboonja, .. 1 Moorye .. 1 Khumar, .. 1 Bhaut, .. 1 Mulee, .. 2 Kular, .. 2	Bukurkasab, .. 1 Rungraje, .. 1		
Total, ...		551	251	231	20	251	27 years.
Theft and Cattle Stealing, ..	1841,	116	85	Brahmins, .. 50 Aruck, .. 14 Lodha, .. 8 Lohar, .. 2 Thakoors, .. 11 Kaith, .. 2 Aheer, .. 51 Pausee, .. 182 Kooree, .. 4 Koormee, .. 6 Soonar, .. 4 Khuttick, .. 1 Bunneeah, .. 6 Gurrurreeah, 1 Chumar, .. 14 Kaiwut, .. 2 Bharboonja, .. 2 Moorye, .. 2 Bhaut, .. 3 Baeragee, .. 2 Malee, .. 1 Tailee, .. 3 Kanchee, .. 3 Baireeah, .. 6 Durzee, .. 1 Hulwaee, .. 2 Baree, .. 1	Sheikh, .. 16 Putaun, .. 16 Mogul, .. 2 Jhoolaha, .. 2 Hujjam, .. 2 Maiwattee, .. 1 Toief, .. 1 Bhutteerah, .. 1 Kurtabun, .. 1 Kussie, .. 25		
	1842,	91	88				
	1843,	100	127				
	1844,	100	81				
	1845,	104	70				
Total, ...		511	451	384	67	451	30 years.
Affray, ..	1841,	5	29	Brahmins, .. 29 Lodha, .. 9 Thakoors, .. 122 Kaith, .. 1 Aheer, .. 4 Pausee, .. 1 Koormee, .. 5 Bunneeah, .. 1 Moorye, .. 5 Bhaut, .. 1 Kuthree, .. 1 Baeragee, .. 1 Hujjam, .. 1	Syud, .. 4 Sheikh, .. 37 Putaun, .. 9 Bhaina, .. 1 Bukurkasab, .. 3		
	1842,	6	46				
	1843,	8	52				
	1844,	6	57				
	1845,	7	51				
Total, ...		32	235	181	54	235	32 years.
Grand Total, ...		1204	1180	1034	147	1180	

It will be observed from this Table, that of the 156 persons charged with the crime of Murder, no less a number than 64 persons, or 41·025 per cent., belong to the Thakoor caste, and that 48 persons, or 30·769 per cent., belong to the Brahmin caste. In the next offence, that of "culpable homicide," the centesimal proportion which the Thakoors bear to the remaining sects far exceeds that of any other caste,—the percentage being 35·897. It will be observed, as regards Dacoity, that 51·724 per cent. of the number brought to trial for this offence were Thakoors, and that of the 19 persons brought to trial for Highway Robbery during the five years under review, no less a number than 13, or 68·421 per cent., were of the Brahmin caste; that of the 251 persons charged with Burglary, 174 persons, or 69·322 per cent., were of the Pausee caste; that of the 451 persons charged with Theft, including cattle theft, the large proportion of 182 persons, 40·354 per cent., were also of this caste; and as regards Affrays, on account of which there were 235 persons brought to trial, no less a number than 122, or 51·910 per cent., were of the Thakoor caste. The centesimal proportions which these several castes bear to the entire population have already been shown in the Table appended to the remarks on the division of castes.* From the above results it would seem then, that during the period under review offences against persons were more frequently committed by individuals of the Thakoor caste than by those of any other sect; that Highway Robberies were for the most part perpetrated by individuals of the Brahmin caste, and that Burglaries and Thefts were committed most frequently by persons of the caste called Pausees;—indeed the words "Pausee" and "Thief" have long been synonymous terms in this District.

180. The average age at which the several descriptions of offences embraced in the above Table were committed was 29; the proportionate ages of the offenders, for each year of the series, will be found in the annexed Statement.

Statement showing the proportionate Ages at which the above Offences were committed in each year, from 1841 *to* 1845.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Age.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	Total.
Of 12 years and less than 12 years, ...	1	1	2	2	1	7
From 12 to 16 years, ...	1	19	30	30	7	87
From 16 to 21 years, ...	50	47	53	58	41	249
From 21 to 30 years, ...	99	117	119	95	42	472
From 30 to 40 years, ...	44	35	51	40	38	208
From 40 to 50 years, ...	10	21	40	9	12	92
From 50 to 60 years, ...	4	18	5	7	20	54
Upwards of 60 years, ...	0	0	1	6	4	11
Age unknown, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, ...	209	258	301	247	165	1180

* *Vide* Paras. 63 to 66.

131. The influence which education possesses, as a means of restraining men from the commission of crime, is a truth which few persons at the present day, perhaps, will be prepared to dispute; one need only turn to the published Criminal Statistics of Great Britain for the last 15 years, to be fully assured of the efficacy which even the most elementary degree of instruction is capable of exercising as a check upon crime. It is a truth, too, which is susceptible of universal application; its practical demonstration need not be sought for in England alone, or in the civilized countries of Continental Europe; it applies to every clime and every creed, and we may be assured that wherever we find a community the most highly instructed, there also we shall find the smallest amount of crime, and the least disposition to commit it. The state of education in this country, though it has made rapid strides within the past few years, is still in its infancy; and it must be many years yet before our Colleges and Schools can supply the necessary data upon which to form an accurate judgment of the degree of efficacy which an extended system of education is likely to exert as a means of restraining the natives of this country from the commission of crime.

132. I have drawn out a Statement as below, more out of curiosity than from any real value that can attach to the table itself, showing the number of persons in confinement in the Futtehpore Jail on the 30th November last, and the proportion of that number who are capable of reading and writing. The centesimal proportion of those who can read and write is 7·004: it is worthy of remark, however, that out of the 29 persons who have received even this elementary degree of instruction, *one person only* was under sentence for theft.

Statement showing the number of Persons under Confinement in the Futtehpore Jail on the 30th November 1850, *and the number of those who were capable of reading and writing.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Description of Offence.	No. of Persons in Confinement.	Of what religious Persuasion.		Can read and write.	Cannot read or write.	The average Age of the Prisoners at the date of Commission of the Crime or Offence.	Remarks.
		Hindoo.	Mahomedan.				
Murder, ..	2	1	1	0	2	32	Of these 2 persons, one is a Brahmin and the other a Rungrez.
Manslaughter,	83	65	18	11	72	27	Of these 83 persons, 19 are Brahmins, 15 Thakoors, 12 Sheikh, and 9 Pausees. The remaining 28 belong to 15 other castes.
Dacoity, ..	27	27	0	0	27	27	These belong to 4 castes,—Aheer, Thakoor, Burboonja and Khewut; 17 are of the latter caste.
Highway Robbery,	9	9	0	0	9	28	These are of the Aheer, Pausee, Chumar, Koomar, and Sweeper castes. The Pausees are nearly equal to 50 per cent.
Burglary, ..	40	40	0	0	40	31	35 of this class of offenders are of the Pausee caste.
Theft of Cattle, ..	14	12	2	0	14	34	The Brahmins predominate, being nearly 45 per cent.

Description of Offence.	No. of Persons in Confinement.	Of what religious Persuasion.		Can read and write.	Cannot read or write.	The average Age of the Prisoners at the date of Commission of the Crime or Offence.	Remarks.
		Hindoo.	Mahomedan.				
Simple Theft,	89	77	12	1	88	27	The Pausee caste falls at the rate of 51 per cent.
Affrays, ..	34	34	0	7	27	32	With the exception of 1 person the whole of this class of offenders are of the Hindoo persuasion; 26 of the number, or 76·20, are Thakoors.
Other Offences, ..	116	106	10	10	106	39	Of these 116 offenders, 27 are of the Brahmin and 23 of the Thakoor caste.
Total, ..	414	371	43	29	385	277	
			Average Age, ..			30·910	In Cawnpore the number who can read and write falls at the rate of 8 per cent.; here it is a fraction above 7 per cent.

133. A list of the Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistants will be found in Appendix No. X.

JAIL.

134. The Futtehpore Jail is one of the best in these Provinces, both as regards the eligibility of its site and its internal arrangements: it was constructed in 1831, at a cost of Rupees 68,531. The length of the building is 567 feet, its breadth 330; it contains 12 wards, which are capable of accommodating 611 prisoners, allowing to each prisoner a space of 400 cubic feet. The inmates of the prison are classified as follows:—

Ward No. 1.— } Prisoners with labour in irons.
„ „ 2.— }
„ „ 3.— } Prisoners sentenced to labour without irons.
„ „ 4.— }
„ „ 5.— }
„ „ 6.— } Prisoners whose term of sentence exceeds 3 years, but is less than 10 years.
„ „ 7.— }
„ „ 8.—Prisoners whose term of sentence exceeds 10 years.
„ „ 9.—Prisoners without labour.
„ „ 10.—Civil Prisoners.
„ „ 11.—Female Ward.
„ „ 12.—Prisoners under trial and under commitment.

Of the prisoners at present under sentence, 79 work within the Jail and 315 outside the Jail. The inside prisoners are employed principally in grinding the flour required for the daily consumption of the Jail, in manufacturing blanket clothing for the use of the prisoners, in sweeping the wards and cells, and in keeping the Jail

yards in a cleanly and wholesome state. The women, of whom there are only at present 7 under confinement, grind their own flour, and sweep and wash the female ward. The outside prisoners are chiefly employed upon the station roads, and in watering and tending the young trees in the Government Plantation.

185. The prisoners formerly received a money allowance in lieu of rations. This system was open to objections, and has been discontinued in this District since 1836. The messing system was introduced in 1844, and has been in force ever since. Each mess consists of 20 prisoners, one cook being allowed to each separate mess. The dietary in use is given below:—

Jail Dietary.

Class of Prisoners.	Daily Dietary.							Remarks.
	Ata.	Dal.	Salt.	Wood.	Pepper.	Ghee.	Tobacco.	
	Chittacks.	Chittacks.	Mishas. Rutees.	Chittacks.	Geera.	Chittacks weekly.	Chittacks weekly.	
Prisoners sentenced to hard labour, ...	14	2	6 3	12	1	2	0½	Twice during the week the whole of the prisoners receive 4 chittacks of vegetables in lieu of the allowance of Dal.
Prisoners without labour, ... Prisoners under trial, Female Prisoners, ..	10	2	6 3	12	1	2	0½	

Hospital Dietary.

Articles of Diet.	Ata.	Dal.	Vegetables.	Wood.	Remarks.
	Chittacks.	Chittacks.	Chittacks.	Chittacks.	
1st Diet, ...	12	2 or	4	12	When other articles of diet are necessary, such as Meat, Soup, Sago, and the like, they are furnished by order of the Civil Surgeon.
2nd Diet, ...	10	2 or	4	12	
3rd Diet, ...	8	2 or	4	10	
4th Diet, ...	6 and 4	2 or	4	10	

186. A Statement is given below, showing the expenditure in the Futtehpore Jail, during 1849. The decrease effected in the annual expenditure, since the appointment of the Superintendent of Jails, is shown in the last column of the Statement.

Statement showing the average number of Prisoners andthe averaye cost of each Prisoner per head per annum, during the year 1849, *and increase and decrease in* 1849 *on* 1844 *in column* 11.

1.	2.	3.			4.			5.			6.			7.			8.			9.			10.			11.			12.			13.		
Name of Zillah.	Daily average No. of Prisoners.	Total Expenditure during the year.			Average of permanent Guard per head per annum.			Average cost of contingent Guard per head per annum.			Average cost of Diet per diem.			Average cost of Diet per head per annum.			Average cost of Clothing and Bedding per head per annum.			Total average cost per head per annum.			Average cost per head per annum, exclusive of additions and alterations.			Average cost per head per annum, exclusive of permanent Establishment, permanent Guard, additions and repairs.			Increase and decrease in 1849 on 1844 in column 11.					
																													Increase.			Decrease.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Futtehpore,	453	17,107	1	8	9	13	8	7	8	6	0	0	7¼	14	9	0	1	1	2¾	37	12	2¾	37	10	5¼	24	5	3	0	0	0	12	1	5¾

137. A sketch of the Futtehpore Jail will be found in the Appendix.*

138. The health of the prisoners has been remarkably good during the past year. Upon an average strength of 499 prisoners, there were 5 deaths only, or 1 death to every 100 prisoners.

A short report on the subject of the health of the Jail prisoners, during the last 8 years, obligingly furnished by the Civil Surgeon, Mr. C. F. Warneford, will be found in the Appendix.†

139. In regard to the general character of the inhabitants of the District, I am not disposed to think favorably. The people, whether Hindoos or Mussulmans, seem to have no idea of the moral obligation of an oath. Perjury and Subornation of Perjury are in consequence prevalent offences, and will probably continue to be so, unless the law regarding the cognizance of those offences is altered, and the Magistrate is empowered finally to dispose of charges of this nature himself. The Rajpoots, who form by far the largest portion of the population of the District, are not good specimens of their class, more particularly those that reside in the neighbourhood of the Jumna. They seldom forgive an injury, and revenge is perhaps the strongest passion of their nature,—and its gratification is not unfrequently regarded by them in the light of a positive duty. A common mode to which they resort in order to avenge their real or imagined wrongs, is assassination. The chivalrous nature of a Rajpoot of the olden time would have revolted, probably, at the notion of hiring a band of assassins to waylay and murder an unsuspecting and unarmed man; but no such scruples seem to trouble the conscience of the Rajpoots of this neighbourhood, and crimes of this description are still, I lament to say, of common occurrence in the Futtehpore District. The Rajpoots, in the vicinity of the Jumna, have always been suspected of being concerned, either actively or secretly, in the plunder of boats engaged in the trade of that river; and though crimes of this description are much less frequent than they were, still I am disposed to think that there is scarcely a single case of river Dacoity that occurs in this neighbourhood which will not be found to have owed its origin to a Rajpoot zemindar. The Rajpoots have always been notorious as Revenue defaulters, and it was a common practice with them, in former days, to throw the whole of their lands waste, with a view of forcing a reduction in the Jumma of their estates.

The Mussulman classes possess few or none of the better qualities which characterize the Mahomedans of other parts. They are for the most part cringing and obsequious in their manner, and are wholly destitute of the smallest spark of independence of thought or action. The Khokurs, of Talooka Kot, alone seem to retain a lingering vestige of that chivalrous spirit which, in earlier times, formed so marked a feature in the character of the Pathan of these Provinces.

Whilst speaking thus unfavorably, however, of the mass of the people, it is pleasing to be enabled to make an exception in favor of even one class of the community; and it is impossible to contemplate the peaceable habits and indefatigable industry of the Koormees of Dhata and Ekdillah with any other feeling than that of sincere approbation,—a feeling that is rendered the more gratifying, from the marked contrast which those

* Appendix No. XI. † Appendix No. XII.

features of the Koormee character present, to the indolent and unthrifty habits of the other cultivators of the soil.

REVENUE.

140. On the 1st of July 1826, the Futtehpore Zillah was formed, by the transfer of 13 Pergunnahs from Zillah Allahabad and 1 Pergunnah from Zillah Cawnpore. The names of the Pergunnahs so transferred, and also the assessment of each Pergunnah, from the time of the cession until the formation of the new District, are given below. In regard to the balances which accrued during this interval of 25 years, the records of this office supply but little information; this and other points relative to the fiscal history of the District during the earlier years of our rule, must be sought for among the records of the Allahabad and Cawnpore Collectorates, to whose jurisdiction the Pergunnahs were then subject. It is only as regards the Pergunnahs after their separation from Allahabad and Cawnpore, that I propose to furnish some account, but before proceeding to do so, it may not be altogether out of place to glance cursorily at their condition whilst they formed part of the Districts above-named.

Statement showing the Jumma of the Settlements for Zillah Futtehpore.

Pergunnah.	Jumma of the 1st Settlement.			Jumma of the 2nd Settlement.			Jumma of the 3rd Settlement.			Jumma of the 4th Settlement.			Remarks.
Kora Amoullee, ..	2,30,482	0	0	2,23,051	0	0	2,11,478	0	0	1,68,461	0	0	Transferred from Cawnpore.
Bindkee, ...	1,14,113	0	0	93,156	8	5	95,498	0	0	99,948	0	0	Ditto from Allahabad.
Tuppehjar, ...	72,184	9	6	70,212	6	6	83,511	0	0	75,929	0	0	Ditto ditto.
Kootcah, ...	55,772	4	0	41,957	0	0	41,685	0	0	45,676	0	0	Ditto ditto.
Gooneer, ...	24,663	2	0	19,022	8	0	20,165	0	0	29,028	0	0	Ditto ditto.
Futtehpore, ...	2,14,439	13	6	1,69,807	0	6	1,72,014	0	0	1,81,311	0	0	Ditto ditto.
Huswa, ...	1,18,718	15	6	92,221	10	0	1,02,912	0	0	1,11,019	0	0	Ditto ditto.
Ghazeepore, ...	1,04,996	13	6	92,106	0	0	1,03,620	0	0	1,06,659	0	0	Ditto ditto.
Ayah Sar, ...	30,895	11	9	25,521	6	3	27,963	0	0	31,244	0	0	Ditto ditto.
Matour, ...	69,660	8	9	66,293	9	6	69,509	0	0	72,835	0	0	Ditto ditto.
Ekdillah, ...	1,33,955	0	6	1,25,434	9	3	1,30,176	0	0	1,29,679	0	0	Ditto ditto.
Dhata, ...	29,486	0	3	27,974	5	10	30,679	0	0	33,274	0	0	Ditto ditto.
Hutgaon, ...	1,84,832	15	6	1,61,219	4	0	1,46,940	0	0	1,51,378	0	0	Ditto ditto,
Kotlah, ...	47,530	6	9	40,980	9	8	40,965	0	0	41,989	0	0	Ditto ditto.
Total,..	14,31,731	5	6	12,48,957	13	11	12,77,125	0	0	12,78,430	0	0	

141. The errors of our earlier Revenue administration, and the evils which those errors produced, are so well known, and have been so frequently commented upon, that there is no need to dwell upon them at any length in this place. They are nowhere better described than in the able paper recently published in the *Calcutta Review*, entitled the "Settlement of the Land Revenue of the North-Western Provinces." The errors there pointed out were not confined to any particular district or districts of the ceded territory. They were found everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land, and were the consequences of a defective system, rather than the result of incapacity or mismanagement on the part of the officers who were entrusted with the administration of the Revenue.

142. In regulating the Assessment to be levied from the land, the Collector had seldom any better data to guide him than the recorded demand of previous years, and the arbitrary and untrustworthy *doul* supplied by the Canoongoes: it was rarely that

the inquiry was carried beyond these points, and when other data were sought for, the inquiry often failed through the want of means to conduct it to a satisfactory conclusion. In the absence of any accurate measurement of the villages about to be assessed, in the absence of any sufficient data upon which to determine the productive powers of the land,—without any classification of soils, and finally, without any record showing the rights and liabilities of sub-sharers,—it would indeed have been surprising if any Collector could have formed a just or satisfactory settlement. Thus settlement after settlement was made or renewed in the earlier years of our administration, and the amount of injustice and injury that was perpetrated in consequence, upon the agricultural classes throughout the country, it would be quite impossible to estimate.

143. "The evils of our early settlement proceedings," (observes the author of the paper to which I have just referred,) "were further aggravated by the measures pursued "for the realization of the Revenue. No record having been made of any sharers "besides the Lumberdars or actual engagers with Government, much less of the quota "of Revenue which each sharer was bound to pay, no attempt could be made, when "arrears occurred, to discover the real defaulter. The main expedient on which the "Collector relied, was to prevent default by keeping watchmen over the crops till the "Revenue was secured: when this failed, the Lumberdars were imprisoned, and their "personal property distrained. The next step was to put up the whole estate to sale "to the highest bidder: many of these sales were got up by the native Officers of "Government, or by their friends, who themselves became the purchasers, at a merely "nominal price."

144. The disastrous consequences of a too indiscriminate resort to the sale laws, and the mode in which the provisions of the Regulations relating thereto were perverted from their legitimate intent and object, are forcibly set forth in the preamble to the special enactment which it became necessary to frame, in order to remedy an evil, the magnitude and frequency of which, throughout the ceded Provinces,—but more especially in the Districts of Goruckpore, Allahabad, and Cawnpore,—had become a matter of notoriety. It was no easy matter, however, to repair the mischief of a long series of years by means of any single enactment, however absolute might be the powers that it conferred, and however able and diligent the officers might be who were to administer its provisions. Thus, though many of the sales which had been fraudulently effected were subsequently reversed by the Special Commission, and the lands restored to their legitimate owners, yet as regards the majority of cases, there is no doubt that the enactment came too late in the day to remedy the evil that had been done. Still, if the Regulation failed to effect all the direct good that was expected from it, it did much benefit in restoring confidence to the owners of landed property, by showing that there existed every disposition on the part of Government to protect them from hardship and injustice.

145. Forming a part, as the Futtehpore Pergunnahs did, at this period, of two of the three Districts which were particularized as being the chief scene of those abuses which the above enactment was designed to correct, it may be fairly assumed that those Pergunnahs participated, in an equal degree with the other Pergunnahs of Allahabad and Cawnpore, in the calamities which were the inevitable consequences of such abuses; the fiscal condition, therefore, of the Futtehpore Pergunnahs at this time differed in no respect from the fiscal condition of the other Pergunnahs of those Districts.

146. But a brighter day was now at hand, and the light which experience had given was not (if I may borrow the language of Coleridge) to prove in this instance a lantern, which shone only upon the waves behind us,—for few will dispute the fact, that grave as were the errors of the past, they have been amply atoned for since, by the introduction of the admirable system under which the Revenue administration of these Provinces is now conducted.

147. Within 18 months of the promulgation of the important enactment above referred to, appeared the still more important one (Regulation VII. of 1822), relating to the settlement of the Land Revenue. Perfect as this Regulation was in theory, it was not found possible to reduce it to practice; too much detail was required upon every point for which it professed to provide: accordingly, after a trial of several years, it was found necessary to modify it by Regulation IX. of 1833.

148. In this District three estates only were settled under this Regulation; the time occupied in bringing to completion the settlement proceedings in these cases was 551 days, at which rate it would have taken several centuries to complete the entire settlement of the District. The settlement of 1220 Fuslee, accordingly, continued in force until the year 1839, when the whole District was re-settled under the provisions of Regulation IX. of 1833.

149. Another step towards the establishment of a better order of things, was the abolition about this period of the practice of giving rewards to the Pergunnah Officers at the close of each year, in acknowledgment of their successful exertions in collecting the Government Revenue. In 1828 the Collector of this District, Mr. A. F. Lind, recommended rewards to the amount of Rs. 8,400 to be distributed to the different Pergunnah Officers on his establishment for their successful labors in realizing the Revenue demand for 1234 Fuslee, there being a balance only of Rs. 9,399 outstanding on account of that year. The Collector's proposal was not approved of, and shortly afterwards the system in question was directed to be abandoned, it appearing to the Governor General "that such rewards had a tendency to stimulate exertion beyond the law."—(Secretary to Government to the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated the 28th February 1828, No. 250.)

150. The balance, exclusive of Tuccavee advances, outstanding against the several Pergunnahs of the District, at the date of their separation from Allahabad and Cawnpore, amounted to Rs. 1,01,347; of this sum were realized, subsequently, Rs. 24,004; the remaining sum of Rs. 77,343 was remitted at different periods between the years 1828 and 1844.

151. In the Appendix* will be found a Table in detail, exhibiting the demand, receipts, balances, and remissions for the whole District from the year of the formation of the Zillah down to the present year. From this Statement it will be seen, that out of a total demand of Rs. 3,19,57,636 on account of the 24 years under review; Rs. 3,16,31,269, or 98-15-7 per cent., were collected within each year, and that Rs. 3,21,314, or 1 per cent. only, had to be remitted; and if the necessity had not existed for the large remission of Rs. 50,524, in 1837-38, on account of the famine

* Appendix No. XIII.

of that year, the average collections of each year of the period under review would probably have reached as high as 99-2-2 per cent. of the demand.*

152. From the above results, it will be apparent that the assessment of the fourth settlement did not press heavily upon the people; such instances of default as occurred were chiefly on the part of those landholders who were already known as wilful defaulters: for several years prior to the promulgation of Regulation I. of 1821, the sale process had become a "dead letter"; the abuses to which the sale laws had given birth, were still fresh in the recollection of the Government, and the sale of a mouza was rarely recommended and still more rarely sanctioned. The knowledge of this fact emboldened the evil-disposed to resist the just demands of the State,—demands which they would have promptly settled, had they believed that the forfeiture of their zemindaree would be the probable penalty of a further resistance to the Government claims. Another cause which operated at a later period to retard the payment of the Government demands, was the investigation then going on before the Special Commission. It was natural perhaps that a *de facto* proprietor, whose title to an estate was still *sub judice*, should object to make any further payments, until his title to the lands on account of which such payments were demanded had been formally recognized by the tribunal which was to decide upon his case: hence it was that the majority of cases of default, between the years 1823 and 1829, were on account of estates which had been made the subject of inquiry, under the provisions of Regulations I. of 1821 and I. of 1823.

153. Although the foundation of a sound Revenue system had long since been laid, and the principles upon which it was based were beginning to be appreciated by the Officers of Government throughout the country, still little or nothing had been done as yet towards reducing those principles to practice. Every branch of the Revenue Department in this District, for several years subsequent to the formation of the Zillah, continued in an unimproving state; the Dakhil-kharij file especially needed reform. I find from the records of that period, that 7 and 8 years elapsed, not unfrequently in cases of succession by inheritance, before the application for Dakhil-kharij was complied with, and the necessary entry made in the register; that in cases of transfer by sale, the average time occupied in obtaining the required mutation of names varied from 2 to 4 years; and that 9 and 10 months usually elapsed in effecting a Dakhil-kharij under an order of the Civil Court. The fees directed to be levied by Regulation XXIII. of 1803, for registering the transfers of property, had never been taken or demanded. In the Summary Suit Department few cases were decided within a less period than a twelvemonth, and there were instances on record in which a case had remained for three years upon the file. Until the year 1828 the register of Putwarees, required to be filed by Section VI. of Regulation XII. of 1817, had never been kept at all. The number of estates which were annually thrown upon the Collector's hands at this period seldom amounted to less than 40. On the 2nd March 1829, the Officiating Collector reported to the Board that there were no less a number than 38 suzawuls employed in the collection of the Revenue in different parts of the District, either owing to disputes between the proprietors of estates, or in consequence of orders received from the Special Commission.

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* A Statement of Tuccavee advances, from 1234 Fuslee to the present year, will be found in Appendix No. XIV.

154. The several Collectors appear to have applied themselves diligently to improve this state of things, and not without success; but a thorough reform, such as was needed in every branch of the Revenue Department, could only be effected at the period of the revision of the settlement which was now approaching,—but a season of severe trial awaited the District ere that event was destined to meet its fulfilment.

155. In 1837, owing to a failure of rain during the months of July, August, and September, the Khurreef crops suffered extensively throughout the District, and in the Western Pergunnahs failed entirely. From the same cause, (*viz.*, the absence of rain at the usual season,) it was impossible to plough or sow for the ensuing Rubbee, except by having recourse to well irrigation, a process which only those in good circumstances had the means of commanding. The consequence was, that the Rubbee harvest of 1838 was as deficient as the Khurreef that had preceded it, and under these circumstances it was not deemed expedient to attempt to levy the full demand of the year.

156. The Collector was called upon to furnish a detailed Report regarding the estates which had suffered from drought. Mr. Armstrong, the then Collector, reported that there were 112 estates which had suffered to such an extent as to render it necessary that a remission of Revenue should be granted. The sum proposed for remission was Rupees 50,524.

157. In summing up his Report, the Collector remarks as follows :—"The District, "however, with the exception of Pergunnah Kora, and some estates in Ghazeepore, does "not appear to have suffered more than partially; the distress of the poorer classes "has not been caused from a failure of the crops, but from the high price at which "grain was selling in consequence of the large exportation of grain to the Westward. "As far as I have been able to learn, I cannot find that the agricultural prospects of "the District have suffered to any large extent: if the produce of the two harvests "averaged less than the produce in the preceding year, the high prices at which every "description of grain has been selling, have, in a great measure, counterbalanced the "effects of the partial failure of the crops, and have enabled the cultivators to pay their "rents and the zemindars their revenue."—(Collector to Commissioner, dated 10th October 1838.)

158. The sum recommended for remission received the sanction of Government on the 10th December 1838.

159. In the year following (1839), was commenced the revised settlement of the District. This important duty was entrusted to Mr. D. Timins, an Officer of great promise, and one who had already earned distinction in the service of Government.

160. The settlement operations received a serious check at their outset, owing to an extensive combination among the Officers of the Khusrah Survey, having for its object the falsification of the Khusrah measurements. In consequence of the discovery of this conspiracy, it was found necessary to submit to the test of a most rigorous Purtal the whole of the Khusrahs that had already been filed, amounting to the large number of 854. The false entries in the Khusrah were not confined to the statements respecting soils, irrigation, and such matters, but extended to the falsification of the entries

of the malgoozaree area. As an example of the extent to which these fraudulent practices had been carried, Mr. Timins gives the following instances:—

"There were six villages in Pergunnah Hutgaon, which happen to fall particularly "under my observation. Their joint areas contain, according to the Khusrah measure- "ment, 21,516 acres. Of this only 6,699 acres are classed as cultivation, whilst the "immense proportion of 12,828 acres is entered as barren waste. The total Jumma of "the six is 22,273 Rupees, and if the above measurement was correct, the average rate "per acre on cultivation of the present Jumma would range as high as Rs. 3-5-6 per acre, "yet these villages, so far from being over assessed, yield, it is notorious, a handsome in- "come to their possessors."—(Settlement Officer to Commissioner, dated 13th July 1839.)

161. Having repaired the mischief that had been done in the Survey Department, by a rigorous Purtal of the whole District, and by re-measurement of the lands of those estates in which error or fraud was found or was suspected to exist, the Settlement Officer, within little more than 3 months from the date of the first discovery of the above frauds, reported himself to be in a position to commence upon the assessment of the District.

162. The system which Mr. Timins adopted in the performance of this duty, is best described in his own words.—"Of the system of settlement" (says Mr. Timins), "which "I had resolved to adopt, personal inquiry and observation formed the basis. With this "object in view, I had prepared skeleton maps of each Pergunnah, in which the boundary "and name of every mouza was entered. Taking this map with me as a guide, I tra- "versed a whole Pergunnah, visiting each mouza as nearly as possible, and entering my "remarks and opinion of its general prosperity, the prevailing quality of soil, the "extent of irrigation, the description of produce, the appearance of the crops, together "with such other information as I was able to obtain from the kashtkars and others, "relative to rates, &c. &c. I found this system afforded me a clearer insight into the "actual condition of an estate, and gave me a better idea of its general capabilities "and of its prosperity, or the reverse, than I could arrive at by any other method."

163. With a view of assisting him in determining the very important question of the assessment, Mr. Timins had, upon his first arrival in the District, directed to be prepared, under the superintendence of the present Tehseeldar of Futtehpore, an Abstract Statement, exhibiting a detail of the former Jumma, the area, quality of soil, irrigation, produce, and other requisite particulars of each village. The Jinswar Teeruj, which formed part of this statement, he found especially useful; the entries of crops were almost invariably found to be correct; "and a reference to this paper enabled me," observes Mr. Timins, "at once to discover any errors or false entries made by the Ameens under "the head of Soil or Irrigation. * * I was perfectly able," he continues, "to draw out a "very correct jummabundee of a muhal by a reference to the crops alone, fixing a "certain rate per beegah on each description of produce, in the same manner that a "rate is assumed for each different kind of soil, irrigated or unirrigated. I found the "gross assets, calculated in this manner, approximated very closely indeed to the amount "of the same calculated on soils when the latter were correctly given in the Khusrah. "In cases where any great difference occurred, it was evident there was error, and an "examination would almost always show that the soil or irrigation had been under- "rated."—Settlement Report.

164. The financial result of the settlement was an increase of Rupees 91,231, or somewhat less than 6 per cent. on the former Jumma, including resumed Mafee.

165. The Settlement Report furnishes no detail respecting the area or assessment of the lakhiraj lands, but the omission was subsequently supplied, as far as was practicable, by Mr. John Thornton, on the occasion of the revision of the settlement.*

166. The lately concluded settlement was received by the people with feelings of great dissatisfaction, and the number of petitions on the part of the zemindars, complaining of the severity of the assessment, which were already before Government, induced the Lieutenant-Governor to withhold his confirmation of the settlement, till it could be ascertained by further inquiry whether there existed any reasonable grounds for the objections which had been raised to the assessment.

167. It was fortunate for the interests of the people of the District, that the duty of conducting an inquiry of so delicate a nature as the one in question was entrusted to an Officer of such distinguished reputation as Mr. John Thornton.

168. The first step which Mr. Thornton took, was to endeavour to trace the causes which had operated to make the settlement so generally unpopular with the people as it undoubtedly was.

169. Mr. Thornton ascribes the unpopularity of Mr. Timins's assessment to the following causes :—

1*stly*,—The comparative lightness of the assessment in the neighbouring District of Allahabad, and the reductions which of late years had been granted in the neighbouring province of Bundelcund.

2*ndly*,—The proportion which the general demand upon the District bore to its resources was so high, that it was hardly possible, considering the rapid manner in which the settlement was conducted, for the Settlement Officer to avoid pressing with undue severity in many individual instances. The rate at which the aggregate demand fell upon the cultivated area was 2 rupees, 12 annas, 9 pies per acre,—a rate, observes Mr. Thornton, which is higher than any that is to be found in these Provinces.

3*rdly*,—The partial failure, for several consecutive seasons, of the Rice cultivation, the staple produce of the District.

4*thly*,—Owing to the declining state of the District during the several past years, its productive powers had retrograded; the cultivators had become impoverished, or had migrated elsewhere; and the zemindars had lost their capital, which was the only means which could have enabled them to remedy the evil. The combined effect of these causes was the continued unproductiveness of land that was capable of yielding a good return, the depression of rent rates † below a fair and proper standard, the constant

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" * As regards the extent of lakhiraj land brought on the rent-roll for the first time at settlement, two " whole villages, containing by measurement 2,676 beegahs and 10 biswas, and assessed at 1,762 Rupees, were " resumed previous to settlement; the detached portions of resumed land were registered as containing in the " aggregate 17,267 beegahs, but neither their area by the new measurement, nor the Jumma realized from them, " can be accurately stated, as some of these tenures are not to be traced at all in the measurement papers, and " many were thrown into the Khusrah with no separate Jumma attached. The total assessment of the two " mouzas and the detached lands, as far as can be traced, is Rupees 12,266-4-6."—(Officiating Collector to Com- " missioner, dated 7th November 1843.)

† " Last year," writes Mr. Thornton, " I went over a great number of estates, examining closely the rate " paid upon particular fields, and I had abundant proof that the amount of rent depended less upon the quality " of soil than upon the relative position of the zemindar and the cultivator to each other."—(Officiating Collector's Report on the revision of Settlement, dated 7th November 1843.)

threat held out by the cultivators to their landlords of throwing up their fields, and the difficulty experienced by the latter in realizing the full amount of their dues.

5*thly*,—Errors in the measurement both as regarded the returns of irrigation and the extent of the malgoozaree area.

6*thly*,—Another point which tended to mislead the Settlement Officer in regard to the extent of the cultivated area, was this;—It is the custom for the cultivators, in many parts of the Futtehpore District, to hold a certain portion of their lands rent-free. Such fields are called "Churree," and are commonly sown with some inferior Khurreef crop, which is cut down and given to cattle before it arrives at maturity. Old groves, in which the trees have fallen, are frequently assigned in this mode, and they were invariably measured as "cultivated." The addition of these lands, under the head of Cultivation, would necessarily have the effect of making the assessment appear lighter than it really was, and the objections raised to the revised assessment, observes Mr. Thornton, generally had reference to the unproductive character of these lands.

170. To the above causes Mr. Thornton attributed, in a great degree, the feelings of discontent which the result of the revised settlement had produced in the minds of the people whose interests were affected by it, and also the extreme difficulty which had been experienced in realizing the Government demand since the settlement took effect. The number of estates and puttees, which, owing to recusancy or other cause, had passed from the hands of the original owners, from the commencement of the Settlement till the revision by Mr. Thornton, is shown in the margin.

Mode of Dispossession.	No. of Muhals or Puttees.
By recusancy at settlement, ...	16 Muhals.
By sale for arrears accruing before settlement,	11 Muhals and Puttees.
By sale for arrears accruing after settlement,	18 Muhals.
By farm since, ...	46 Muhals.
By transfer since, ...	38 Puttees.

171. Having fully satisfied himself that the terms which Mr. Timins had imposed upon the District were beyond what it was capable of bearing, Mr. Thornton immediately directed his attention to those cases in which he had reason to believe that the assessment pressed with the greatest severity.

172. The result of the revision was a recommendation for a reduction of Revenue in 214 muhals, amounting in the aggregate to the sum noted in the margin,* to have effect from 1251 Fuslee, and a remission of Rupees 6,269-7-5, on account of the arrears that had accrued during the first three years of the settlement. Mr. Thornton's recommendation received the confirmation of Government on the 20th June 1844, No. 2304, and the settlement, as amended by that Officer, was confirmed by Government for a period of 30 years, from 1248.

* Years.	Rupees.
1251, ...	21,799
1252, ...	20,893
1253, ...	20,696
1254, ...	21,136
1255, ...	21,136
1256, ...	21,136
1257, ...	21,407
and till close of settlement.	

* "The course pursued by the Surveyor," observes Mr. Thornton, "appears to have been a most peculiar "one. If upon comparing the total area, according to his own professional survey, with that of the Khusrah "ameen, he found the former to be less than the latter, he directed that the excess should be struck out of the "barren waste as set down in the Khusrah; but if the discrepancy lay the other way, and the total of the "Khusrah was less than that of the Survey, he equalized them by adding the necessary number of beegahs to "the cultivation as given by the ameen."

173. Of the judicious way in which Mr. Thornton prosecuted the delicate task of revising the Settlement Officer's proceedings, there can be no better proof than in the facility with which the Government demand has been since realized. The annexed Statement will show the extent to which recourse has been had to coercive measures in each year for the realization of the Revenue, from the year of the revision down to the present time.

1.	2.		3.		4.		5.			6.		7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
					Balance.							Coercive Processes.					
Year.	Jumma.		Collections.		Balance of each year.		Balance subsequently realized, and included in column 3.			Balance irrecoverable and subsequently remitted by Government.		Percentage of Irrecoverable Balance on Jumma.	No. of Sales.	No. of Farms.	Transfers. No. of Villages from which Patteas were transferred.	Transfers. No. of Patteas.	No. of Distraints.
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A. P.						
1844–45	14,23,448	0 7½	14,20,834	0 1	2,614	0 6½	149	3	3½	2,464	13 3	..	0	7	9	16	7,406
1845–46	14,24,898	0 8	14,22,858	0 8	2,040	0 0	0	0	0	2,040	0 0	..	0	0	2	2	6,560
1846–47	14,24,917	8 8	14,23,182	0 8	1,730	8 0	0	0	0	1,730	8 0	..	0	3	0	0	5,463
1847–48	14,25,121	5 8	14,20,962	11 5	4,158	10 3	1,908	3	1	2,250	7 2	..	0	1	2	4	6,784
1848–49	14,25,338	0 8	14,22,111	1 9	3,226	14 11	543	10	9	2,683	4 2	..	1	1	4	4	9,713
1849–50	14,25,573	0 8	14,23,160	3 0	2,412	13 8	621	0	0	1,791	2 8	..	2	3	3	7	7,864
										Total, ...		12,960	3 3				
										Remitted by order of Government, ...		11,158	5 9				
										Balance to be realized, ...		a1,801	13 10				

(a) Of this amount Rs. 830-12-4 will be realized in the course of the current year, and the remainder, Rs. 971-1-6, is in course of realization.

174. The area and population of each pergunnah is exhibited in the following table :

Table showing the Size and Resources of the several Pergunnah Divisions of the District.

Pergunnah.	No. of Villages.	Area Cultivated.	Area Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	Highest Jumma of present Settlement.	Population.
Kora, ...	192	73,302	20,609	53,809	1,47,720	2,03,254	82,316
Bindkee, ...	76	30,934	4,319	17,686	52,939	94,537	35,161
Tuppehjar, ...	88	37,009	5,310	24,246	66,565	1,12,891	31,096
Kooteah-Gooneer, ...	69	27,319	6,471	18,309	52,129	80,922	31,962
Futtehpore, ...	261	67,749	14,950	50,387	1,33,086	1,82,515	89,760
Huswa, ...	167	41,939	9,487	37,994	89,420	1,16,523	48,932
Ghazeepore, ...	83	50,272	17,675	26,621	94,568	1,12,838	37,742
Ayah Sar, ...	44	15,125	2,268	8,320	25,713	41,685	12,541
Matour, ...	38	30,817	5,424	14,042	50,283	73,039	17,896
Ekdillah, ...	145	62,844	14,415	32,042	19,301	1,66,120	26,962
Dhata, ...	38	13,258	1,590	5,116	19,964	34,802	5,722
Hutgaon, ...	266	61,172	18,541	62,894	1,42,607	1,72,824	74,007
Kotlah, ...	146	15,165	2,926	8,008	26,069	37,287	17,035
Total, ...	1,613	5,26,905	1,23,985	3,59,474	10,10,364	14,29,237	5,11,132

175. The subjoined Table shows the charges of each Tehseeldaree Division upon its resources :

Table showing the Extent of the several Fiscal Divisions and Cost of the Tehseeldaree Establishment.

Name of Tehseeldaree.	Name of Pergunnah.	No. of Villages.	Area in square miles.	Population.			Highest Jumma.	Charges of Establishment.	Percentage.		
				Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.	Total.					
Kora, ...	Kora, ...	192	174·4	43,107	39,209	82,316	2,03,254	6,636	3	4	3
Bindkee, ...	Bindkee, ...	76	62·5	17,350	17,811	35,161	94,537	8,232	2	13	8
	Tuppehjar, .	88	78·5	18,777	12,319	31,096	1,12,891				
	KooteahGooneer	69	65·4	15,536	16,426	31,962	80,922				
Futtehpore,	Futtehpore, ...	261	156·9	44,956	44,804	89,760	1,82,515	8,784	2	15	0
	Huswa, ...	167	105·5	27,362	21,570	48,932	1,16,523				
Ghazeepore,	Ghazeepore, ...	83	111·6	23,131	14,511	37,742	1,12,838	7,068	3	1	8
	Ayah Sar, ...	44	30·8	8,513	4,028	12,541	41,685				
	Matour, ...	38	59·3	11,530	6,366	17,896	73,039				
Ekdillah, ...	Ekdillah, ...	145	12·9	16,248	10,714	26,962	1,66,120	6,648	3	4	11
	Dhata, ...	38	23·6	2,765	2,957	5,722	34,802				
Hutgaon, ...	Hutgaon, ...	266	168·3	44,227	29,780	74,007	1,72,824	6,912	3	4	7
	Kotlah, ...	146	30·8	11,368	5,667	17,035	37,287				
	Total, ...	1,613	1,196·1	2,84,970	2,26,162	5,11,132	14,29,237	44,280			

176. The total Receipts and Disbursements of the Government Treasury, during the year 1849–50, are given below :

Receipts.

Land Revenue.			Abkaree.			Bills.			Specie and Transfer Remittances.			Stamps.			Post Office Remittances.			(A) Miscellaneous.			Total.		
14,25,929	15	6	71,747	10	2	33,402	2	3	33,411	11	3	24,914	7	0	6,410	0	9	4,72,083	5	3	20,67,899	4	2

Disbursements.

Bills.			Specie and Transfer Remittances.			Post Office Remittances.			Revenue Charges.			Judicial Charges.			Pensions.			(A) Miscellaneous.			Total.		
2,81,528	3	8	11,44,000	15	4	4,173	7	7	81,792	8	11½	91,731	2	4½	9,912	2	1	4,53,100	2	4	20,66,238	10	4

(A) The principal Receipts under this heading are { Revenue Deposits, amounting to, ... Rupees 3,93,575
Judicial and Magistrates' Deposits, ... „ 42,832

The Disbursements under the same heading are { Revenue Department, ... „ 3,70,640
Judicial „ ..... „ 30,784

177. The following Statement exhibits the Treasury transactions during the same year:

Treasury Statement.

No. of Bills granted on other Treasuries.	No. of Receipts granted in duplicate.	No. of Miscellaneous Letters sent.	No. of Treasury Warrants issued: On account of Family Remittances.	No. of Treasury Warrants issued: On account of Miscellaneous Bills, &c.	No. of Treasury Warrants issued: Total.
238	35	636	1,421	3,131	4,552

Receipts	Rs.	As.	P.
Land Revenue.	14,25,929	16	6
Abkaree. District.	71,747	10	2
Abkaree. Cantonment.	0	0	0
Abkaree. Total.	71,747	10	2
Bills.	33,402	2	3
Specie and Transfer Remittances.	33,411	11	9
Stamps.	24,914	7	0
Post Office Remittances.	6,410	9	0
Judicial Remittances.	0	0	0
Government Loan.	17,500	0	0
Deposits.	4,36,407	13	11½
Miscellaneous.	18,176	13	0
Total.	20,67,899	4	3

Disbursements	Rs.	As.	P.
Bills.	2,81,538	[illegible]	6
Specie and Transfer Remittances.	11,44,000	15	4
Interest on Government Loan.	10,885	15	2
Post Office Remittances.	4,173	7	7
Deposits.	4,01,494	13	5
Stamps.	1,961	10	4
Judicial Remittances.	0	0	0
Revenue Charges.	61,768	6	11½
Judicial Charges.	91,731	2	4½
Pensions.	9,912	2	1
Miscellaneous.	39,120	11	5
Total.	20,66,239	10	4
Remarks.			

178. A Statement of the Receipts on account of the sale of Stamps, from 1826 to the close of 1850, will be found in the Appendix.*

179. The District of Futtehpore possesses the same facilities for Export and Import as the adjoining District of Cawnpore. It is traversed from East to West for a distance of 56 miles by the Grand Trunk Road, and the Ganges and Jumna form its Northern and Southern boundaries respectively; and an excellent metalled road, upwards of 30 miles long, affords an uninterrupted line of communication between the Ghaut of Chillatara on the Jumna and that of Bhitora on the Ganges. Another metalled road, 32½ miles long, runs from Futtehpore to Kora Jehanabad, passing through the large towns of Bindkee and Kudjwah. As this line of road is much frequented, being the chief thoroughfare from the Eastward to the large cities of Etawah and Agra, it is to be hoped that the Local Committee of Cawnpore will take an early opportunity of extending the line in question through their jurisdiction.

180. Besides the above lines of roads, there are innumerable unmetalled roads which intersect the District in all directions. These are under the superintendence of the Magistrate, and are kept in repair at an annual cost of about Rupees 500.

181. Before the revision of Settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833, the zemindars were compelled to keep in repair all the roads passing through their several estates. This arrangement was open to objection, and, in commutation of the obligation which formerly attached to them, the land-holders now pay a percentage of one per cent. on the Government Jumma, for the construction and repair of the District roads. The percentage so levied amounts to Rupees 14,249-10-11, which, together with the annual allotment made from the surplus Ferry Funds, forms the fund that is placed at the disposal of the Local Committee. The names of the Members who constitute the present Committee are noted in the margin.

R. Lowther, Esquire, ...	President.
C. W. Kinloch, Esquire, ...	Vice-President.
G. S. Benson, Esquire,.....	Member.
C. F. Warneford, Esquire, ...	Ditto.
Hickmutoollah Khan, ...	Ditto.
Baboo Bulramdoss, ...	Ditto.
Chowdree Ahmud Yar, ...	Ditto.
Lala Jewallah Pershaud, ...	Ditto.
T. W. Seyers, Esquire, ...	Secretary.

182. In the Appendix† will be found a Statement showing the operations of the Committee, from the time of their first assembling in 1841 down to the close of last year. From this Statement it will be seen that the large amount of Rupees 2,03,878 has passed through the hands of the Committee during the last 10 years; that the Committee have constructed 64½ miles of metalled road, and have bridged the same with 82 bridges, at a total cost of Rupees 1,30,714, which falls at the rate of Rupees 2,026-9-2 per mile. In addition to these works, it will be observed that they have constructed several serais, supply-houses, and other works of public utility, and that the average annual cost for Establishment, during the period under review, was Rupees 2,640-5-1.

183. I have given in the Appendix‡ a Statement showing the traffic upon the Grand Trunk Road, from the 15th November 1850 to the 15th November 1851. The entries in the Register have been made with great care, and I have every reason to

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* Appendix No. XV. † Appendix No. XVI. ‡ Appendix No. XVII.

believe that they are quite accurate. Two positions upon the road were selected, one to the East, and the other to the West, of the town of Futtehpore. At each of these localities I posted four chuprassies, who relieved each other alternately, day and night: an intelligent mohurir was also attached to each location. The traffic, &c., proceeding from the Eastward was registered at the Eastern station; the traffic from the Westward was registered at the other or Western station.

184. The plan which I adopted was exceedingly simple. Several earthen vessels, of different sizes and shapes, were collected at each station, and as many as were required for immediate use were ranged in a row at the edge of the road, and at the end of each row was placed a heap of kunkur broken into small pieces of the size of an ordinary pebble. Upon each vessel was drawn a rough sketch of the animal or vehicle, or thing to be registered,—for example, one vessel exhibited a drawing of an elephant, a second that of a camel, a third that of a bylee, and so on. The chuprassy on duty, therefore, had nothing to do but to note the kind of vehicle or animal that was passing, and drop a piece of kunkur into the particular vessel by which such vehicle or animal might happen to be represented. The mohurir's duty was to count the contents of each vessel, and enter the same, twice a day, in his written Register.

185. A Statement is given in the Appendix* showing the chief Imports and Exports of the District, so far as it has been able to ascertain them. The Statement in question is not based upon any official documents, there being none, but it has been drawn out from Returns furnished by the Pergunnah Officers, which have been prepared with considerable care and with the aid of the most experienced merchants in the District.

Names of Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.
Grain, ...	5,17,458	5,82,108	6,90,002	8,71,564
Other edible productions, such as Melons, Opium, Sugar, Ghee, Paun, &c., ...	48,339	2,40,378	52,088	3,10,170
Keerana or Spices, ...	4,222	67,713	91	592
Non-edible productions, as Cotton, Silk, Indigo, Saltpetre, Hemp, &c., ...	6,611	52,216	16,890	1,34,632
Piece Goods, ...	0	2,14,670	0	50,000
Metals and Metal Utensils, ...	14,057	77,914	2,124	5,670
Lac, Lac-dye, Wax-Candles, ...	102	537	40	200
Sundries, including Precious Stones, ...	0	14,925	0	11,000
Hides, ...	0	3,300	0	10,191
Total, ...	5,90,789	12,53,661	7,61,235	13,94,019

186. Mr. William Muir's excellent Report† upon the State of Education in the Futtehpore District has been for some time before the Government. The Report in question enters so fully into every particular of the subject, that it only remains for me to note the subsequent changes which have occurred in the different pergunnahs in respect of the number of schools and scholars as reported by Mr. Muir in 1846.

* Appendix No. XVIII. † Appendix No. XIX.

187. The following Statements show the changes that have since taken place in each Tehseeldaree Division of the District:—

Statement showing the State of Education at the close of the year 1845.

Tehseeldaree.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Hindee.		Persian.		Sanscrit.		Formal Arabic.		English, Persian and Oordoo.		Total. *	
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Kora, ...	231	59,650	27	384	11	54	11	61	0	0	0	0	49	499
Bindkee, ...	268	62,611	35	405	16	102	3	33	0	0	0	0	54	540
Futtehpore, ..	347	90,320	34	291	49	323	11	76	4	22	1	37	99	749
Ghazeepore, ..	266	62,911	32	234	14	77	2	10	0	0	0	0	48	321
Ekdillah, ..	202	48,306	17	177	14	57	9	69	0	0	0	0	40	303
Hutgaon, ..	264	56,288	36	227	25	204	10	40	1	3	0	0	72	474
Total, ..	1,578	3,80,086	181	1,718	129	817	46	289	5	25	1	37	362	2,886

N. B.—Columns 2 and 3 of these Statements do not correspond, as the Area in the Statement for 1845 has not been calculated in geographical miles, but according to the common English mile; and the Population column has been filled up agreeably to the census taken in 1838, and which census was subsequently proved to be most inaccurate.

Statement showing the State of Education at the close of the year 1850.

Tehseeldaree.	Area in Geographical Square Miles.	Population as per census of 1848.	Hindee.		Persian.		Sanscrit.		Formal Arabic.		English, Persian and Oordoo.		Total.	
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Kora, ...	174·4	82,316	29	373	21	90	3	26	0	0	0	0	53	489
Bindkee, ...	206·4	98,219	36	552	17	72	6	51	0	0	0	0	59	675
Futtehpore, ..	262·4	1,38,692	27	328	53	264	8	48	0	0	0	0	88	640
Ghazeepore, ..	201·2	68,179	29	157	14	59	9	70	0	0	0	0	52	286
Ekdillah, ..	152·6	32,684	11	78	20	99	7	54	0	0	0	0	38	231
Hutgaon, ..	199·1	91,042	16	114	21	124	4	15	0	0	0	0	41	253
Total, ..	1,196·1	5,11,132	148	1,602	146	708	37	264	0	0	0	0	331	2,574

188. It will be seen from the above that the English school, which at the close of 1845 numbered 37 scholars, has ceased to exist. The causes which led to the abandonment of the school, were the inadequate support afforded to the institution by the Native residents, and the frequent changes of office among the European residents, circumstances which rendered it impossible to provide the requisite funds for the maintenance of the school.

189. A list of the different Officers appointed to conduct the Revenue business of the District, will be found in the Appendix.*

190. The Revenue records have all been arranged in conformity with the instructions issued by the Sudder Board in their several Circular Orders on the subject, and any paper that may be required can now be traced in a few seconds, by reference being made to the Abstract List of cases of the particular mouzah to which the paper sought for has reference.

* Appendix No. XX.

191. Any person who may be desirous of consulting the records, is at liberty to do so in the presence of the record-keeper, or in that of one of his assistants, on payment of a fee of 8 annas for each hour that he may need the services of the Record-Keeper or his mohurir; he is permitted, while engaged in such inspection, to take pencil notes of any paper or papers he may wish for without any charge being made, but should he desire to have his notes authenticated, he is obliged to pay the usual fee to the copyist whom he may employ.

192. A Statement of the business instituted, disposed of, and pending in the Futtehpore District during the year 1849-50, will be found in the Appendix,* as also a Statement of the Receipts on account of Land Revenue and all other collections, and the percentage of charges on Receipts.†

TENURES.

193. The Land Tenures of these provinces may be traced back to those primitive times when the tide of population, which flowed in an Easterly direction for so many successive centuries, from the countries West of the Indus, gradually filled the whole of the Gangetic valley with the followers of Hindooism, and finally established the sway of the Hindoos over the entire Continent of India.

194. Commencing their first migrations to the Eastward under Ikswakoo, the founder of the Solar race, and the earliest Hindoo monarch of whom we have any record, and terminating those migrations only when the rise of Mahomedanism in Northern Asia precluded all further advance from that quarter, tribe after tribe, and race after race of the great Hindoo family, each with its own peculiar notions of religion, and characterized by its own peculiar habits, prejudices, and customs, continued steadily to pour across the Indus, settling themselves at first only in the rich valley of the Ganges, but afterwards spreading, till in the course of time they occupied the whole face of the country, from the Himalayeh range to Cape Comorin.

195. Locating themselves under their respective leaders, in various parts of the country, according as fancy or conquest might have happened to dictate, these rude emigrants of the North still continue to retain, after a lapse of many centuries, all the different religious, social, and domestic habits, which were characteristic of the clan in the earlier period of its existence.

196. It was their custom, so soon as they had acquired a firm footing in the soil, to portion out amongst the different families of their community, the tract of country of which they had recently made themselves the masters. The ancestral shares thus allotted, together with all the rights and privileges they conferred, were handed down from generation to generation, and even in times the most unsettled, and under every form of government, the properties thus acquired have usually been regarded as sacred by the ruling power. Out of this simple system arose, in process of time, the famous proprietary communities so common in these provinces; bound together by the same ties of attachment to the soil, and possessing the same rights and privileges in the land, the proprietary brotherhood have, in every age, made common cause with each other in

* Appendix No. XX. A. † Appendix No. XXI.

support of their mutual interests. To this combination amongst themselves more than to any other cause, perhaps, did they owe the strength which has enabled them successfully to encounter the frequent perils to which, in earlier and more unsettled times, they were so constantly exposed;—like the bundle of sticks in the fable, which could not be broken when bound together, so neither could the stability of these rural communities be entirely destroyed, whilst their members held firmly together in defence of each other and their mutual rights.

197. The inhabitants of this District were formerly Aheers, Koormies, and Lodhas, and in ancient times these were the principal land-holders, but they have been gradually dislodged by the different tribes of Rajpoots, who, at a later period and at various times, overran the whole of this part of the country. The classes above-named are still found, however, in considerable numbers in the District, but with few exceptions they now occupy the position only of cultivators of the soil.

198. I annex an Abstract Statement, showing the several kinds of tenures that exist in the District, and the number of villages appertaining to each class.* The zemindaree form, it will be observed, very greatly predominates over the other three; this is to be ascribed in a great measure to the circumstance of the numerous sales and transfers of property, which were fraudulently brought about during the first few years of our administration of the country, and which had the effect of transferring the proprietary rights of communities to the hands of individuals.

Zemindaree Villages.	Pure Putteedaree Villages.	Imperfect Putteedaree Villages.	Byachara Villages.	Total.
1,231	97	268	18	1,613

199. From the cession until the year 1808-9 the Revenue management of the several pergunnahs comprised in this District was entrusted to Nawab Bakir Ali Khan, who received 10 per cent. on the collections of each year. I find, from the records of that period, that during the six years of the Nawab's administration, himself and his family acquired possession, either by sale or by farm, of no less a number than 182 estates, paying an annual jumma of Rs. 2,56,287. Most of the villages so acquired, however, have returned into the hands of the original zemindars, under the operation of the Special Commission enactment, and the descendants of the once powerful Bakir Ali Khan, at the present time, own only 10 villages in the District, paying a jumma to Government of Rupees 27,426.

200. I subjoin a Statement showing the number of suits which were preferred, under the Provisions of Regulations I. of 1821, and I. of 1823, for the reversal of fraudulent sales and other transfers of landed property, effected during the earlier years of our rule. From this Statement it will be observed, that out of 207 suits arising out of sales by public auction, decrees were obtained in 176 cases, and in 31 cases the claim was dismissed; that out of 92 claims for the reversal of private sales, 27 decrees were obtained, and in 65 cases the claim was dismissed; that out of 9 disputed mortgages, 2 cases were decreed, and 7 dismissed; and that out of 253 suits preferred for the annulment of settlements made with parties having no proprietary title, 85 decrees were given, and in 168 cases the claim was dismissed.

* Appendix No. XXII.

Statement of Suits instituted before the Special Commission.

Pergunnahs.	No. of Villages sold by Auction for Arrears of Revenue.				Cases instituted for the reversal of fraudulent sales and the foreclosing of Mortgages.								Suits for the annulment of settlements fraudulently concluded with parties having no proprietary title.				Total.			
					Sales.				Mortgages.											
	No. of Villages.	No. of Cases.	No. of Decrees.	No. of Cases dismissed.	No. of Villages.	No. of Cases.	No. of Decrees.	No. of Cases dismissed.	No. of Villages.	No. of Cases.	No. of Decrees.	No. of Cases dismissed.	No. of Villages.	No. of Cases.	No. of Decrees.	No. of Cases dismissed.	No. of Villages.	No. of Cases.	No. of Decrees.	No. of Cases dismissed.
Kora, ...	23	22	19	3	9	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	37	37	7	30	69	64	26	38
Bindkee, ...	16	16	15	1	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	8	8	2	6	30	30	17	13
Tuppehjar, ...	.....	.....	.....	...	15	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	7	3	1	2	22	10	2	8
Kooteah, ...	10	10	10	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	2	17	15	13	2
Gooneer,...	3	3	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	3	1	2	8	8	4	4
Futtehpore, ...	45	41	36	5	19	17	9	8	1	1	...	1	42	36	6	30	107	95	51	44
Huswa, ...	20	20	16	4	16	11	5	6	...	...	...	...	39	38	14	24	75	69	35	34
Ghazeepore, ...	11	11	10	1	19	19	1	18	1	1	...	1	16	16	7	9	47	47	18	29
Ayah Sar, ...	3	3	3	...	6	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	9	9	5	4	18	15	9	6
Matour, ...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	7	7	1	6	10	10	2	8
Ekdillah, ...	23	19	17	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	43	42	19	23	67	62	36	26
Dhata, ...	5	3	2	1	3	2	...	2	4	3	1	2	11	11	4	7	23	19	7	12
Hutgaon, ...	73	43	31	12	10	10	3	7	2	2	1	1	26	21	9	12	111	76	44	32
Kotlah, ...	19	15	13	2	8	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	19	19	8	11	46	41	26	15
Total, ...	252	207	176	31	118	92	27	65	10	9	2	7	270	253	85	168	650	561	290	271

201. The annexed Abstract Statement will show the distribution of landed property at the time of the cession, and the distribution at the present time:

*Number of Villages in possession of the different Classes at the Cession.**		*Number of Villages now in possession of the different Classes.*	
Rajpoots,	436	Rajpoots,	326
Brahmins,	167	Brahmins,	209
Moosulmans,	608	Moosulmans,	605
Kayusths,	230	Kayusths,	256
Buqqals,	0	Buqqals,	30
Uheers,	9	Uheers,	2
Koormees,	91	Koormees,	60
Khuttrees,	0	Khuttrees,	36
Rustogees,	0	Rustogees,	17
Lodahs,	42	Lodahs,	16
Gosains,	0	Gosains,	4
Government,	0	Government,	1
Kulwars,	0	Kulwârs,	26
Eurasians,	0	Eurasians,	2
Bhats,	5	Bhats,	9
Ugurwalas,	0	Ugurwalas,	2
Jaths,	1	Jaths,	4
Mooriees,	2	Mooriees,	1
Sungrours,	13	Sungrours,	2
Talees,	1	Talees,	2
Tumolees,	1	Tumolees,	1
Sonars,	0	Sonars,	2
Kham Tehseel,	7	Kham Tehseel,	0
Total,	1613	Total,	1613

202. From the above Statement it will be seen that the Rajpoots have declined more than any other class since the cession, whilst on the other hand, the Brahmins, and the money-dealing classes generally, have been steadily increasing their landed property in all parts of the District. It is a curious fact, and proves the growing tendency that exists on the part of the monied classes to invest capital in land, that at the accession of our Government the 4 Mahajunee classes, noted in the margin, held not a single estate, whereas the number of villages now held by them amounts in the aggregate to 85.† The Moosulmans occupy pretty much the same position as landed proprietors, as they did 50 years ago;—the same remark may be applied to the Kayusths. The Koormies and the Lodahs have lost 57 of their villages. The remaining classes require no particular notice.

Buqqal.
Khuttree.
Rustogee.
Ugurwala.

203. The number of proprietors of land, the average quantity of land possessed by each, and the average amount of Revenue which each proprietor pays, are given in the annexed Abstract Table.‡

No. of Proprietors.	Total Area of the Estates in Acres.	Total Assessment of the District.	Average amount of land owned by each Proprietor.	Average amount of Revenue paid by each Proprietor.
	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rs. As. Pie.
14,402	10,10,364	14,29,237	70·2	99 3 10

* *Vide* Appendix No. XXIII. † *Vide* Appendix No. XXIV. ‡ Appendix No. XXV.

204. The number of proprietors, as shown in column 1 of the Statement, is 14,402; the quantity of land cultivated by them is 74,279; the number of hereditary cultivators is 52,713; and the quantity of land they cultivate is 3,12,631 acres: the non-hereditary class number is 31,623, and the quantity of land they cultivate is 1,18,114 acres.*

205. Each proprietor cultivates on an average,	....	....	....	5·1 acres.
Each hereditary cultivator,	„	„	....	....	....	....	5·9 ditto.
Each non-hereditary cultivator,	„	„	....	....	....	....	3·7 ditto.
The average cultivation of all three classes is	....	....	....	....	4·9 ditto.

206. A Statement will be found in the Appendix,† showing the prices paid in each year from 1844-45 to 1850-51 inclusive, for lands sold by public auction for arrears of Revenue or by order of the Civil Court, and by private sale as far as these latter sales could be ascertained.

207. In the Appendix‡ will be found a Statement exhibiting the number and names of the several classes forming the agricultural portion of the population, as ascertained at the time of the census in 1848.

208. A Register of the villages of each pergunnah will be found in the Appendix, also a Sketch-map§ showing the Tehseeldaree Divisions.

ABKAREE,

OR

EXCISE UPON SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, & UPON INTOXICATING DRUGS.

209. The Sayer Revenue, of which the Excise formed no inconsiderable item, was, under the Native Governments, collected along with the Land Revenue. Under our Government it is different, the Excise being a distinct department entirely, though the management of it is usually entrusted to the Collector of the Land Revenue.

210. The system in force for the administration of this branch of the public Revenue is explained in Regulations X. of 1813 and VII. of 1824. By those enactments the Officer in charge of the Abkaree muhal is empowered to issue search-warrants for the discovery of unlicensed stills, or the produce thereof, and the same Officer is also empowered to punish, by a fine not exceeding 500 Rupees, or by imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a term not exceeding 6 months, all persons whom he shall convict of the

* The number of hereditary and non-hereditary cultivators entered above, and in Statement Appendix No. XXV., includes those only whose names are entered in the putwarees' registers. If the Shikumee and unregistered cultivators be taken into account, the number of cultivators of each class would probably be double the number here given.

† Appendix No. XXVI. ‡ Appendix No. XXVII. § Appendix No. XXVIII.

illicit manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors or intoxicating drugs, inclusive of opium.

211. The principal articles that are liable to be taxed under the Abkarec laws, are—

1. Spirits manufactured after the Native method.
2. Spirits manufactured after the European method.
3. Taury, or the juice of the palm tree.
4. Bhang, or other intoxicating drug manufactured from the hemp plant.
5. Opium, whether in a dry state or infused in water or any other fluid.

The whole of these, with the exception of spirits manufactured after the European method, are made and sold in this District.*

212. The first Abkarec settlement was made for 1234 Fuslee; each shop was separately assessed and the Jumma of that year was fixed at Rupees 79,287-4-1. The following establishment was sanctioned:

1	Darogah, ...	Rupees	30
1	Wasil-bakee Navees,.. ..	„	20
4	Mohurirs, ...	„	42
	Sayer Khurch, ...	„	10
20	Chuprassies, ...	„	80
	Total, Rupees, ...		182

213. The above establishment was maintained until 1237 Fuslee, when, by order of the Commissioner, the whole of the omlahs were discharged, excepting the mohurir, and the collections were entrusted to the tehseeldars, who received a percentage of 2 per cent. on the collections of their respective divisions. In 1243, the Kham system was given up, and the settlement was made Pergunnahwar. In the year following, (1244 Fuslee,) the entire muhal was let in farm, and the commission hitherto granted to the tehseeldars was discontinued. The Moostajrec system continued in force until 1848-49, when the plan of Kham management was again resorted to, and with the most marked success,—the Revenue being raised from Rupees 58,468 in 1847-48 to Rupees 76,598 in 1848-49. In the following year, 1849-50, the Jumma was Rupees 69,619. In 1850-51, it was Rupees 72-965, and the demand for the current year, 1851-52, has just been fixed at Rupees 75,864.

214. The collections are managed by a Native Superintendent, who receives a commission as noted below:

On collections up to 1,200 Rupees, ... 5 per cent.
On collections exceeding 1,200 Rupees and up to 1,600 Rupees, 7 ditto.
On collections exceeding 1,600 Rupees, ... 10 ditto.
The above commission is intended to cover all expenses of establishment.

* The only articles from which spirituous liquors are distilled in this District, are, the Mohwa blossoms and Goor. Three kinds of liquors are made, called "Rassee," "Subchoos," and "Phool;" the latter kind is the strongest, and therefore the most expensive.

215. The Statement given below will show the proportion which the average collections of the last 4 years bear to the Jumma, area, and population of the District. It will be seen from this Statement, that 1 Rupee of Abkaree Revenue was collected for nearly 22 Rupees of Land Revenue from nearly 8 people, and for every 15¼ acres of land. A Statement of the demand, collections, and balances from 1826–27 to 1850–51 will be found in the Appendix.*

District.	Average of Abkaree Collections of 4 years, commencing with 1847-48 and ending with 1850-51.	Average District Jumma of 4 years, ending with 1850-51.	Population according to Census of 1848.	Area in Acres.	Proportion of Abkaree Collections.		
					Jumma.	Population.	Area.
Futtehpore, ..	64,099	14,25,237	5,11,132	10,10,364	21·9	7·8	15·5

JUDICIAL.

216. Before the formation of the Futtehpore District in 1826, the several Thannas comprised within it were subject to the authority of the Civil Courts of Allahabad and Cawnpore, 6 being included in the former zillah, and 4 in the latter zillah, as shown below :—

Subject to the Allahabad Civil Court.

Thannahs	Futtehpore. Ghazeepore. Huswa.	Thannahs	Hutgaon. Kishenpore. Kurrah.

Subject to the Cawnpore Civil Court.

Thannahs	Bindkee. Kudjwah.	Thannahs	Kora Jehanabad. Amowlee.

217. In 1814, the state of the Police having rendered it necessary that a Covenanted European Officer should reside within the limits of these Thannahs, Mr. G. J. Middleton, the 2nd Register of the Allahabad Court, was deputed to Futtehpore, and invested with the powers of a Joint Magistrate within the several Thannah Divisions lying between the towns of Kora and Kurrah. Mr. Middleton drew a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, and his Civil jurisdiction extended to suits not exceeding in value Rs. 500.

218. In 1823 Mr. Nisbet, the 1st Register of the Allahabad Court, was deputed to Futtehpore on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, and with power to adjudicate on claims to the amount of Rs. 1,000.

219. At this period there were 5 Moonsiffee Divisions.

The 1st Division comprised Pergunnahs,.. Futtehpore and Huswa.

The 2nd Division comprised Pergunnahs,.. Hutgaon, Dhata and Kotlah.

* Appendix No. XXIX.

The 3rd Division comprised Pergunnahs,.. { Kurrah, Kishenpore, and Ekdillah.

The 4th Division comprised Pergunnahs,.. { Ghazeepore, Ayah Sar, and Matour.

The 5th Division comprised Pergunnahs,.. { Bindkee, Tuppehjar, Kooteah, Gooneer, and Kora.

220. By Regulation XXIII. of 1814, the Officers in charge of these Divisions were empowered to try all suits for money, or other personal property not exceeding in amount or value the sum of 64 Rs. receiving, as remuneration for their services, certain stamp duties, ranging from 1 to 4 Rs.

221. By Regulation II. of 1821, the jurisdiction of the Moonsiffs was extended, and they were empowered to try suits to the extent of 150 Rs.

222. In 1824, Serajool Husun was appointed a Sudder Ameen at Futtehpore, on a salary of 100 Rs., with 30 Rs. for establishment; the jurisdiction of this Officer was limited, by Regulation II. of 1821, to suits of the value of 500 Rs.

223. In September 1826, the Futtehpore Zillah was formed by the transfer of 6 Thannahs from Allahabad, and 4 from Cawnpore, and Mr. Walker was appointed to the joint office of Judge and Magistrate; the limit of the Judge's jurisdiction at this period was 10,000 Rs. The appointment of a Law Officer on a salary of 100 Rs., and a Pundit on a salary of 60 Rs., were amongst the arrangements that took place on the formation of the new Zillah Court: these Officers were invested with the same powers as were ordinarily exercised by a Sudder Ameen.

224. After the promulgation of Regulation V. of 1831, the Courts of the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs were re-modelled. Of the 5 Moonsiffs who held office in the District, 3 only were retained, and in lieu of the Sudder Ameens, a Principal Sudder Ameen was appointed, on a salary of 400 Rs., with an allowance of 100 Rs. per mensem for establishment. The salary of the Moonsiffs was fixed at 100 Rs. each, with 30 Rs. for establishment.

225. The services of the Pundit above referred to were dispensed with in 1837, but the services of the Law Officer were retained until the early part of the present year. In 1837 an additional allowance of 50 Rs. was granted for the establishment of the Principal Sudder Ameen, and the allowance for establishment for the Moonsiffs was also raised from 30 Rs. to 40 Rs. In the year following (1838), the salary of the Moonsiff of Hutgaon was raised from 100 to 150 Rs. In 1848 the Moonsiffee Cutcherry at Jehanabad was transferred to the town of Bindkee, as being a more central and convenient situation for the Moonsiff's Court. In July of last year this Court was abolished, and the business appertaining to it made over to the

Moonsiff at Futtehpore. One Pergunnah of Futtehpore Division, (Ghazeepore,) was at the same time annexed to the Division of the Moonsiff of Hutgaon.*

226. A Statement of the different Civil Courts of each grade, as at present constituted, will be found below :—

No.	Office.	Jurisdiction.	Allowance	
			Salary.	Establishment.
1	Judge.	Unlimited.	Rs. 5,500	Rs.
1	Principal Sudder Ameen, ...	Limit of ordinary jurisdiction, Rs. 5,000.—In cases referred to him by superior authority, no limit to jurisdiction, ...	400	150
2	Moonsiffs, ...	..... Rupees 300	100	40

227. I regret that I am unable to supply any information in regard to the state of the Civil business previous to the formation of the District in 1826. My own office, of course, can throw no light on the subject, and, on reference to the Judge, I find that the records of his Court afford no information whatever, relative to the state of business prior to the year 1826.

228. In the annexed five Statements, obligingly furnished by the Judge, will be found the fullest information regarding the state of the Civil business of the District, from the date of the first formation of the Judge's Court, in 1826, down to the close of the year 1849; and in the Appendix† will be found a detailed Statement of the different descriptions of Original Suits instituted before the European and Native Judges of the District, from 1837 to 1849 inclusive. A list of the Judicial Officers is given in the Appendix.‡

* A Sketch of the Moonsiffee Divisions as at present constituted will be found in the Appendix No. XXX.

† Appendix No. XXXI. ‡ Appendix No. XXXII.

No. 1.

Statement showing the Number of Appeals and Original Suits, pending, instituted, and disposed of, in each year, by the Dewanny Adawluts of Zillah Futtehpore, from the 1st September 1826 to the end of the year 1849.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.
Year.	Pending on the 1st September 1826.			Instituted during each year.			Received by transfer during each year.			Total.			Transferred to other Courts during each year.			Remaining for trial.			Decided on trial during each year.			Dismissed on default during each year.			Adjusted or withdrawn during each year.			Total of every description finally disposed of during each year.			Pending at the end of each year.		
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.
1826, ...	612	...	612	574	318	892	...	...	...	1186	318	1504	...	...	...	1186	318	1504	169	...	169	6	...	6	52	...	52	227	...	227	959	318	1277
1827, ...	...	...	...	860	71	931	274	88	362	1134	159	1293	274	88	362	860	71	931	583	92	675	64	9	73	209	8	217	856	109	965	963	280	1243
1828, ...	...	...	...	835	30	865	111	17	128	946	47	993	111	18	129	835	29	864	598	35	633	81	12	93	183	7	190	962	54	916	936	255	1191
1829, ...	...	...	...	992	141	1133	337	156	493	1329	297	1626	337	156	493	992	141	1133	704	131	835	90	48	138	196	25	211	980	204	1184	948	192	1140
1830, ...	...	...	...	1258	193	1451	373	149	522	1631	342	1973	373	149	522	1258	193	1451	1013	151	1164	105	41	146	232	14	246	1350	206	1556	856	179	1035
1831, ...	...	...	...	1523	210	1733	315	106	421	1838	316	2154	318	106	424	1520	210	1730	1264	127	1391	142	21	163	335	4	339	1741	152	1893	635	237	872
1832, ...	...	...	...	1010	215	1225	843	4	847	1853	219	2072	842	4	846	1011	215	1226	814	75	889	65	5	70	237	12	249	1116	92	1208	530	360	890
1833, ...	...	...	...	967	316	1283	130	214	344	1097	530	1627	131	215	346	966	315	1281	798	142	940	91	21	112	164	36	200	1053	199	1252	443	476	919
1834, ...	...	...	...	1226	213	1439	129	17	146	1355	230	1585	131	8	139	1224	222	1446	896	215	1111	87	81	168	193	15	208	1176	311	1487	491	387	878
1835, ...	...	...	...	1352	206	1558	144	306	450	1496	512	2008	143	300	443	1353	212	1565	933	371	1304	93	54	147	240	13	253	1266	438	1704	578	161	739
1836, ...	...	...	...	1324	226	1550	147	185	332	1471	411	1882	113	151	264	1358	260	1618	944	214	1158	65	13	78	266	12	278	1275	239	1514	661	183	843
1837, ...	...	...	...	1339	199	1538	201	77	278	1540	276	1816	150	65	215	1390	211	1601	1079	188	1267	87	43	130	236	5	241	1402	236	1638	649	157	806
1838, ...	...	...	...	1474	221	1695	270	61	331	1744	282	2026	198	51	249	1546	231	1777	1170	174	1344	79	25	104	232	5	237	1481	204	1685	714	184	898
1839, ...	...	...	...	1295	272	1567	211	115	326	1506	387	1893	129	101	230	1377	286	1663	1139	191	1329	90	31	121	202	11	213	1430	233	1663	661	237	898
1840, ...	...	...	...	1122	223	1345	258	79	337	1380	302	1682	173	74	247	1207	228	1435	963	260	1223	115	6	121	199	7	206	1277	273	1550	591	192	783
1841, ...	...	...	...	1140	232	1372	261	49	310	1401	281	1682	256	51	307	1145	230	1375	970	292	1262	154	19	173	275	16	291	1399	327	1726	337	95	432
1842, ...	...	...	...	1070	156	1226	151	4	155	1221	160	1381	133	1	134	1088	159	1247	881	195	1076	78	4	82	201	...	201	1160	199	1359	265	55	320
1843, ...	...	...	...	945	142	1087	106	3	109	1051	145	1196	98	...	93	958	145	1103	792	147	939	49	5	54	206	6	212	1047	158	1205	176	42	218
1844, ...	...	...	...	1031	157	1188	62	4	66	1093	161	1254	40	...	40	1053	161	1214	813	92	905	48	2	50	208	5	213	1069	99	1168	160	104	164
1845, ...	...	...	...	1325	133	1458	57	4	61	1382	137	1519	20	...	20	1362	137	1499	880	195	1075	103	10	113	227	6	233	1210	211	1421	312	30	342
1846, ...	...	...	...	987	179	1166	54	3	57	1041	182	1223	13	...	13	1028	182	1210	853	167	1020	88	5	93	185	4	189	1126	176	1302	214	36	250
1847, ...	...	...	...	1001	144	1145	22	6	28	1023	150	1173	...	...	...	1023	150	1173	816	122	938	70	6	76	183	1	184	1069	129	1198	168	57	225
1848, ...	...	...	...	1054	148	1182	43	6	49	1077	154	1231	12	...	12	1065	154	1219	849	154	1003	75	17	92	144	2	146	1068	173	1241	165	38	203
1849, ...	...	...	...	1006	115	1121	24	1	25	1030	116	1146	12	...	12	1018	116	1134	780	120	900	47	8	55	144	...	144	971	128	1099	212	26	238
Total,...	612	...	612	30890	4460	31150	4523	1654	6177	31625	6114	37939	4002	1538	5540	27823	4576	32399	20700	3850	24550	1972	466	2438	4939	214	5153	27611	4550	32161	212	26	238

No. 2.

Statement showing the Total Number of Appeals and Original Suits instituted and disposed of by the several Civil Courts of Zillah Futtehpore, from the 1st September 1826 to the end of the year 1849.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.
Denomination of Courts.	Pending on the 1st September 1826.			Instituted from 1st September 1826 to the end of 1849.			Received by transfer from 1st September 1826 to the end of 1849.			Total.			Transferred to other Courts from 1st September 1826 to the end of 1849.			Remaining for trial.			Total decided on trial from 1st September 1826 to the end of 1849.			Dismissed on default from 1st September 1826 to the end of 1849.			Adjusted or withdrawn from 1st September 1826 to the end of 1849.			Total of every description finally disposed of from 1st September 1826 to the end of 1849.			Pending at the end of 1849.		
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.
Judge's Court, ...	...	...	...	2997	4460	7457	679	213	892	3676	4673	8349	3294	1422	4716	382	3251	3633	264	2839	3103	47	234	281	71	153	223	382	3225	3607	...	26	26
Collector's Court, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Additional Judge's Court, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	178	192	14	178	192	...	19	19	14	159	173	8	138	146	5	20	25	1	1	2	14	159	173	...	...	...
Principal Sudder Ameen's Court, ...	...	...	...	497	...	497	1499	802	2301	1996	802	2798	28	38	66	1968	764	2732	1729	625	2354	90	116	206	122	23	145	1941	764	2705	27	...	27
Sudder Ameen's Court, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1349	461	1810	1349	461	1810	162	59	221	1187	402	1589	763	248	1011	240	116	356	184	38	222	1187	402	1589	...	...	...
Moonsiff's Court, ...	612	...	612	23196	...	23196	981	...	981	24789	...	24789	517	....	517	24272	...	24272	17936	...	17936	1590	...	1590	4561	...	4561	24087	...	24087	185	...	185
Total, ...	612	...	612	26690	4460	31150	4523	1654	6177	31825	6114	37939	4002	1538	5540	27833	4576	32399	20700	3950	24650	1972	486	2458	4969	214	5183	27611	4550	32161	212	26	238

No. 3.

Statement showing the Value of the Appeals and Original Suits which were pending at the end of each year in the Dewanny Adawluts of Zillah Futtehpore, from 1826 *to* 1849.

1.	2.	3.	4.
Year.	Value of Original Suits.	Value of Appeals.	Remarks.
1826	2,22,946	28,745	This Statement shows a great falling off during the last few years in the value both of the Original Suits as well as the Appeals that were pending at the close of those years. This does not necessarily prove that there has been a corresponding decrease in the number of Suits instituted and appealed. There has been, nevertheless, for some years past a gradual diminution in the civil business of the Zillah, as will at once be apparent on referring to the 1st of the 5 Statements here given. The decrease is chiefly observable from the year 1840, and the following causes have been assigned in explanation of it: 1*st*,—the transfer of a large number of villages, in 1841, to Zillahs Allahabad and Cawnpore; 2*ndly*,—the adjustment of boundary disputes under the operation of Regulation IX. of 1833; 3*rdly*,—the paucity of wealthy and influential Mahajuns in the Futtehpore District, and *lastly*, the fact of money-lending having, of late years, become much less profitable to the Mahajun than was the case formerly.
1827	2,16,390	23,078	
1828	2,32,529	21,511	
1829	2,10,384	13,239	
1830	1,78,033	18,610	
1831	1,57,717	28,225	
1832	2,03,111	41,024	
1833	2,17,800	74,858	
1834	1,67,016	95,296	
1835	6,09,237	50,931	
1836	1,61,117	36,854	
1837	2,01,201	28,057	
1838	1,84,865	48,794	
1839	1,11,781	55,748	
1840	89,376	72,760	
1841	88,980	26,145	
1842	1,03,642	17,777	
1843	31,934	13,072	
1844	48,648	23,950	
1845	60,378	11,665	
1846	39,301	5,800	
1847	68,522	9,473	
1848	1,04,188	13,175	
1849	64,029	11,538	

No. 4.

Statement of Cases decided in the different Courts during 6 *months, in which no Appeals were lodged, from January to June* 1849.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Courts.	Number of cases decided.	Average Value of each Case.	Average Cost in each Case.	Average Cost per cent. on the Claim.	Term from institution of Suit to date of final Orders.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	M. D.
Principal Sudder Ameen,.. ..	30	2,657 6 4	300 12	11 5	5 7
Moonsiff of Futtehpore, ...	147	52 15 4	10 9	19 9	1 27
Moonsiff of Jehanabad, ...	39	101 4 2	18 6	22 6	1 15
Moonsiff of Hutgaon, ...	95	61 7 10	11 10	18 14	1 14

No. 5.

Statement showing the average Value of Costs of Cases decided in Appeal during 6 months, from January to June 1849, also the time which elapsed before the final orders were passed.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
	In Lower Court.					In Appeal.								
Court.	No. of Cases.	Average Value of each Case.	Average Cost of each Case.	Average Cost per cent. on amount of Claim.	Average time each Case pending in Lower Court.	No. of Cases Appealed.	Average Value of each Case.	Average Expenses per Case.	Average Cost per cent. on Claim.	Time pending in Appeal.	Time which elapsed from date of Order of Lower Court to date of Appeal.	Total average Expenses of both Courts, i. e., total of columns 4 and 9.	Totals of columns 5 and 10, Expenses per cent.	Time from date of Institution to date of final Order in Appeal.
		R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	M. D.		R. A.	R. A.	R. A	M. D.	M. D.	R. A.	R. A.	Y. M. D.
Judge's, ...	76	228 1	50 10	22 3	4 20	76	228 1	28 10	12 9	4 21	1 1	79 14	34 12	0 9 3
Principal Sudder Ameen's, ...	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0 0

229. From the above Statements it will be seen, that from the 1st of September 1826 till the close of the year 1849, the number of Original Suits that had been instituted in the different Civil Courts of this Zillah amounted to 27,823, of which 27,611 had been disposed of and 212 remained for investigation; and that the number of Appeals preferred from the subordinate Courts was 4,576, of which 4,550 were disposed of and 26 remained for trial.

230. The provisions of Regulation V. of 1831 were introduced into this Zillah at the close of 1832: the effect of this important enactment upon the state of the Civil business in this District, may be gathered from the annexed comparative Statement of the state of the Civil business at the close of the years 1832 and 1849 respectively.

State of Civil Business at the close of 1832.

On the Judge's File.

Original Suits, ...	83	
Appeals, ...	360	
		443

On the Principal Sudder Ameen's File.

Original Suits above Rs. 1,000 in value, and not exceeding	5,000 Rs.	*79
On the file of the Moonsiff of Futtehpore not exceeding	300 150	
Ditto ditto Jehanabad ditto	99	
Ditto ditto Hutgaon ditto.....	119	
		*368
Total, ...		890

* The records do not show in what years these suits were instituted before the Principal Sudder Ameen and the Moonsiffs.

The cases preceding were instituted as follows:—

In 1821,	3
„ 1822,	4
„ 1823,	1
„ 1824,	1
„ 1825,	9
„ 1826,	2
„ 1827,	3
„ 1828,	11
„ 1829,	9
„ 1130,	53
„ 1831,	123
„ 1832,	224
On the Judge's File, Total,	443

State of Civil Business at the close of 1849.

On the Judge's File.

Original Suits,	0	
Appeals,	26	
		26

On the Principal Sudder Ameen's File.

Original Suits,	27	
Appeals,	0	
		27
On the file of the Moonsiff of Futtehpoor,	65	
Ditto ditto Jehanabad,	58	
Ditto ditto Hutgaon,	62	
		185
Total,		238

The above cases were instituted as follows:—

In 1849,	238
Total,	238

231. A list of the Judges of the Futtehpore Court will be found in the Appendix.*

232. Having briefly sketched, so far as circumstances and my own imperfect ability for the task would permit of my doing, the past and present history of the District, and having brought under notice the several departments of public Administration connected with it, it only remains for me, in conclusion, to append a few brief remarks which shall serve to elucidate the present and previous condition of the Pergunnahs which constitute the District; to this task I now proceed to address myself.

* Appendix No. XXXII.

PERGUNNAH KORA.

233. It is not known when or by whom this Pergunnah was named, neither is the meaning of the word "Kora" very apparent: as the Pergunnah, however, originally formed part of the Kingdom of Canouj,—and as the term "Kora," whatever its signification may be, was the patronymic of the kings of Canouj at the period of the invasion of the country by Sultan Mahmood, in A. D. 1018,—it is not impossible that the Pergunnah may have been so called by one of the Kora princes of Canouj.*

234. The Gowtum Rajpoots of the Pergunnah assert that the whole tract of country lying between Canouj and Kurrah was formerly in their possession; Raja Gunput Singh, who still resides in the Pergunnah, and who is the present representative of the tribe, gives the following account of the clan :—"It is related that many centuries "ago, when the Guhurwar Rajpoots were in power, and Jye Pal was king of Canouj, one "Ringeerikh, a Rajpoot, and a descendant in the sixth generation from Gowtumrikh, of "Mouzah Argul in this Pergunnah, was invited to Court, where he met with much "favor, and finally obtained the hand of the king's daughter in marriage, and along with "her, an extensive jagheer comprising the whole of the country from Canouj to Kurrah; "It is further stated on the authority of a pooshtnamah in the possession of Gunput "Singh, that 22 generations since, Raja Culung Dèo, by whom the family was then repre-"sented, was one day coursing in the neighbourhood of Kora, when he observed to his "attendants, in reference to the flinty nature of the soil, that such a spot was well suited "for the abode of soldiers, whose hearts, he remarked, should always partake of the nature "of such a soil. The Raja accordingly built a fort there, which he called "Kurrah" (hard). "In this fort the descendants of the family resided for many generations in the greatest "prosperity, until the time of Homayoon, when the head of the clan having rendered "assistance to Shere Khan, the victorious rival of the Emperor Homayoon, the family "incurred the vengeance of the latter prince, and from this period the clan would appear "to have gradually declined;—but it was not until some generations later that the "ruin of the tribe was consummated. Their last struggle for independence was made "in the time of Akbar, when they engaged the imperial troops under the walls of "Calpee. On this occasion they were completely overthrown, with the loss of their "leader, Hurburun Dèo, and an immense number of followers, and the clan never "again regained its power."

235. Pergunnah Kora is bounded on the North by Pergunnah Bindkee, on the South by the River Jumna, on the East by Pergunnah Tuppehjar, and on the West by Zillah Cawnpore. It contains 192 villages, has an area of 174·4 square miles, and a population of 82,316 souls.

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* In Elliot's Supplemental Glossary, at page 370, will be found a probable solution of the origin of this word.

236. The following transfers of villages were made at the time of settlement:—

Thirty Villages transferred to Cawnpore.

To Cawnpore.	Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Area in Acres.	Population.
Pergunnah Sarh, ...	Barcegaon, ...	2,479	1,442	1,008
,, ,, ...	Bhitreegaon, ...	2,620	1,454	1,333
,, ,, ...	Eetarorah, ...	638	1,043	177
,, ,, ...	Hajeepore Kudeem, ...	2,298	1,249	822
,, ,, ...	Mohsunpore, ...	126	73	22
,, ,, ...	Nurayanpore, ...	771	517	164
,, ,, ...	Rawutpore, ...	1,253	1,247	877
,, ,, ...	Rusoolpore Oomra, ...	515	236	176
,, Ghatampore, ...	Bouhar Boozoorg, ...	2,432	1,305	1,001
,, ,, ...	Emunpore, ...	227	131	47
,, ,, ...	Fyzoolapore, ...	501	342	316
,, ,, ...	Goja, ...	499	353	121
,, ,, ...	Habizpore, ...	578	350	181
,, ,, ...	Huskur Kahee, ...	995	411	248
,, ,, ...	Kaitha, ...	3,213	1,465	896
,, ,, ...	Koowa Khaireh, ...	3,429	1,308	1,055
,, ,, ...	Koomhuriah, ...	978	691	661
,, ,, ...	Mèrepore, ...	1,429	544	529
,, ,, ...	Oomri, ...	2,137	972	923
,, ,, ...	Poosman, ...	2,107	923	720
,, ,, ...	Puhewa, ...	1,419	953	490
,, ,, ...	Shazadpore, ...	275	284	74
,, ,, ...	Shahpore,...	311	316	209
,, ,, ...	Shumsodeenpore, ...	1,001	483	241
,, ,, ...	Soolpore, ...	697	504	187
,, ,, ...	Serai Kumalpore, ...	455	206	312
,, ,, ...	Usniyan, ...	1,500	654	642
,, ,, ...	Ourayeh, ...	879	623	417
,, ,, ...	Beehoopore Seodeen, ...	1,159	537	227
,, ,, ...	Beehoopore Ghunsiam, ...	1,171	467	419
Total,...	... ...	38,253	21,083	14,490

One Village transferred to Pergunnah Tuppehjar.

Pergunnah.	Name of Village.	Jumma.	Area in Acres.	Population.
Tuppehjar,...	Bara,...	2,201	931	1,100

Seventeen Villages received by transfer from Cawnpore.

From Zillah Cawnpore.	Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Area in Acres.	Population.
Pergunnah Sarh, ...	Bergawah, ...	2,534	948	1,169
,, ,, ...	Bukiwahboozoorg, ...	685	471	290
,, ,, ...	Tikrah, ...	1,507	1,192	485
,, ,, ...	Chukputta, ...	1,540	201	157
,, ,, ...	Doobipore, ...	1,000	454	238
,, ,, ...	Deomahee, ...	5,209	2,277	1,977
,, ,, ...	Dillawarpore, ...	770	255	153
,, ,, ...	Dhumowlie, ...	1,097	666	182
,, ,, ...	Soojawulpore, ...	2,455	1,798	603
,, ,, ...	Kukriyah, ...	660	287	289
,, ,, ...	Cashmeeripore, ...	900	827	327
,, ,, ...	Khunsahie, ...	795	351	195
,, ,, ...	Kerpalpore Bindha, ...	1,110	1,858	201
,, ,, ...	Mirzapore, ...	1,175	660	319
,, ,, ...	Moosaffeh, ...	2,592	1,277	1,281
,, Ghatampore,... ...	Puchorah, ...	501	877	137
,, ,, ...	Manipore,...	420	1,135	268
Total,...	... ...	23,950	13,993	8,271

237. The boundaries were laid down in 1838 by the Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, Raè Manick Chund; the Professional Survey was made by Lieutenant Abbott in the year following; the Khusrah Survey followed; and the assessment was fixed by Mr. D. T. Timins at the close of the same year. The Jumma was raised from Rupees 2,03,101 to Rupees 2,09,114, but at the subsequent revision by Mr. Thornton, in 1843, an annual reduction of Jumma was granted to the extent of Rupees 5,880. This Pergunnah, as I have already shown in another part of the Report, suffered more than any other from the famine of 1838, but it has long since regained its original prosperity under the moderate assessment which is now levied from it.

238. The deduced Revenue rates are—

Class of Soil.	*Irrigated.* Rs.	As.	P.	*Unirrigated.* Rs.	As.	P.
First, ...	3	14	2	2	9	6
Second, ...	3	3	10	1	15	1
Third, ...	1	4	9	0	10	4

239. The estates situated to the North and those in the centre of the Pergunnah are very fertile, and are remarkable for the excellence of the crops they produce, but as a whole, the Pergunnah cannot be considered as one of great fertility. Large tracts of waste land, intersected by innumerable ravines, are met with in different parts of the Pergunnah, but more especially in the neighbourhood of the Jumna, which presents an unpleasing contrast to the richly cultivated soil that characterizes the central part of the Pergunnah.

240. Two streams flow through this Pergunnah, the "Rind" and the "Noon," but neither is made available for purposes of irrigation.

241. The Pergunnah contains 3,035 wells, of which number 1,081 are pukka, and 1,954 cutcha. The average depth at which water is met with is 78 feet. There are also in the Pergunnah 1,038 tanks, of various dimensions; of these 10 are constructed of masonry, and the remainder are cutcha.

242. The only manufactures of any note are the Copper and Bell-metal utensils manufactured in Kora Khas, and the Bows and Arrows and Charpoy Legs, of Kusbah Kudjwah.

243. The principal Townships and Villages are—

Township.	Village Area.	Jumma.	Population.	Remarks.
	In Acres.	Rs.		
Kora, ...	315	951	4,074	The fort at this place is occupied by the tehseeldar of the Pergunnah, and his establishment.
Jehanabad, ..	396	2,413	7,647	This is a Thannah station. There is an elegant Baruhdaree here, with a garden and pukka tank attached to it, constructed by Meer Almas Ali Khan when he held the office of Amil.
Amowlie, ...	135	2,265	2,492	There is a large bazar held at this place twice a week.
Kudjwah, ...	134	147	4,522	Kudjwah is memorable as the scene of the battle between Aurungzebe and Shooja, in A. D. 1659, and in later times (1712) of another battle between the Prince Ferokhshere and Aizodeen, the eldest son of the Emperor Jehander Shah.

244. The Pergunnah contains 183 mosques and other buildings of a religious nature belonging to the Mahomedans, and 234 temples and other buildings of a religious character belonging to the Hindoos.

245. The estates of the Pergunnah are distributed as follows:—

Classes.	*Villages.*
Gowtum Rajpoots, ...	15
Other Rajpoot Classes, ...	6
Brahmins, ...	57
Kayusths,..	30
Jugunbunsi Brahmins, ...	21
Mooculmans, ...	23
Other Classes, ...	40
Total, ...	192

246. An account of the Gowtums will be found above, in paragraph 234. The Brahmins have nearly doubled their landed property in this Pergunnah since the accession of the present Government. The Jugunbunsis have greatly declined since the cession. In 1809 I find they held 51 estates in the Pergunnah, at present they hold only 21 : they owed their former prosperity to the liberality of the Gowtum Rajas of Argul, from one of whom they received the Chowdrahut of the Pergunnah.

247. The annexed Statement shows the distribution of the different land tenures:

Tenures.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Imperfect Putteedaree.	Bhyacharee.	Total.
Number of Estates, ...	164	6	22	....	192

248. Sixty-four suits were preferred before the Special Commission from this Pergunnah for the reversal of sales and other transfers of landed property effected under our earlier Revenue administration; in 26 of these the parties obtained decrees, and in 38 the claim was dismissed.

249. The state of Education in this Pergunnah will be seen on referring to the Table given below:

Statement showing the Number of Schools and Scholars in Pergunnah Kora at the close of 1850.

Name of Pergunnah.	Area in Square Geographical Miles.	Population.	Hindee.		Persian.		Sanskrit.		Arabic.		English, Persian, and Oordoo.		Total.	
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Kora,..	174·4	82,316	29	373	21	90	3	26	..	..	..	..	53	489

250. The following Statement shows the Revenue and Police establishments of the Pergunnah, and the percentage of charge of each on the Jumma of the Pergunnah:

Tehseeldaree Establishment.

Number of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Monthly Salary in Rupees.	Total per Annum in Rupees.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
1	Tehseeldar, ...	175	2,100		
1	Peishkar, ...	30	360		
1	Touzi Navees, ...	15	180		
1	Seahi Navees, ...	15	180		
1	Itlaq Navees, ...	10	120		
1	Mohurir, ...	10	120		
1	Fotedar, ...	15	180		
1	Purkiyah, ...	7	84		
1	Jemadar, ...	6	72		
4	Mirdhas, ...	20	240		
45	Chuprassies, ...	180	2,160		
0	Contingencies, ...	15	180		
2	Canoongoes, ...	55	660		
60	Total,.....	553	6,636	2,03,254	3 4 2

Police Establishment.

Number of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Monthly Salary in Rupees.	Total per Annum in Rupees.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
1	Naib Darogah, 1st Class, ...	50	600		
1	Ditto ditto, 2nd Class, ...	25	300		
2	Mohurirs, ...	15	180		
4	Jemadars, ...	26	312		
36	Burkundauzes, ...	144	1,728		
0	Contingencies, ...	5	60		
0	Thannah Repairs, ...	4	48		
44	Total,.....	269	3,228	2,03,254	1 9 4
104	Total of Tehseeldaree and Thannah Establishments. ..	822	9,864	2,03,254	4 13 6

PERGUNNAH BINDKEE.

251. The old name of this Pergunnah was "Keerutpore Kunanda"; it is said to have derived its name from Raja Keeruth Singh, a descendant of the Argul family. I have not been able to discover when the Pergunnah took its modern name of Bindkee. The village people have a tradition that it was named after a recluse called Bundageeshah, the friend and spiritual adviser of the above-named Raja.

252. The Pergunnah is bounded on the North by the Ganges, on the South by Pergunnahs Kora and Tuppchjar, on the East by Kooteah-Gooneer, and on the West by Zillah Cawnpore. It contains 76 villages, has an area of 62·5 square miles, and a population of 35,161 souls.

253. The only river in the Pergunnah is the "Pandoo," which forms the boundary on the North-west quarter between this District and Zillah Cawnpore. There are no jheels of any extent in the Pergunnah.

254. No transfers of villages took place at the time of settlement, either to or from this Pergunnah.

255. The village boundaries were determined in 1838, by the Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, Raè Manick Chand. The Professional Survey was completed in the year following, and was immediately followed by the Native Survey, and the assessment was fixed by Mr. D. T. Timins in the early part of 1840. The Jumma of the Pergunnah was let down from Rs. 95,848 to Rs. 95,184, and a further reduction of Rs. 647 was subsequently granted by Mr. Thornton in 1843.

256. The deduced Revenue rates, as fixed by the Settlement Officer, were,—

Class of Soil.	*Irrigated.* Rs.	As.	P.	*Unirrigated.* Rs.	As.	P.
First, ...	4	9	1	2	7	5
Second,..	3	14	8	1	15	4
Third, ...	1	4	6	0	10	4

257. As a whole, Bindkee may be considered to be a very fertile Pergunnah: its staples are Rice, Wheat, and Birra. Besides these products, it yields annually a large quantity of Tobacco and Garden produce. The soil is rich, and irrigation abundant. The only part of the Pergunnah where the soil is of an inferior description is in the neighbourhood of the Ganges, but here again most of the villages have the advantage of some rich Turree and Cachar.

258. The Pergunnah contains 396 pukka and 1,369 cutcha wells, and water is reached at an average depth of 61 feet; there are likewise 364 cutcha and 6 pukka tanks in the Pergunnah.

259. There is a brisk trade carried on in the different kinds of Grain, in the coarser descriptions of Cloth, in Cattle, Cotton, and Goor. The coloured Cloths and Chintzes, manufactured in Bindkee Khas, and Mouzah Koorsam, command a large and ready sale in the different bazars of the District.

260. The principal Townships are,—

Townships.	Area of Village.	Jumma.	Population.	Remarks.
Bindkee, ...	138	2,765	3,110	There is a large bazar held here twice a week. The Cattle sales are the best attended in the District.
Khudra, ...	14	757	703	There is a bazar held here twice a week.
Scorajpore, ...	48	1,065	1,948	There are several fine buildings and ghauts at this place belonging to the Gungapootrees. An annual fair is held here in November, which is usually attended by a large concourse of people from different parts of the District and from the surrounding country. The number of persons who attended the fair of last year (1850) was estimated at 70,000. There is a saltpetre factory here which yields about 1,000 maunds yearly.

261. The Pergunnah contains 8 Mahomedan places of worship and 92 temples and other religious buildings belonging to the Hindoos. There are 2 Government and 11 Native Serais upon the Grand Trunk Road, within the jurisdiction of this Pergunnah. There are also 4 fine pukka tanks on the line of road leading to Etawah and Agra.

262. The estates in this Pergunnah are held by the under-mentioned classes:—

Class.	*No. of Estates.*
Gowtums, ...	21
Brahmins, ...	16
Kayusths, ...	9
Khutrees, ...	4
Syuds, ...	2
Sheikhs, ...	4
Other classes, ...	20
Total, ...	76

263. An account of the Gowtums has already been given in the remarks on Pergunnah Kora. The Brahmin proprietors would appear to have acquired the greater portion of their estates since the accession of the present Government: at the cession, this class held only 6 villages. The same remark applies to the Khutrees. The Mussulman proprietors, on the other hand, appear to have very greatly declined since the period of our rule. At the cession, I find the Syuds were possessed of 15 estates, at the present date they hold only 2; and the Sheikhs who, at the accession of the English Government, held 10 villages, have now only 4.

264. The land tenures are shown in the Statement below:—

Tenures.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Imperfect Puttedaree.	Bhyacharee.	Total.
Number of Estates, ...	58		14	....	76

265. The state of Education in the Pergunnah will be seen from the Statement annexed:—

Statement showing the Number of Schools and Scholars in Pergunnah Bindkee at the close of 1850.

Name of Pergunnah.	Area in Square Geographical Miles.	Population.	Hindoo.		Persian.		Sanskrit.		Arabic.		English, Persian and Oordoo.		Total.	
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Bindkee, ...	62·5	35,161	18	375	4	26	2	34	..	..	..	..	24	435

266. Thirty suits were preferred before the Special Commission from this Pergunnah. Decrees were obtained in seventeen cases, and in the remainder the claim was dismissed.

267. The Statement below furnishes a detail of the Revenue and Police establishments maintained in the 3 Pergunnahs* forming this Tehseeldaree, as also the percentage of charge of each establishment on the Jumma of the Tehseeldaree Division:—

Tehseeldaree Establishment.

Number of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Monthly Salary in Rupees.	Total per Annum in Rupees.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
1	Tehseeldar, ...	200	2,400		
1	Peishkar, ...	45	540		
1	Wasil-baqee Navees, ...	15	180		
1	Sealii Navees, ...	15	180		
1	Itlaq Navees, ...	10	120		
1	Mohurir, ...	10	120		
1	Fotedar, ...	15	180		
1	Purkiyah, ...	7	84		
2	Jemadars, ...	12	144		
8	Mirdahs, ...	40	480		
58	Chuprassies, ...	232	2,784		
0	Contingencies, ...	20	240		
3	Canoongoes, ...	65	780		
79	Total, ...	686	8,232	2,88,350	2 13 8

Police Establishment.

Number of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Monthly Salary in Rupees.	Total per Annum in Rupees.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
1	Naib Darogah, 1st class, ...	50	600		
1	Ditto ditto, 2nd class, ...	25	300		
1	Mohurir, ...	8	96		
1	Ditto, ...	7	84		
1	Naib Mohurir, ...	5	60		
2	Jemadars, 1st class, ...	20	240		
1	Ditto, 2nd class, ...	6	72		
8	Sowars, ...	144	1,728		
40	Burkundauzes, ...	160	1,920		
0	Contingencies, ...	5	60		
0	Thannah Repairs, ...	4	48		
56	Total, ...	434	5,208	2,88,350	1 12 10
135	Total of Tuhseeldaree and Thannah Establishments, ...	1,120	13,440	2,88,350	4 10 6

* Pergunnahs Bindkee, Tuppehjar, and Kootcah-Gooneer.

PERGUNNAH TUPPEHJAR.

268. This Pergunnah was formerly included in Pergunnah Kora, from which it was only separated so recently as the Fuslee year 1180. It was originally a chourassi of Gowtum Rajpoots, now Mussalman, a class which still constitutes the largest portion of the Pergunnah.

269. "Jar Gurhee," from which the Pergunnah takes its name, is said to have been founded by one "Burriyar," a Gowtum, and a descendant of the Argul family, who turned Mussalman in the time of Akbar, and received an extensive jagheer from that prince, which included the lands of Jar and several of the surrounding villages. He built a strong fort at "Jar," as also a rouzah remarkable for its architectural beauty. In this latter building are deposited the tomb of Burriyar and those of his descendants. The family are still large land-holders in the Pergunnah.

270. Tuppehjar is bounded on the North by Pergunnahs Bindkee and Kooteah-Gooneer, on the South by the Jumna and Pergunnah Matour, on the West by Pergunnah Kora, and on the East by Pergunnahs Ayah Sar and Futtehpore. It contains 88 villages, has an area of 78·5 square miles, and contains a population of 31,096 souls.

271. The River "Rind" flows through the Pergunnah in a South-easterly direction, but it is not used for irrigation, neither are there any jheels or tanks in the Pergunnah available for the purpose. Well irrigation, however, is extensively employed, and the land generally is in a high state of cultivation. The whole of the estates lying on the bank of the Jumna possess a fair proportion of turree, which produces Rubbee crops of a very superior kind.

272. The following transfer was made at the time of Settlement:

One Village transferred from Pergunnah Kora.

Pergunnah from whence transferred.	Name of Village.	Jumma.	Area in Acres.	Population.
Kora, ...	Bara,...	2,201	931	1,100

273. The village boundaries were determined by the Deputy Collector, Manick Chand, in 1838. The Professional Survey, under Lieutenant Stephen, entered the Pergunnah in the year following, the Native Survey followed, and in 1840, Mr. Timins fixed the assessment at 1,15,219 rupees, being an increase of 6,200 Rupees on the former Jumma. At the subsequent revision, in 1843, the demand was lowered to 1,12,891 rupees.

274. The deduced Revenue rates were—

Class of Soil.	Irrigated. Rs. As. P.	Unirrigated. Rs. As. P.
First, ...	4 11 10	2 9 10
Second, ...	4 1 4	1 15 3
Third, ...	1 5 0	0 12 10

275. The Pergunnah contains 1,507 wells, of which 249 are pukka and 1,258 cutcha, and water is found at an average depth of 92 feet from the surface.

276. Goor, Cotton and Grain are the principal Exports. The only manufactures of the Pergunnah are Guzzi and Garha Cloths, and the common Chintzes of the Country. Markets are held in the undermentioned villages:

Jafirgunj. | Shah Bazpore. | Tupnee.

The business that is done is inconsiderable, except in the last named village.

277. The principal Townships are:—

Village or Township.	Area in Acres.	Jumma.	Population.	Remarks.
Jafirgunj Oorf Bindour,	64	1,640	643	There is a Bazar held here twice a week.
Jar, ...	55	1,341	1,407	A Naib Darogah of Police resides here.
Shah Bazpore, ...	21	2,977	1,129	There is a large Bazar held here on Mondays and Fridays.

278. The Pergunnah contains 35 religious buildings belonging to the Mahomedans, and 27 buildings of a similar character belonging to the Hindoos; the larger proportion of Mahomedan religious buildings is accounted for by the circumstance of most of the Gowtums of this neighbourhood having, in the decline of their power, turned Mussalmans.

279. The landed property is distributed as below:—

Class.	Estates.
Gowtums, ...	39
Chundels, ...	1
Seyngars, ...	4
Dikhit, ...	1
Kayusths, ...	13
Bunneahs, ...	10
Syuds, ...	5
Mewatties, ...	2
Other classes, ...	13
Total, ...	88

280. The Gowtums of this Pergunnah, as I have already observed, are almost all of the Mussalman persuasion. The Seyngars came, it is said, from Bundelcund; the

present head of the tribe is the Raja of Jugumunpore, in Jalown. The Chundels came originally from Malwa; they subsequently emigrated to Calinger in Bundelcund, where they are reported to have remained during eight generations, when they moved to Mahoba; from thence they emigrated to Canouj, and at a later period they moved Eastward in the direction of Suchaindee and Seorajpore. The Chundels of this District acknowledge the Raja of Seorajpore as the head of the clan. The Dikhits, like the Chundels, came also from Bundelcund. The Kayusths and Bunneah classes have obtained their villages within the past few years. The Syuds have greatly declined; at the cession they held 15 mouzahs, at present they have a third only of that number. The Mewatties too were large landholders under the former Government; at the cession they are recorded as holding 30 Estates.

281. The land tenures of the Pergunnah are shown in the annexed Statement:

Tenures.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Imperfect Putteedaree.	Bhyacharee.	Total.
Number of Estates,.....	65	11	11	1	88

282. Ten suits were preferred from this Pergunnah before the Special Commission, in 2 cases the parties obtained decrees, in the remainder the claim was dismissed.

283. The Statement below exhibits the state of Education in the Pergunnah at the close of 1850.

Statement showing the number of Schools and Scholars in Pergunnah Tuppehjar at the close of 1850.

Name of Pergunnah.	Area in Square Geographical Miles.	Population.	Hindee		Persian		Sanskrit		Arabic		English, Persian and Oordoo		Total.	
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Tuppehjar.	78·5	31,096	6	83	6	21	1	10	..	...	...	...	13	114

284. As this Pergunnah forms part of the Tehseeldaree of Bindkee, and as no separate Establishment is maintained for it, the percentage of charge of Establishment on the Jumma of the Pergunnah, cannot be separately shown. The charges of the Police and Revenue Establishments, upon the Jumma of the whole Division, have already been given in the concluding paragraph of the remarks upon Pergunnah Bindkee.

PERGUNNAH KOOTEAH-GOONEER.

285. Kooteah and Gooneer were distinct Pergunnahs up to the time of the last Settlement, the villages of the two Pergunnahs were so intermingled one with the other, that the Settlement Officer found a difficulty in defining a boundary between them; it was deemed advisable, therefore, to incorporate the two Pergunnahs in one, and in their united state they form but a very moderately sized Pergunnah.

286. The Pergunnah is bounded on the North by the Ganges, on the South by Pergunnah Tuppehjar, on the West by Pergunnah Bindkee, and on the East by Pergunnah Futtehpore. It contains 69 villages, has an area of 65·4 square miles, and contains 31,962 inhabitants.

287. The village boundaries were determined by the Deputy Collector Manick Chand in 1838, the Professional Survey under Lieutenant Stephen was made in 1839, the Native Survey was completed in the same year, and in 1840 the assessment was fixed by Mr. D. Timins. The Jumma was raised from Rs. 78,714 to Rs. 81,465, but it was subsequently lowered in 1843 to Rs. 80,922.

288. The following transfers of villages were made at the Settlement:

Seven Villages received by transfer from Pergunnah Futtehpore.

Pergunnah from whence transferred.	Name of Village.	Jumma.	Area in Acres.	Population.
Futtehpore, ...	Amorah, ...	1,085	1,238	1,536
,, ...	Umurgynah,...	2,335	1,301	757
,, ...	Parbihtah, ...	200	153	Deserted.
,, ...	Dugdeyah, ...	235	132	155
,, ...	Sikroree, ...	800	534	381
,, ...	Daoodpore, ...	710	254	379
,, ...	Bhiyamow, ...	820	486	390
Total, ...	... ...	6,185	4,198	3,598

289. The deduced Revenue rates, as fixed by the Settlement Officer, were—

Class of Soil.	*Irrigated.* Rs. As. P.	*Unirrigated.* Rs. As. P.
First,..	3 10 9	1 14 4
Second, ...	3 2 6	1 9 3
Third, ...	1 4 2	0 9 8

290. This Pergunnah is a very productive one, the soil is generally good, and irrigation is abundant. The Cachar lands, near the Ganges, are of the richest kind, and

produce some of the finest crops in the District. The staples are—Rice, Wheat, Barley, Gram, and Birra; besides which there is a fair proportion of Sugar-cane, Tobacco, and garden produce.

291. There are 1,443 wells in the Pergunnah, of which 722 are pukka, and 721 cutcha. Water is found at an average depth of 63 feet from the surface.

292. If I except the common Guzzi-cloth manufactured in Mouzah Rewaree, there are no manufactures of any kind in the Pergunnah.

The principal Villages of the Pergunnah are,—

Village.	Area in Acres.	Jumma.	Population.	Remarks.
Rewaree, ...	17	1,844	261	There is a large bazar held here twice a week.
Malwa, ...	41	2,901	1,339	This village is situated on the Grand Trunk Road; there is a Military Encamping Ground here.
Gooneer Khas,... ...	129	6,725	2,583	There is a bi-weekly bazar here.
Mohar, ...	58	6,012	3,303	This village is situated on the Grand Trunk Road.

293. The Estates of this Pergunnah are thus distributed:

Classes.	*Estates.*
Gowtums, ...	19
Bais, ...	2
Chundels, ...	5
Dikhits, ...	13
Junwars, ...	2
Brahmins, ...	7
Kayusths, ...	8
Other classes, ...	13
Total,.....	69

294. The first four have already been noticed in my Remarks on the other Pergunnahs. The Junwars of Kooteah-Gooncer are reported to have come from "Ekonah, Bulrampore," in the Ilakeh of "Baraich," to the Northward of Beiswara. The remaining classes do not seem to call for any particular notice.

295. The Land Tenures are shown in the annexed Statement:

Tenures.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Imperfect Putteedaree.	Bhyacharee.	Total.
Number of Estates,...	59	2	8	0	69

296. Out of 23 suits preferred before the Special Commission from this Pergunnah, decrees were given in 17 cases, and in the remainder the claim was dismissed.

297. The state of Education in the Pergunnah, at the close of last year, will be seen on reference to the Statement below:

Name of Pergunnah.	Area in Square Geographical Miles.	Population.	Hindee.		Persian.		Sanskrit.		Arabic.		English, Persian and Oordoo.		Total.	
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Kooteah-Gooneer, ...	65·4	31,962	12	94	7	25	3	7	0	0	0	0	22	126

298. This Pergunnah belongs to the Tehseeldaree of Bindkee, and there is no separate Revenue or Police Establishment maintained for it. The charges of the Revenue and Police Establishments, on the Jumma of the Tehseeldaree Division, have already been shown in the concluding paragraph of the Remarks upon Pergunnah Bindkee.

PERGUNNAH FUTTEHPORE.

299. Tradition supplies the following particulars respecting the foundation of the Town of Futtehpore. It is said that in the time of Raja Seetanund, who lived about 500 years ago, there existed upon the site of the present town 8 forts, that the Raja occupied one of those forts himself, and that in the remaining 7 dwelt his brethren, that owing to some misunderstanding between the Raja and the inhabitants of a neighbouring village, the latter appealed to Sooltan-ool-Sharuk Ibrahim Shah, King of Jaunpore, and invited that prince to invade the country. Ibrahim Shah accordingly mustered an army, and having attacked and conquered Raja Seetanund, he directed that the spot where the battle had been fought should be called "Futtehpore." According to the "Tuskeer-ool-Sadad," it was not Ibrahim Shah who defeated Seetanund upon this occasion, but Jelal-o-deen, Sooltan of Bengal,—but of the two accounts the traditionary one is most generally believed.

300. Aboo Nugger, which forms a very considerable portion of the present Town, was founded, it is said, by Nuwab Abdool Samund Khan, Foujdar of Sadeepore Pylanee, in Bundelcund: this officer having received a grant of 500 beegahs of land in the neighbourhood of Futtehpore, under a sunud of Shah Alumgeer, proceeded to construct upon the lands so granted, a mosque, a serai, a pukka tank and other works of public utility; the land upon which these several buildings were constructed he called "Aboo Nugger." The numerous ruins which meet the eye on every side in this neighbourhood testify to the extent of the place in earlier times.

301. The Kutra "Abdool Ghanee," now included in the present Town was formerly a distinct kusbah; its founder was one Abdool Ghanee, who held the office of Foujdar in the time of the Emperor Alumgeer; this officer having resumed all the jageers within his jurisdiction, transmitted the Revenue thereof to the Emperor, the Emperor directed that the money should be returned to the Mafeedars, the Mafeedars refused to accept it, whereupon Abdool Ghanee ordered that it should be laid out in the construction of two serais (Kutra Abdool Ghanee and Rustogee Gunj) and in the erection of a mosque. There is a Persian inscription on this latter building to the following effect: "In the reign of Shah Alumgeer Ghazee, who was so merciful that "Heaven even might imitate his acts, and under whose sway people lived together in "brotherly love, this good mosque was built, by the renowned Abdool Ghanee, of Fut-"tehpore." The numerical value of the words which form the concluding line of the inscription is 1075; this number indicates the Hijree year in which the building was erected, and corresponds with 1664 of our era.

302. Pergunnah Futtehpore is bounded on the North by the Ganges, on the South by Pergunnah Ghazeepore, on the East by Pergunnahs Huswa and Hutgaon,

and on the West by Pergunnah Bindkee. It contains 261 villages, comprises an area of 156·9 square miles, and contains a population of 89,760 souls.

303. The only stream in the Pergunnah is the Sursoo Khaderey, which takes its rise in a jheel about 3 miles to the North of Futtehpore. Embankments are thrown up in several places during the rainy season, in order to secure the water of the stream for the land in its vicinity. There are several jheels in the Pergunnah, but they are not of any extent, and are generally quite dry by the end of November. The number of wells in the Pergunnah not including those in the Town is 3,210; of these 1,451 are pukka, and 1,759 cutcha. The average depth at which water is found is 42 feet.

304. The duty of determining the village boundaries was performed by the Deputy Collector Manick Chand; the Professional Survey, under Lieutenant Stephen, was completed in 1839, the Native Survey followed; and the assessment was distributed by Mr. D. Timins in the year following. The Jumma was raised from Rs. 1,70,481 to Rs. 1,84,187, but it was subsequently lowered by Mr. Thornton to Rs. 1,82,515.

305. The following transfers of villages took place at the time of Settlement:—

Seven Villages transferred to Pergunnah Ayah Sar.

Pergunnah from whence transferred.	Villages.	Jumma.	Area in Acres.	Population.
From Futtehpore, ...	Bahooah, ...	5,143	3,036	1,804
,, ,, ...	Kunchocha, ...	489	323	272
,, ,, ...	Doondra, ...	1,324	1,069	600
,, ,, ...	Peharpore, ...	733	558	264
,, ,, ...	Pumrowlee, ...	667	449	403
,, ,, ...	Mohunpore, ...	456	529	137
,, ,, ...	Nundlalpore, ...	203	173	53
Total, ...	.....	9,015	6,137	3,533

Seven Villages transferred to Pergunnah Kooteah-Gooneer.

Pergunnah from whence transferred.	Villages.	Jumma.	Area in Acres	Population.
From Futtehpore, ...	Amorah, ...	2,085	1,238	1,536
,, ,, ...	Umurgyuah,...	2,335	1,301	757
,, ,, ...	Bheeyamow, ...	820	586	390
,, ,, ...	Parbihtah, ...	200	153	Deserted.
,, ,, ...	Dugdeyah, ...	235	132	155
,, ,, ...	Sikroree, ...	800	534	381
,, ,, ...	Daoodpore, ...	710	254	379
Total, ...	... ...	7,185	4,198	3,598

Four Villages transferred to Pergunnah Huswa.

Pergunnah from whence transferred.	Villages.	Jumma.	Area in Acres.	Population.
From Futtehpore, ...	Bareekhoord, ...	1,059	641	397
,, ,, ...	Bareeboozoorg, ...	518	533	182
,, ,, ...	Koobtahpore, ...	102	79	42
,, ,, ...	Pilkhinee, ...	1,334	1,320	739
Total, ...	... ...	3,013	2,573	1,360

Three Villages received by transfer from Pergunnah Huswa.

Pergunnah from whence transferred.	Villages.	Jumma.	Area in Acres.	Population.
From Huswa, ...	Ourerah, ...	1,347	1,273	680
,, ,, ...	Phursee, ...	1,401	12,09	736
,, ,, ...	Lalpore, ...	448	473	342
Total, ...	... ...	3,196	2,955	1,758

Eleven Villages received by transfer from Pergunnah Kotlah.

Pergunnah from whence transferred.	Villages.	Jumma.	Area in Acres.	Population.
From Kotlah, ...	Burrouhar, ...	688	572	341
,, ,, ...	Tehree, ...	421	347	41
,, ,, ...	Chuck Parah, ...	65	30	10
,, ,, ...	Rehmut Dowlutpore, ...	939	406	262
,, ,, ...	Rehrah, ...	335	232	101
,, ,, ...	Sulempore, ...	415	209	59
,, ,, ...	Subrahimpore, ...	1,527	789	1,018
,, ,, ...	Ghoree, ...	601	319	190
,, ,, ...	Loharee, ...	1,320	639	427
,, ,, ...	Nurowlee Boozoorg, ...	1,601	982	639
,, ,, ...	Husoopore, ...	937	753	438
Total, ...	... ...	8,849	5,278	3,526

306. The deduced Revenue rates are—

Class of Soil.	*Irrigated.*	*Unirrigated.*
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
First, ...	3 13 11	2 6 8
Second, ...	3 2 8	1 12 5
Third, ...	1 3 4	0 10 4

307. There is a good deal of Oosur intermixed with the soil in the neighbourhood of the Grand Trunk Road; but taken as a whole, the Futtehpore Pergunnah is one of

exceeding fertility. Rice, Sugar-cane, and all the more valuable Rubbee crops are more extensively cultivated here than in any other part of the District. Irrigation is very abundant, and every facility exists for the sale and export of the surplus produce of the Pergunnah.

308. The Manufactures are insignificant. The only trade in which the inhabitants are said to excel is in the manufacture of shoes and whips. The Futtehpore hides, of which a large number are annually exported, are held in great estimation.

309. The Town of Futtehpore occupies an area of 160 acres, and contains a population of 15,525 souls. Until within the past few months there was not a single street through which it would have been safe or even practicable to drive a carriage; at the present time, two noble streets traverse the entire length and breadth of the Town, each having a carriage breadth of 26 feet, with drains of pukka masonry on either side. These improvements have not only tended to increase the salubrity of the Town, but they have been the means also of inducing the wealthier inhabitants to undertake its improvement in other ways. The filthy hovels with which even the principal streets abounded heretofore, have in many places given place to brick buildings of a neat and uniform appearance, and for the first time since its foundation, Futtehpore has begun to wear the look of a Town: it contains 4,181 houses, of which 801 are pukka and 3,380 kutcha. The number of wells within the Town is 306, of which 216 are constructed of masonry: it contains likewise 7 serais, 2 of which are of burnt brick, and 5 of mud.

310. The annexed abstract Statement shows the different Trades and Occupations pursued within the Town of Futtehpore:—

Details of Trades and Professions in the Town of Futtehpore.

Arrow Makers, ...	32	Dyers and Vendors of Goat Skin, ...	14	Mussalman Weavers, ...	308
Bangles, (Manufacturers of,)	42	Ear-borers, ...	1	Native Carriage Makers, ...	5
Barbers, ...	390	Embroiderers, ...	4	Oil, (Vendors of,)	292
Bearers, ...	45	Farriers, ...	14	Potters, ...	104
Beef Butchers, ...	98	Firework Makers, ...	13	Prostitutes, ...	147
Beldars, ...	12	Flour Vendors,...	270	Rungburras, ...	8
Betel-leaf Sellers, ...	119	Gardeners, ...	78	Saddlers, ...	13
Bhistees, ...	20	Ghurramees, ...	27	Sellers of String, ...	6
Blacksmiths, ...	49	Goldsmiths, ...	79	Shoe Makers, ...	130
Bricklayers, ...	65	Grain Vendors, ...	587	Shepherds, ...	90
Braziers, ...	18	Haberdashers, ...	31	Spice Sellers, ...	81
Burnishers, ...	21	Hide Dressers, ...	15	Soap Manufacturers, ...	14
Buffoons, ...	8	Hindoo Weavers,...	145	Sweetmeat Vendors, ...	61
Calenderers, ...	19	Hooka Makers, ...	12	Sweepers, ...	66
Cane-work Makers, ...	2	Horse Breakers, ...	3	Tanners, ...	121
Carpet Maker, ...	1	Iron Vendors, ...	108	Tailors, ...	185
Carpenters, ...	21	Jewellers, ...	4	Tape Makers,...	2
Cart Drivers, ...	23	Leech Men, ...	4	Tin Men, ...	16
Carvers, (Wood,)	3	Lime Burners, ...	2	Toddy Sellers, ...	6
Cloth Merchants, ...	47	Liquor Manufacturers, ...	62	Turban Makers, ...	2
Cotton Cleaners, ...	84	Metal Vessel Makers, ...	15	Washermen, ...	200
Cowherds, ...	23	Midwives, ...	3	Weighmen, ...	28
Druggists, ...	3	Milk, (Sellers of,)...	485	Whip Makers, ...	19
Dullal Khuree, ...	3	Money Changers, ...	103	Wood Vendors, ...	46
Dyers, ...	25	Mutton Butchers, ...	24	Workers in Silk, ...	9

311. The Police force stationed within the Town is of the following strength :—

No. of Officers.	Office.	Monthly Salary.	Total per Annum.	Remarks.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	
1	Cotewal, ...	50	600	
1	Naib ditto, ...	15	180	
1	Mohurir, ...	8	96	
1	Naib ditto, ...	5	60	
1	Duffadar of Sowars, ...	21	252	
2	Sowars,...	36	432	
1	Jemadar, ...	6	72	
13	Burkundauzes, ...	52	624	
21	Total, ...	193	2,316	

312. The Chowkeedaree force consists of 46 men, who receive a salary each of 3 Rs. a month; the expense is defrayed by means of a cess upon the inhabitants, which is revised annually by a Punchayut formed under the provisions of Regulation XXII. of 1816; the surplus collections of the year are appropriated to cleansing and improving the Town. The average number of houses under the charge of each chowkeedar is 91.

313. The number of Mosques and other places of Mahomedan worship within the Town is 46, and the number of Temples and other places of Hindoo worship is 19; besides the above, there are in the different villages of the Pergunnah 19 musjids, 5 imambarehs, 16 temples, and 57 sewalahs.

314. The principal Villages of the Pergunnah are,—

Village or Township.	Area in Acres.	Jumma.	Population.	Remarks.
		Rupees.		
Hoosaingunj, ...	81	2,037	3,265	This village is only remarkable as being the chief emporium of the agricultural produce of the District; considerable quantities of Grain of every kind are annually stored here for export within the District itself and beyond it. A large bazar is held here twice a week.
Usnee, ...	38	993	696	Several wealthy merchants reside here and carry on a large banking business; they also occasionally import Cashmere shawls for sale.
Jumrawan, ...	108	12,403	3,509	This is a large and fertile talooka belonging to a family of Rajbuns Rajpoots.

315. The Estates of the Pergunnah are held by the following classes :—

Class.	Estates.
Bais, ...	37
Rajbunsee, ...	22
Brahmins, ...	18
Kayusths,...	39
Mussalmans,...	106
Other classes, ...	39
Total, ...	261

316. The tribe denominated "Bais" came originally from Moongi Putun, in Malwa; they subsequently emigrated to Beiswara in Oude, from whence in later times they came and settled in this neighbourhood. Huttoo Sing, of mouzah Kandey, is the head of the tribe in this Pergunnah. The "Rajbunsis" came from the other side of the Jumna, about 400 years ago; the period of their earlier emigrations I have been unable to ascertain. The heads of the tribe in this neighbourhood are Seodyal and Kampta Singh, of Talooka Jumrawan. The Brahmins have acquired the larger portion of their Estates since the cession. Both the Kayusths and the Mussalmans would seem to have declined since the accession of our rule. The principal landholders amongst the Kayusths are Hursahai and Ramsahai, and the largest Mussalman landholder is Chowdry Ahmed Yar.

317. The state of Education in this Pergunnah at the close of 1850 will be seen on reference to the Statement below :—

Name of Pergunnah.	Area in Square Geographical Miles.	Population.	Hindee		Persian		Sanskrit		Arabic		English, Persian and Oordoo		Total.	
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Futtehpore, ...	156·9	89,760	17	241	39	140	5	39	0	0	0	0	61	410

318. The distribution of the Land Tenures is shown in the Statement below :—

Tenures.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Imperfect Putteedaree.	Bhyacharee.	Total.
Estates, ...	193	21	45	2	261

319. Ninety-five Suits were entered before the Special Commission for the reversal of fraudulent sales and other transfers of property; decrees were given in 51 cases, and in 44 the claim was dismissed.

320. The following Statement shows the Revenue and Police Establishments maintained within the Futtehpore Tehseeldaree, and the percentage of charge each on the Jumma of the Revenue Division. This Division comprises Pergunnahs Futtehpore and Huswa. There is no separate Revenue Establishment for the latter

Pergunnah, the percentage of charge has therefore been calculated on the Jumma of the Revenue Division.

Tehseeldaree Establishment.

No. of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Monthly Salary in Rupees.	Total per Annum in Rupees.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
1	Tehseeldar, ...	200	2,400		
1	Peishkar, ...	45	540		
1	Naib Peishkar,...	25	300		
1	Wasil-baqee Navees, ...	15	180		
1	Sealii Navees, ...	15	180		
1	Itlaq Navees, ...	10	120		
1	Mohurir, ...	10	120		
1	Ditto, ...	7	84		
1	Fotedar, ...	15	180		
1	Purkiyah, ...	7	84		
1	Jemadar, ...	6	72		
8	Mirdahs, ...	40	480		
58	Chuprassies, ...	232	2,784		
0	Contingencies, ...	20	240		
3	Canoongoes, ...	85	1,020		
80	Total,...	732	8,784	2,99,038	2 15 0

Police Establishment at Futtehpore.

No. of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Monthly Salary in Rupees.	Total per Annum in Rupees.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
1	Cotewal, ...	50	600		
1	Naib ditto, ...	15	180		
1	Mohurir, ...	8	96		
1	Naib ditto, ...	5	60		
1	Jemadar, 1st class, ...	10	120		
1	Ditto, 2nd ditto, ...	6	72		
1	Ditto, 3rd ditto, ...	5	60		
1	Duffadar, ...	21	252		
4	Sowars, ...	72	864		
24	Burkundauzes, ...	136	1,632		
0	Contingencies,...	3	36		
0	Thannah Repairs, ...	3	36		
46	Total,...	334	4,008	2,99,038	1 5 5

Police Establishment at Belinda.

No. of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Monthly Salary in Rupees.	Total per Annum in Rupees.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
1	Naib Darogah, 2nd class, ...	30	360		
1	Mohurir, ...	8	96		
1	Jemadar, 2nd class,...	6	72		
1	Ditto, 3rd ditto,...	5	60		
1	Sowar, ...	18	216		
16	Burkundauzes, ...	64	768		
0	Contingencies,...	2	24		
0	Thannah Repairs, ...	2	24		
21	Total,...	135	1,620	2,99,038	1 14 7
147	Grand Total, ...	469	5,628	2,99,038	6 3 0

PERGUNNAH HUSWA.

321. The Town of Huswa, from which the Pergunnah takes its name, is the most ancient kusbah in the District. The name of its founder is not known, but we gather from the "Jyman Pooran," that in the Dwarpayūg it was called "Chumpukka Pooree," and that it retained that name till the time of Raja Humzut Dhooj, who is said to have flourished about the commencement of the Caliyūg and to have been a contemporary of the renowned Joodestheer. It was subsequently named "Huswa," or "Hunswa," after the abovenamed Raja. Pergunnah Huswa is noted in the Aeen Akhbaree as being one of the 12 muhals of Cirkar Kurrah. It contains 167 villages, covers an area of 105·5 square miles, and contains 48,932 inhabitants.

322. The Pergunnah is bounded on the North by Futtehpore, on the South by Ghazeepore, on the East by Hutgaon, and on the West by Ayah Sar and Futtehpore.

323. The only stream in the Pergunnah is the Sursookhudèree, which takes its rise in the adjoining Pergunnah of Futtehpore and flows in a South-Easterly direction through Pergunnah Huswa, and afterwards pursuing an Easterly course, passes through Pergunnah Ekdillah and disembogues in the Jumna, in the neighbouring District of Allahabad. There are several jheels and tanks in the Pergunnah, which supply abundant irrigation to the Rice cultivation, and which are made available also during the earlier part of the Rubbee season.

324. The village boundaries were marked off by the Deputy Collector in 1838. The Professional and Native Surveys were both completed in the year following, and in 1840 the assessment was fixed at Rs. 1,17,971; a reduction to the extent of Rs. 1,448 was subsequently granted in 1843.

325. The following transfers of villages took place at the time of Settlement:—

Four Villages transferred to Pergunnah Futtehpore.

Pergunnah from whence transferred.	Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Area in Acres.	Population.
Huswa, ...	Ourera, ...	1,347	1,273	680
,, ...	Phersee, ...	1,401	1,209	736
,, ...	Lollpore, ...	448	473	342
Total, ...	... ...	3,196	2,955	1,758
	One Village transferred to Pergunnah Hutgaon.			
Huswa, ...	Ghijdehmow, ...	435	298	322
Total, ...	....	3,631	3,293	2,080

Five Villages received by Transfer.

Pergunnah from whence transferred.	Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Area in Acres.	Population.
Futtehpore, ...	Burrikhoord, ...	1,059	641	397
,, ...	Burriboozoorg, ...	518	533	182
,, ...	Korturpore, ...	102	79	42
,, ...	Pilkinee, ...	1,334	1,320	739
Total, ...	.. ..	3,013	2,573	1,360
Hutgaon, ...	Utroura, ...	407	447	108
Total, ...	... ...	3,420	3,020	1,468

326. The deduced Revenue rates of the Pergunnah are,—

Class of Soil.	Irrigated. Rs.	A.	P.	Unirrigated. Rs.	A.	P.
First, ...	3	13	6	2	6	5
Second, ...	3	3	2	1	12	2
Third, ...	1	4	4	0	10	3

327. The Pergunnah contains 1,558 wells, of which 1,035 are pukka and 523 cutcha. The average depth at which water is found is 58 feet.

328. There are no Manufactures of any kind in this Pergunnah.

329. The principal Villages of the Pergunnah are,—

Village or Township.	Village Area.	Jumma.	Population.	Remarks.
Huswa, ...	133	2,893	3,627	This kusbah contains 755 houses and shops and 24 wells.
Belinda, ...	50	598	939	This village is situated on the Trunk Road. The Thannah has recently been moved from Huswa to this place.
Satoun, ...	79	9,754	3,242	
Nareynee,...	40	2,763	1,790	There is a large bazaar here twice during the week.
Rampore Thiriaon, ...	91	17,978	2,353	This is a large Talooka belonging to a family of Bisain Rajpoots, the present representative of the family is Thakoor Udote Singh.

330. The number of religious buildings is as follows:—

Musjids and other Mahomedan places of worship, ... 30
Temples and other Hindoo places of worship, ... 41

331. The following is the present distribution of the landed property of the Pergunnah:—

Class.	Estates.
Beis, ...	11
Bisain, ...	16
Kayustha, ...	23
Brahmins, ...	11
Mussalmans, ...	93
Other castes, ...	13
Total, ...	167

332. The "Bois" have already been mentioned in the remarks upon Pergunnah Futtehpore. For an account of the Bisain *vide* Elliot's Supplemental Glossary. The Kayusths, of whom Hursahai and Ramsahai are the heads, have nearly doubled their landed property since the commencement of our rule. The Mussalmans have also been great gainers since the Cession.

333. The Land Tenures are noted in the annexed Statement:—

Tenures.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Imperfect Putteedaree.	Bhyacharee.	Total.
Estates, ...	130	17	20	0	167

334. The state of Education in the Pergunnah at the close of last year will be seen on reference to the abstract Statement given below:—

Name of Pergunnah.	Area in Square Geographical Miles.	Population.	Hindee.		Persian.		Sanskrit.		Arabic.		English, Persian and Oordoo.		Total.	
			Schools.	Scholars	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Huswa, ...	105·5	48,932	10	87	14	134	3	9	0	0	0	0	27	230

335. Sixty-nine suits were instituted from this Pergunnah before the Special Commission for the reversal of sales and other transfers of property fraudulently effected during the earlier years of our administration; 35 of these were decreed and 34 were dismissed.

336. As this Pergunnah is included in the Tehseeldaree of Futtehpore, and as there is no separate Establishment maintained for it, the percentage of charge has been calculated on the Jumma of the Revenue Division, *vide* concluding paragraph of the Remarks on Pergunnah Futtehpore.

PERGUNNAH GHAZEEPORE.

337. The ancient name of this Pergunnah was "Ainjhie," and it consisted originally of 84 villages. It appears in the Aeen Akhbaree under this name, and it was not until the 3rd Settlement, in 1216 Fuslee, that it lost its original appellation and took the name of Ghazeepore.

338. It is related that Raja Huree Chund, a descendant of the Argul family in Pergunnah Kora, who administered the affairs of that Pergunnah some centuries since, was one day hunting near the Jumna, when he came to a hamlet of mouzah Ainjhie called "Kooteah"; the spot took the Raja's fancy so much that he built a fort upon it, and there established himself.*

339. Two brothers of the Keechar caste, by name Palkundèo and Hurchundèo, who were bound on a pilgrimage to Gya, happened to anchor one evening under the walls of the fort. The Raja received the two brothers with all the rude hospitality of the time, and at parting promised to give to each of them one of his daughters in marriage. The travellers resumed their journey, and after completing their pilgrimage returned to Kooteah, and claimed from the Raja the fulfilment of his promise. The two marriages were shortly afterwards celebrated with all the pomp and show the occasion demanded, Palkundèo being formally adopted by the Raja as his heir and invested with the title of Raja, whilst his brother Hurchundèo was honored with the title of "Rao."

340. It is said that Palkundèo was so passionately attached to his wife that he could neither eat nor sleep except in her presence. It happened one day whilst he was hunting on the South side of the Jumna, that he was suddenly overtaken by darkness, and was compelled to pass the night at a distance from home, but owing to the absence of the Ranee he refused to partake of any food. Seeing the state of distress from which his master was suffering, the Raja's cook, a man of the Missur Brahmin caste, informed him that he was possessed of a certain power that enabled him to produce the likeness of any living person, even though he (the Brahmin) had never seen the person in his life, and if the Raja would command him he would produce a portrait of the Ranee so true to the original that he felt assured the Raja when he saw it would eat his dinner with even more than his usual appetite. The Raja gave his consent, and the Brahmin immediately sketched a full-length portrait

* An interesting account of the Chourassies of this part of India is given in Elliot's valuable Glossary, at page 151.

of the Ranee, in which he did not omit even the mark of a mole that she had upon her left thigh. The sight of the mole, whose existence he believed to be known to no one but himself and his wife, raised in the mind of the Raja certain doubts touching the conjugal fidelity of the Ranee, he suddenly became inflamed with feelings of jealousy, and killed the Brahmin on the spot. The dying Brahmin cursed his destroyer saying, "Since thou hast killed a Brahmin without cause, instead of reward-"ing him, not one of thy generation shall remain in the world nor shall any one be left "to light a lamp in Kooteah." Shortly afterwards the fort was abandoned by the Raja, and he removed to Ainjhie, where he died. The fort of Kooteah soon after became a ruin, and as the Brahmin had said, no one remained to perpetuate the race and raj of Palkundèo.

341. The name of the Raja is held in great reverence even to this day, and during the Dusschra the inhabitants of Ainjhie assemble together to do honor to his memory, and the zemindars of the village contribute annually the sum of five rupees for certain religious ceremonies that are observed on the occasion.

342. Kusbah Ghazeepore, from which the Pergunnah takes its present name, was founded, about the year 1691, by Araroo Singh the ancestor of Dooniaput Singh, the present Raja of Asothur in the same Pergunnah. The history of this old family is not devoid of interest.

343. The founder of the family was one Deoguj Singh, who came from Keechee Dara in the Sumbut year 1600, or A. D. 1543, and married the daughter of the Raja of Ainjhie, to whose possessions he subsequently succeeded. Little is known respecting the family from this period till the time of Araroo Singh, who lived about 150 years later. At this period the zemindaree of Asothur consisted of 3 thokes, one of which belonged to Araroo, but owing to the oppressive conduct of the other sharers he had been deprived of his share and was reduced to the condition of a common cultivator. One day whilst engaged in the cultivation of his land he became overpowered by fatigue, and fell asleep under the shade of a mohwa tree. An aheer named Bidhata, who was working in a neighbouring field, observed a large snake of the Cobra species approach the sleeping man, and with expanded hood endeavour to screen the head of the sleeper from the rays of the burning sun. The aheer drew near the spot, when the snake rapidly retreated. On awaking, Araroo resumed his plough; whilst thus employed the plough-share struck forcibly against some hard substance which had the effect of arresting its further progress. The labourer stooped to examine what it was, and found a "mutkah" full of gold.* Araroo now became a wealthy and a powerful man; he not only acquired possession of the entire zemindaree of Asothur, but of many other estates besides, and finally gained possession of the whole of Pergunnahs Ainjhie, Matour, and Ayah Sar, and 16 of the adjoining Pergunnahs.

344. He was succeeded by his son Bhugwunt Rae, who had the character of being the bravest and most sagacious of his sons. By him was built the fort at

* It is commonly believed by the Hindoos that a Cobra is always charged with the care of buried treasure.

Ghazeepore, where, surrounded by his faithful followers and trusting to the almost impregnable nature of the defences he had constructed there, he bid defiance to the Imperial troops, and in spite of all the efforts of the Government successfully maintained his independence for several years. At length treachery brought about what the Emperor's best generals and a well appointed army had failed to effect. Doorjun Singh, a Chowdry of Pergunnah Kora, offered, in consideration of a certain sum of money, to deliver the head of Bhugwunt Rae into the hands of Nuwab Saadut Khan, whom Mahomed Shah had lately charged with the task of chastising the rebel chief.

345. It was the custom of Bhugwunt Rae to dress his followers in yellow on the occasion of their going into action. A battle had just been fought in which the troops of Bhugwunt, under the command of his nephew Bowaney Singh, had gained the day. The Chowdry availing himself of the occasion, assembled together a body of men, and dressing them in the distinctive costume assumed by the followers of Bhugwunt Rae, proceeded directly towards the camp of the rebel chief, who, deceived by the dresses of the men, imagined them to be his own troops returning from the field of battle. The Chowdry, it is said, on arriving close to the camp, suddenly rushed forward with several of his attendants and despatched his unsuspecting victim ere any effectual resistance could be offered. If, however, we are to believe the popular account of this affair, the deed did not pass unavenged, for it is related that no less than seventy of the Chowdry's nearest relatives fell upon the occasion in question.*

346. Bhugwunt Rae was succeeded by his son Roop Rae, whose administration, of 35 years, seems to have given equal satisfaction to the Government and to the people who were subject to his authority. At his death the succession fell to Burriyar Singh, but the power and glory of the family had long since passed its zenith. Of the 19 Pergunnahs originally in the possession of the family, 16 were now resumed by the Nuwab Asoph-ood-Dowla, and the remaining 3 were, through the influence of Almas Ali Khan, shortly after assigned to Raja Seetul Pershad, Tehseeldar of Kora.

347. Shorn of all power and influence, Burriyar retired across the Jumna, where he maintained himself upon a small pension which he still continued to hold from the Oude Government. At his death Dooniaput, the present Raja of Asothur, succeeded to his father's pension; he had not, however, been long in the enjoyment of it when it was resumed by order of Nuwab Bakur Ali Khan. Upon this Dooniaput crossed the river with a large body of followers, and proceeded to burn and destroy a number of villages in the Pergunnahs of Ekdillah and Ghazeepore,—a course of procedure, however, which had the desired effect of producing an immediate order for the restoration of the pension.

348. On the accession of the present Government the pension was again resumed, upon which the Raja proceeded to take the same course which he had adopted with so much success upon the former occasion. He crossed the river as before with his retainers,

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* The Zabtool Akhbar gives a somewhat different account of the affair, but in its main features it corresponds pretty closely with the account given above.

and took up a position near the Village of Jerowlie in Pergunnah Ghazeepore. Mr. Ahmuty, the Collector of Allahabad, accompanied by Nuwab Bakur Ali Khan, proceeded with a body of troops to the spot, with a view of securing the person of the Raja. A collision ensued, in which Mr. Ahmuty was wounded. The Raja fled across the Jumna. In 1212 Fuslee (A. D. 1804), however, he surrendered himself to Mr. Cuthbert, the then Collector of Allahabad, whose guarantee he received, that the pension which he had enjoyed under the Native Government would be continued to him,—a guarantee which was shortly after formally ratified under a sunnud from the present Government, dated the 23rd of May 1805. The pension is Rupees 7,500 per annum, and was declared to be hereditary. Dooniaput has already been in the enjoyment of it during a period of 46 years.

349. Pergunnah Ghazeepore is bounded on the North by Futtehpore, on the South by the Jumna, on the East by Huswa and Ekdillah, and on the West by Ayah Sar and Matour. It contains 83 villages, covers an area of 111·6 square miles, and contains a population of 37,742 souls.

350. No alteration was made in the boundaries of this Pergunnah at the time of Settlement. The village boundaries were marked off in 1838 by the Uncovenanted Deputy Collector; the Professional and Native Surveys were concluded in the year following, and in 1840 Mr. Timins fixed the assessment of the Pergunnah at Rupees 1,14,141, being Rupees 6,950 in excess of the former Jumma. In 1843 Mr. Thornton revised the Settlement, and granted an annual reduction in the Jumma of Rupees 1,303.

351. The deduced Revenue rates of this Pergunnah are,—

Class of Soil.	*Irrigated.* Rs. As. P.	*Unirrigated.* Rs. As. P.
First, ...	3 11 2	2 4 0
Second, ...	3 1 0	1 9 8
Third, ...	1 4 7	0 7 9

352. This Pergunnah is perhaps the least fertile one of the District; the soil, especially in the neighbourhood of the Jumna, is of a very poor kind. Artificial irrigation does not exist to the same extent as in the neighbouring Pergunnahs, and hence it is that the richer kinds of produce are not much grown in this Pergunnah. The staples of the Pergunnah are Jowar, Bajra, Cotton, and Barley.

353. The Pergunnah contains 604 wells, of which 558 are pukka and 46 cutcha. One of the latter description rarely lasts beyond a twelvemonth. There are also 951 cutcha tanks in the Pergunnah. The average depth at which water is found is 60 feet.

354. There are no Manufactures in this Pergunnah. In mouzah Choorianee there is a Saltpetre factory, where about 900 maunds of Saltpetre are annually manufactured for export to the Eastward.

355. There are belonging to the Mahomedan population 7 musjids and other buildings appropriated to religious purposes, and 37 temples and other religious buildings belonging to the Hindoos.

356. The following are the principal villages of the Pergunnah:—

Name of Village or Township.	Area in Acres.	Jumma.	Population.	Remarks.
Ghazeepore, ...	59	4846	1645	The tehseeldar resides here. There is a thannadar also at this place.
Asothur, ...	76	6186	2276	Raja Dooniaput Singh, the head of the Kheechurs, resides here. The estate has been in the possession of his family for several centuries.
Sankha, ...	77	5964	2090	There is a bazar held here twice a week.
Khissan, ...	64	4237	1750	This is a thriving estate. The present owner is Baboo Bulram Doss, of Futtehpore.

357. The Estates of this Pergunnah are held by the following classes:—

Class.	*Estates.*
Bais, ...	10½
Kheechurs, ...	3
Gowtums, ...	6
Brahmins, ...	13
Kayusths, ...	10½
Mussalmans, ...	20
Other castes, ...	20
Total, ...	83

The Bais have already been noticed in the remarks on Futtehpore. The head of the Kheechurs is Dooniaput, of mouzah Asothur. The Gowtums have been noticed in the remarks on Kora. The other classes require no particular notice.

358. The Land Tenures are shown in the Statement below:—

Tenures.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Imperfect Putteedaree.	Bhyacharee.	Total.
Estates, ...	60	10	11	2	83

359. Forty-seven suits were preferred from this Pergunnah before the Special Commission, for the reversal of sales and other transfers of property fraudulently effected during the earlier years of our rule. Of these cases 18 were decreed and 29 dismissed.

360. The state of Education in the Pergunnah at the close of 1850 is shown in the annexed Statement:—

Name of Pergunnah.	Area in Square Geographical Miles.	Population.	Hindee.		Persian.		Sanskrit.		Arabic.		English, Persian and Oordoo.		Total.	
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Ghazeepore, ...	111·6	37,742	13	69	5	24	3	11	0	0	0	0	21	104

361. The Statement below shows the number, designation and salary of the Police and Revenue Officers entertained in the three* Pergunnahs of this Tehseeldaree, and their percentage of charge upon the Jumma of the Tehseeldaree Division.

* Ghazeepore. Ayah Sar. Matour.

Tehseeldaree Establishment.

No. of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Monthly Salary in Rupees.	Total per Annum in Rupees.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
1	Tehseeldar, ...	175	2,100		
1	Peishkar, ...	30	360		
1	Wasil-baqee Navees, ...	15	180		
1	Sealii Navees, ...	15	180		
1	Itlaq Navees, ...	10	120		
2	1 Mohurir and Mootsuddee, ...	20	240		
1	Fotedar, ...	15	180		
1	Purkiyah, ...	7	84		
2	Jemadars, ...	12	144		
4	Mirdahs, ...	20	240		
50	Chuprassies, ...	200	2,400		
0	Contingencies, ...	15	180		
2	Canoongoes, ...	55	660		
67	Total, ...	589	7,068	2,27,562	3 1 8

Police Establishment.

No. of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Monthly Salary in Rupees.	Total per Annum in Rupees.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
1	Naib Darogah, 1st class, ...	50	600		
1	Mohurir, ...	8	96		
1	Naib ditto, ...	5	60		
1	Jemadar, 1st class, ...	10	120		
2	Ditto, 2nd ditto, ...	12	144		
25	Burkundauzes, ...	100	1,200		
0	Contingencies, ...	3	36		
0	Thannah Repairs, ...	2	24		
31	Total, ...	190	2,280	2,27,562	1 0 0
98	Grand Total, ...	779	9,348	2,27,562	4 1 8

PERGUNNAH AYAH SAR.

362. This Pergunnah was so called after the two principal villages belonging to it, Ayah and Sar. It contains 44 villages, comprises an area of 30·3 square miles, and contains a population of 12,541 souls. It is bounded on the North by Futtehpore, on the South by Matour, on the East by Ghazeepore, and on the West by Tuppehjar.

363. The following transfers of villages took place at the time of Settlement:—

Seven Villages Transferred from Futtehpore.

Pergunnah from whence transferred.	Names of Villages.	Area in Acres.	Jumma.	Population.
Futtehpore, ...	Buhooa, ...	2,678	5,143	1,731
,, ...	Kunchocha, ...	323	489	272
,, ...	Doondra, ...	1,069	1,324	600
,, ...	Paharpore, ...	558	733	264
,, ...	Pumrowlie, ...	449	667	400
,, ...	Mohunpore, ...	529	466	137
,, ...	Nundlalpore, ...	173	203	53
Total,...	... ...	5,779	9,015	3,457

364. The demarcation of the village boundaries was entrusted to the Native Deputy Collector. The Professional Survey was conducted by Lieutenant Stephen, the Khusrah Survey was completed in the same year (1839), and in 1840 Mr. Timins fixed the assessment of the Pergunnah at Rs. 42,079. A reduction of Rs. 394 was subsequently granted at the revision by Mr. Thornton in 1843.

365. The deduced Revenue rates as fixed at Settlement were,—

Class of Soil.	*Irrigated.*			*Unirrigated.*		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
First, ...	4	0	6	2	11	2
Second, ...	2	7	10	2	1	0
Third, ...	0	0	0	0	10	0

366. This is a productive little Pergunnah, owing to its being abundantly supplied with the means of irrigation in the innumerable small jheels and tanks with which it abounds. Rice is extensively cultivated, and the lands are afterwards sown with Gram or with some other Rubbee product. The Koormee and Lodah classes cultivate also a fair proportion of Sugar-cane. There are 315 wells in the Pergunnah, of which 239 are pukka and 76 cutcha. Water is found at an average depth of 66 feet from the surface. The Pergunnah contains likewise 425 cutcha tanks.

367. There are no Manufactures of any kind in this Pergunnah.

368. The principal Villages are noted below:—

Names of Villages.	Area in Acres.	Jumma.	Population.	Remarks.
Sahkhas, ...	73	5,812	1,991	There is a bazar in this village on Mondays and Thursdays.
Doondra, ...	25	1,314	600	This is the principal village of a large Talooka, paying a jumma of Rs. 3,383.
Buhooa, ...	76	4,312	1,731	There is a large bazar held here twice a week. This village is situated on the high road to Banda.

369. There are no musjids or other religious buildings belonging to the Mahomedans in this Pergunnah,—there are 15 temples belonging to the Hindoos.

370. The distribution of the landed property is shown below :—

Classes.	*Estates.*
Bais, ...	2
Gowtums, ...	2
Rawuts,...	6
Brahmins,...	4
Kayusths, ...	11
Other castes, ...	19
Total, ...	44

The two first classes call for no remark. The head of the Rawuts in this District is Thakoor Loll Sah, of Byjanie, in Pergunnah Futtehpore: the most wealthy landholder of the Kayusths is Nund Loll: the remaining classes do not seem to require any particular notice.

371. The subjoined table shows the several forms of Tenure which exist in the Pergunnah.

Tenures.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Imperfect Putteedaree.	Bhyacharee.	Total.
Estates, ...	31	6	7	.....	44

372. Of the 15 suits instituted before the Court of Special Commission, 9 were decreed and 6 dismissed.

373. The state of Education in the Pergunnah at the close of 1850 will be seen on reference to the statement below :—

Name of Pergunnah.	Area in Square Geographical Miles.	Population.	Hindee.		Persian.		Sanskrit.		Arabic.		English, Persian and Oordoo.		Total.	
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Ayah Sar, ...	30·3	12,541	6	26	3	9	3	16	...	...	..	...	12	51

374. This Pergunnah is included in the Tehseeldaree Division of Ghazeepore. For the percentage of charge of the Police and Revenue Establishments of that Division upon its Jumma, *vide* the concluding paragraph of the remarks on Ghazeepore.

PERGUNNAH MATOUR.

375. The ancient name of this Pergunnah was "Koonra" or "Koondah;" the latter term is applied by goldsmiths and others to denote the eye that is let into an ornament or other piece of workmanship, so that it should admit of a chain or other fastening being attached to it. The term was applied to the Pergunnah, it is said, in consequence of the peculiar shape which the river bank assumes in this neighbourhood, and which, in more places than one, was thought to resemble the Koondah as above described.

376. The Pergunnah derives its present name from the village of Matour, which acquired some importance about 200 years ago, as being the residence of Nuwab Abdoo Sumund Khan, who held the office of Nazim under Shah Alumgeer.

377. It is related by the village people that some Chundail Rajpoots, attended by a Brahmin of the Doobi caste, were one day coursing in the vicinity of Matour and had killed a hare, when it was suggested by the Brahmin that the spot seemed a desirable one upon which to found a village. The chief of the Chundails was pleased with the idea, and immediately dismounted from his horse in order that he might mark with his own hands the site of the future village by the erection of an earthen pillar on the spot, but he could find no water. At this moment the horse of the Chundail chief began to stale, the difficulty was at once removed, the pillar was forthwith raised, and in order to mark the event the Rajpoot leader directed that the place should be called "Matour."*

378. Pergunnah Matour is bounded on the North by Ayah Sar and Tuppehjar, on the South by the Jumna, on the East by Ghazeepore, and on the West by the Jumna and part of Tuppehjar. It contains 38 villages, covers an area of 59·3 square miles, and contains a population of 17,896 souls.

379. No alteration in the Pergunnah boundaries was made at the time of Settlement. The village boundaries were marked off by the Uncovenanted Deputy Collector in 1838, the Professional Survey was conducted by Lieutenant Stephen in the year following, the Native Survey was concluded in the same year, and in 1840 Mr. Timins fixed the assessment at Rs. 73,074; the Jumma was subsequently lowered in 1843 to Rs. 73,039.

380. The deduced Revenue rates as fixed at Settlement were,—

Class of Soil.	*Irrigated.* Rs. A. P.	*Unirrigated.* Rs. A. P.
First, ...	4 9 5	2 15 3
Second, ...	3 14 11	2 4 9
Third, ...	1 10 2	0 10 6

* The word "*mootna*" is in common use, and will be found in every Hindustani dictionary.

381. Most of the villages of this Pergunnah are situated in the immediate vicinity of the Jumna, and are deficient in irrigation. These, however, with scarcely an exception possess the advantage of a large proportion of rich Turree and Cachar, from which are annually raised some of the finest wheat and barley crops in the District.

382. There are 166 wells in the Pergunnah, of which 139 are pukka and 27 cutcha. There are also 951 cutcha tanks in this Pergunnah. Water is found at an average depth of 57 feet from the surface.

383. There are 7 mosques and other buildings of a religious character belonging to the Mahomedans, and 16 temples and other religious buildings belonging to the Hindoos.

384. The principal Villages of the Pergunnah are,—

Name of Village.	Area in Acres.	Jumma.	Population.	Remarks.
Korakunnik, ...	95	8,090	2,500	This estate belongs to a family of Dikhhit Rajpoots, many of whom have now become Mussalman. There is a fair held here in the month of March, called Jumgut, on which occasion there is a large gathering of people from the neighbouring villages.
Lullowlie, ...	111	8,850	1,112	The inhabitants of this village were originally Rajpoots of the Dikhhit caste, but they became Mahomedans about 450 years ago, in the time of Shah Allah-o-deen Ghorie; they still retain, however, many of the Hindoo customs and observances.
Rein,...	27	1,750	675	This was a large and important place in former times. It originally belonged to a family of Seraojees, who built a fort here, the ruins of which still remain; about 250 years ago the Village came into the possession of some Bais Rajpoots; these again were succeeded in later times by a family of Dikhhits whose descendants still hold possession of the village.

385. The Estates of the Pergunnah are thus distributed,—

Classes.	*Estates.*
Dikhhit Rajpoots, ...	6
Seyngur, ...	2½
Kayustha,...	10
Brahmins, ...	6
Mussalmans, ...	6½
Other castes, ...	7
Total, ...	38

386. The Dikhhits of this District came from Bundelcund, they are found in large numbers in this Pergunnah, they formerly held extensive zemindaries under the

Bhyacharee form of tenure, but at present they hold only 6 villages; they are by far the largest class of cultivators in the Pergunnah. The Seyngur tribe came from Bundelcund also; the head of the clan is the Raja of Jagumunpore, in Jaloun.

387. There are no Manufactures of any description in this Pergunnah.

388. The subjoined Statement will show the different forms of Tenures that obtain in the Pergunnah,—

Tenures.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Imperfect Putteedaree.	Bhyacharee.	Total.
Estates, ...	23	6	3	6	38

389. Of the 10 suits preferred before the Court of Special Commission, decrees were given in 2 cases and in 8 the claim was dismissed.

390. The state of Education in this Pergunnah at the close of last year will be seen on reference to the Statement below :—

Statement of Schools and Scholars in Pergunnah Matour at the close of 1850.

Name of Pergunnah.	Area in Square Geographical Miles.	Population.	Hindee.		Persian.		Sanskrit.		Arabic.		English, Persian and Oordoo.		Total.	
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Matour, ...	59·3	17,896	10	62	6	26	3	43	0	0	0	0	19	131

391. This Pergunnah belongs to the Tehseeldaree Division of Ghazeepore; the number, designation and pay of the several Officers, Police and Revenue, of that Division, as also their percentage of charge, have already been shown in the Remarks upon Pergunnah Ghazeepore.

PERGUNNAH EKDILLAH.

392. The ancient name of this Pergunnah was "Raree." It was so called after a large Rajpoot village of that name, situated in the South-East corner of the Pergunnah. The zemindars of this Estate are said to have been a most refractory set, and to have given considerable trouble to the Amil and others engaged in the collection of the Revenue. In the time of Shooja-oo-Dowlah they openly resisted the authority of the Government officers, and on more than one occasion they are said to have had the best of the contest.

393. Owing to the turbulent spirit displayed by these zemindars it was thought advisable to remove the Tehseeldaree to the neighbouring village of Ekdillah, where a strong fort was built by the Amil, and in which the business of the Pergunnah has ever since been conducted.

394. The village of Ekdillah is situated on the bank of the Jumna, and the people of the place have a tradition that in olden times there existed near the spot an enormous burgut tree, one of whose branches stretched from bank to bank, and thus enabled travellers to effect the passage of the river without the aid of bridge or boat. Common sense will at once reject a tale so palpably absurd, yet it is surprising with what tenacity the villagers cling to the tradition, and assert their entire belief in its truth.

395. Pergunnah Ekdillah is bounded on the North by Hutgaon, on the South by the Jumna, on the East by Pergunnah Dhata and Zillah Allahabad, and on the West by Ghazeepore and Huswa. It contains 145 villages, has an area of 129 square miles and a population of 26,962 souls.

396. The following transfers were made at the time of Settlement:—

One Village transferred from Pergunnah Dhata.

Pergunnah from whence transferred.	Village.	Jumma.	Area in Acres.	Population.
From Dhata, ...	Sulempore, ...	530	367	171

Thirty-three Villages transferred from Pergunnah Kurrah, Zillah Allahabad.

Pergunnah from whence transferred.	Village.	Jumma.	Area in Acres.	Population.
From Kurrah, Zillah Allahabad, ...	Birdhurpore, ...	690	327	144
Ditto, ...	Birsingpore, ...	575	360	43
Ditto, ...	Paraith, ...	800	528	208
Ditto, ...	Budhowan, ...	1,151	375	242
Ditto, ...	Powlie, ...	2,400	1,496	455
Ditto, ...	Judnundunpore, ...	281	146	50
Ditto, ...	Chandpore, ...	600	395	63
Ditto, ...	Chukdeyra Sahee, ...	281	164	Deserted
Ditto, ...	Chuk Kukreyroo, ...	60	42	Ditto
Ditto, ...	Chuk Mudeena, ...	30	14	Ditto
Ditto, ...	Hakeempore, ...	2,073	986	365
Ditto, ...	Khajeepore, ...	550	369	101
Ditto, ...	Durramow, ...	1,450	608	194
Ditto, ...	Deyra Sahee, ...	2,500	1,256	563
Ditto, ...	Raepore, ...	300	286	83
Ditto, ...	Ruchpalpore, ...	580	369	72
Ditto, ...	Saeedpore, ...	700	751	151
Ditto, ...	Saeedpore Puchmae, ...	775	517	139
Ditto, ...	Sooltanpore, ...	232	218	13
Ditto, ...	Surwah, ...	220	304	27
Ditto, ...	Seharee Putty, ...	1,225	640	171
Ditto, ...	Shahpore Sirkey, ...	476	220	46
Ditto, ...	Shahpore, ...	1,124	699	128
Ditto, ...	Kishpore, ...	987	604	128
Ditto, ...	Keshoraepore, ...	800	680	273
Ditto, ...	Kukreydoo, ...	2,352	1,417	318
Ditto, ...	Kasimpore, ...	248	105	Deserted
Ditto, ...	Girrah, ...	2,300	1,359	496
Ditto, ...	Lahey, ...	310	504	57
Ditto, ...	Moobaruckpore, ...	1,250	709	243
Ditto, ...	Munjunpore, ...	1,501	742	298
Ditto, ...	Hurdaspore, ...	450	381	68
Ditto, ...	Hurdaspore Girrah, ...	260	160	56
Total, ...	... ...	29,531	17,731	5,195

One Village transferred to Pergunnah Kurrah, Zillah Allahabad.

Pergunnah from whence transferred.	Village.	Jumma.	Area in Acres.	Population.
From Ekdillah, ...	Baluknow, ...	937	Not traceable	Not traceable

397. The demarcation of the village boundaries was made in 1838 by the Native Deputy Collector, Manick Chand, the Professional Survey was completed in the year following, and in 1840 the assessment was fixed by Mr. Timins at Rs. 1,69,281, being Rs. 14,815 in excess of the former Jumma; the assessment was found to be beyond what the Pergunnah could pay, and a reduction of Rs. 3,161 was subsequently sanctioned in 1848.

398. The deduced Revenue rates are,—

Class of Soil.	Irrigated. Rs.	A.	P.	Unirrigated. Rs.	A.	P.
First, ...	3	12	2	2	7	3
Second, ...	3	4	4	1	12	9
Third, ...	1	4	11	0	10	6

399. The Pergunnah is one of varied fertility. In its Northern quarter there are some of the most highly cultivated estates in the District, the soil being of the richest description, and artificial irrigation always available. A large quantity of Rice is grown, and generally a luxuriant Rubbee crop is afterwards raised from the same land. The poorest villages are to the Westward, in the direction of Ghazeepore; here the soil is very indifferent and irrigation scanty. Near the Jumna there is a fair proportion of Turree, and the large talooka of Kōt enjoys the advantage of an extensive tract of rich Cachar, which is highly productive. The staple products are Rice, Cotton, Gram, and Wheat.

400. The large talooka above referred to has been in the possession of a tribe of Mussalmans called Khokur, since the time of Allah-o-deen, the founder of the Ghorain dynasty. Mr. Timins gives the following account of the tribe in his Settlement Report of the District:—

401. "The proprietors of Talooka Kōt form a distinct tribe, whose history "extends to a remote period, and who are quite a separate and in their own opinion "superior class to the generality of Mussalmans in the District. The founder of their "family was Mullick Bhabul, a rissaldar in the service of Sultan Allah-o-deen, the first "monarch of the Ghorian dynasty, who flourished 700 years ago. He was of the tribe "of Khokur in Affghanistan, and having been endowed as a reward for his services with "the village of Kōt, the site of which was in those times occupied by a strong fort, "established himself there. His family prospered, and his descendants rapidly increased "in number and extended their possessions. At later periods and at various intervals "they purchased the several estates which now constitute the talooka, the chief village "of which has been in the possession of this one family for an uninterrupted period of "700 years. The tribe now numbers about 8,000 males; they pride themselves on the "antiquity and purity of their descent, and keep themselves much apart from the other "Mussalmans, whom they affect to regard as an inferior class; they will intermarry with "the families of Sheikhs or Syuds, but look upon a Mogul or a Pathan as quite a "'*novus homo*,' with whose family it would be derogatory to form a connexion. Numbers "of them enter the army; indeed, they follow no other profession; those who find their "share in the talooka insufficient to support them take service as sepoys. Although "they are so numerous and by no means united, having frequently serious disputes, they "have never been known to apply to the courts for redress, always settling their differences "amongst themselves. About 1,600 hold shares in the talooka as proprietors. The "Revenue is collected by a baach on possession arranged many years ago, and which "is still in force."

402. There are 663 wells in this Pergunnah, of which 601 are pukka and 62 cutcha; there are also 1,383 cutcha tanks, of which 1,087 are made use of for irrigation. The average depth at which water is met with from the surface is 70 feet.

403. The only article of trade is Cotton. Merchants from Cawnpore, Allahabad, and the Oude territory buy up the article in large quantities and export it to Mirzapore and other places to the Eastward.

404. The principal Villages of the Pergunnah are,—

Names of Villages.	Area in Acres.	Jumma.	Population.	Remarks.
Raree, ...	40	3,944	743	This was the head quarters of the Amil under the Native Government.
Kōt Khas,...	36	4,514	1,051	This village was founded about 700 years ago, by Mullick Bhabur.
Ekdillah, ...	50	1,047	552	The tehseeldar resides here.
Kukreydoo, ...	23	2,600	318	A large bazaar is held here for the sale of cotton. There is a Thannah station at this place.
Kishenpore, ...	56	No Malgozaree Area.	1,868	Floor-cloths, coverlets for beds, &c., are made here. There are about 100 shops engaged in the trade. The floor-cloths are manufactured of every imaginable pattern, and find a ready sale at Cawnpore and elsewhere.

405. The Pergunnah contains 49 mosques and 9 imambarehs belonging to the Mahomedans, and 93 temples and other religious buildings belonging to the Hindoos.

406. The Estates are held by the following classes,—

Classes.	*Estates.*
Bais, ...	3
Towars, ...	1
Bisains, ...	2
Kheechurs, ...	1
Doogdhas, ...	3
Lodhas, ...	12
Khokurs, 18; other Pathans, 4, ...	22
Sheikhs, ...	16
Syuds, ...	6
Brahmins, ...	19
Kayusths,...	27
Khutrees, ...	15
Other castes, ...	18
Total, ...	145

407. The Bais have already been noticed. The Towars trace their descent from the time of the accession of the Towar dynasty, about the middle of the 8th century. The Bisains have been mentioned in the remarks on Pergunnah Huswa. The Kheechars have been noticed in the notes on Pergunnah Ghazeepore. For an account of the Doogdha tribe, *vide* Elliot's Supplemental Glossary. At the cession the Lodhas held double the number of Estates they now do. The Mussalman classes have been considerable gainers during our rule. The Brahmins have also increased the number of their holdings from 7 to 19, and the Khutrees, who at the commencement of our Rule had not a single estate, are now holders of 15.

408. Previous to the accession of our Government the classes who exercised the greatest influence in the Pergunnah, and who were the largest landholders, were the

Chowdrees, the Canoongoes, and the Raoots caste. The Chowdrees were of the caste called Bais, and their power was greater than that of any other class, a circumstance that may be ascribed to the responsible nature of the office they filled. In addition to other duties the Chowdree was expected to stand security for the zemindars, and he was held responsible for the payment of the Government demand. If default occurred on the part of the zemindars, the Chowdree took possession of the defaulter's estate as a matter of course, and he not unfrequently did so when there was no default at all. Of the 41½ mouzahs which were held by Rajpoot tribes in the Fuslee year 1209, paying a Jumma of Rs. 35,979, no less a number than 32½ mouzahs, paying a Revenue of Rs. 26,611, belonged to the Chowdrees: they have lost much of their power since the accession of the present Government, but they are still a very influential class in the Pergunnah. The Assamees in many of the villages still continue to pay to them the tax upon the mohwa known under the term of "koot," and in mouzah Raree and in other villages, where the cultivators are of this class, the zemindar allows them to cultivate a certain portion of land rent-free.

409. The next in importance to the Chowdrees were the Canoongoes; these were invariably men of the Kayusth caste, and the office was considered to be hereditary. In 1209 the Kayusths held 27½ estates, paying a Jumma of Rs. 12,479; they still hold 20 estates, paying a Jumma of Rs. 12,804.

410. Next in the scale of importance come the Raoots, a branch of the Lodha caste; men of this class were commonly appointed to the office of Chowdree. At the cession they held 19½ estates, paying a Jumma of Rs. 26,398. The number in their possession at present is only 7, the annual Jumma of which is Rs. 7,954. They received the title of Raoot, it is said, in the time of Ackbar, through the interest of a member of their family named Beerbul, who was in the service of that Prince.

411. The following Statement shows the Land Tenures of the Pergunnah:—

Tenures.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Imperfect Putteedaree.	Bhyacharee.	Total.
Estates, ...	88	2	55	0	145

412. Sixty-two suits were instituted before the Special Commission; decrees were given in 36 cases, and in 26 the claim was dismissed.

413. The state of Education in the Pergunnah at the close of 1850, will be seen on reference to the Statement below:—

Name of Pergunnah.	Area in Square Geographical Miles.	Population.	Hindee.		Persian.		Sanskrit.		Arabic.		English, Persian and Oordoo.		Total.	
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Ekdillah, ...	129	26,962	9	63	19	92	5	29	0	0	0	0	33	184

414. The number, designation and salary of the several Police and Revenue Officers maintained in the Ekdillah Division, and their percentage of charge upon the Jumma of the Division, are shown in detail in the annexed Statement :—

Tehseeldaree Establishment.

No. of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Monthly Salary in Rupees.	Total per annum in Rupees.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
1	Tehseeldar, ...	175	2,100	Including Pergunnah Dhata.	
1	Peishkar, ...	30	360		
1	Wasil-baqee Navees, ...	15	180		
1	Sealii Navees, ...	15	180		
1	Itlaq Navees, ...	10	120		
1	Mohurir, ...	10	120		
1	Fotedar, ...	15	180		
1	Purkiyah, ...	7	84		
1	Jemadar, ...	6	72		
2	Mirdahs, ...	10	120		
48	Chuprassies, ...	192	2,304		
0	Contingencies, ...	14	168		
2	Canoongoes, ...	55	660		
61	Total,...	554	6,648	200,922	3 4 11

Police Establishment.

No. of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Monthly Salary in Rupees.	Total per Annum in Rupees.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
1	Naib Darogah, 1st class,... ...	50	600		
1	Mohurir, ...	8	96		
1	Naib ditto, ...	5	60		
2	Jemadars, 1st class, ...	16	192		
1	Ditto, 2nd ditto, ...	6	72		
20	Burkundauzes, ...	80	960		
0	Contingencies,...	3	36		
0	Thannah Repairs, ...	2	24		
26	Total, ...	170	2,040	200,922	1 0 3
87	Grand Total, ...	724	8,688	200,922	4 5 2

PERGUNNAH DHATA.

415. This Pergunnah until 1197 Fuslee was included in Pergunnah Rarec. In that year, owing to some disputes amongst the Koormees of the neighbourhood, it was deemed advisable to appoint a separate zillahdar at Dhata; this officer had charge of 46 villages. Since the cession Dhata has constituted a distinct Pergunnah. The Pergunnah is bounded on the North by Ekdillah, on the South by the Jumna, on the East by Zillah Allahabad, and on the West by Ekdillah. It contains 38 villages, has an area of 23·6 square miles, and contains 5,722 inhabitants.

416. The following transfer took place at Settlement:—

One Village transferred to Pergunnah Ekdillah.

Pergunnah from whence transferred.	Name of Village.	Area in Acres.	Jumma.	Population.
Dhata, ...	Sulempore, ...	367	530	171

417. The demarcation of the village boundaries was made by the Native Deputy Collector in 1838, the Professional and Native Surveys were completed in the year following, and in 1840 Mr. Timins fixed the assessment at Rs. 34,802, being an increase of Rs. 4,187 upon the former Jumma.

418. The deduced Revenue rates were,—

Class of Soil.	*Irrigated.* Rs. As. P.	*Unirrigated.* Rs. As. P.
First,..	3 13 10	2 6 8
Second, ...	3 3 7	1 12 4
Third, ...	1 4 7	0 10 4

419. The soil of this Pergunnah is more productive than that of the adjoining Pergunnah of Ekdillah. It possesses more abundant means of irrigation than Ekdillah, and the cultivators are almost entirely of the Koormee caste. Both harvests are equally productive, and the Government dues are realized without difficulty.

420. There are 77 wells in the Pergunnah, of which 69 are pukka and 8 cutcha; there are likewise 162 mud tanks, the whole of which are used for irrigation; water is found at an average depth of 67 feet.

421. There are 3 Mahomedan places of worship and 7 buildings of a similar character belonging to the Hindoos.

422. There are no Manufactures of any kind in the Pergunnah. Its Cotton and other agricultural produce is bought up for export by the merchants of the adjoining Districts.

423. The chief Villages are,—

Names of Villages.	Village Area.	Jumma in Rupees.	Population.	Remarks.
Dhata Khas, ...	76	4,828	988	The inhabitants of this village are noted for their skill in pottery.
Ranecpore, ...	6	501	83	A bazar is held here twice a week for the sale of Salt, Cotton and Grain.

424. The landed property is held by the following classes:—

Classes.	*Estates.*
Koormees, ...	27
Brahmins, ...	6
Moosulmans, ..., ...	5
Total, ...	38

425. The status of zemindaree possession has undergone very little change within the last 50 years. The Koormees, it will be seen, are still the largest landholders, a circumstance which fully explains the thriving condition of this little Pergunnah.

426. The Land Tenures are distributed as below:—

Tenures.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Imperfect Putteedaree.	Bhyacharee.	Total.
Estates, ...	34	0	4	0	38

427. Nineteen suits were preferred from this Pergunnah before the Court of Special Commission. Decrees were given in 7 cases, and in 12 the claim was dismissed.

428. The state of Education in this Pergunnah, at the close of 1850, will be seen on reference to the Statement below:—

Name of Pergunnah.	Area in Square Geographical Miles.	Population.	Hindee.		Persian.		Sanskrit.		Arabic.		English, Persian and Oordoo.		Total.	
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Dhata, ...	23·6	5,722	2	15	1	7	2	25	0	0	0	0	5	47

429. This Pergunnah belongs to the Tehseeldaree of Ekdillah, and there is no separate Revenue or Police Establishment for it. The establishments entertained within the Tehseeldaree Division, as likewise their percentage of charge, have already been shown in the concluding paragraph of the remarks on Pergunnah Ekdillah.

PERGUNNAH HUTGAON.

430. It is related that in the time of Jye Chund, Raja of Canouj, there dwelt in this Pergunnah a recluse named Parasoor Rikh, who by the performance of certain miracles, and in other ways, had acquired a great influence over that prince, and had received many valuable presents in token of the royal favor. Amongst the presents that, at various periods, had been conferred upon him was a male elephant; and on the occasion of his being presented with this animal, it was intimated to him that he should receive in jagheer as many villages of the Pergunnah as the said elephant might be enabled to walk round without once sitting down to take rest. It is said that the elephant having walked over the lands of Hutgaon, arrived at a village called Iradutpore Dhami, when being quite overpowered with fatigue, he sat down and was immediately turned into stone. The people of the place worship the stone elephant every Tuesday, and once a year, in Bhadoon, (Soodipunchomi,) an immense concourse of people assemble together to do honor to the memory of their ancestor, Parasoor Rikh.

431. Kusbah Hutgaon was founded by the descendants of the above-named Rikh, and from him sprang the two classes known in the Pergunnah under the denomination of "Parasoori Deechit" and "Raczadeh",—the former being descended from a Brahminee mother, whilst the latter claim to be descended from a daughter of the King of Canouj.

The Parasoori Deechits at present hold only two estates in the Pergunnah, but the Raczadehs have still 26 villages.

432. Hutgaon is bounded on the North by Kotlah, on the South by Ekdillah, on the East by Zillah Allahabad, and on the West by Pergunnah Huswa. It contains 266 villages, has an area of 168·3 square miles, and contains a population of 74,007 souls.

433. The following transfers were made at the time of Settlement :—

Thirteen Villages transferred from Pergunnah Kurrah, Zillah Allahabad.

Pergunnah from whence transferred.	Villages.	Jumma.	Area in Acres.	Population.
From Pergunnah Kurrah, Zillah Allahabad, ...	Buhera, ...	550	1,108	1,384
Ditto, ...	Chundpore Gountee, ...	120	74	74
Ditto, ...	Chuck Hurrutpore Gountee, ...	95	69	46
Ditto, ...	Chuck Saraie Gountee, ...	163	120	15
Ditto, ...	Chuck Dortpore, ...	40	34	Deserted.
Ditto, ...	Chuck Goreka, ...	46	38	Ditto.
Ditto, ...	Chuck Mobarukpore Gountee,	71	38	142
Ditto, ...	Chuck Mohundpore Gountee,	320	161	Deserted.
Ditto, ...	Chuck Hybutpore Gountee, ...	50	54	140
Ditto, ...	Rulunsainpore Gountee, ...	600	352	212
Ditto, ...	Oomerpore Gountee, ...	536	486	325
Ditto, ...	Kusrahut, ...	305	178	144
Ditto, ...	Kulianpore Kusar, ...	386	263	163
Total, ...	... ...	3,282	2,975	2,645

One Village transferred to Pergunnah Huswa.

Pergunnah from whence transferred.	Village.	Jumma.	Area in Acres.	Population.
From Hutgaon,...	Utroura, ...	407	447	108

One Village transferred from Pergunnah Kotlah.

Pergunnah from whence transferred.	Village.	Jumma.	Area in Acres.	Population.
From Kotlah, ...	Khurehra,...	185	65	74

One Village transferred from Pergunnah Huswa.

Pergunnah from whence transferred.	Village.	Jumma.	Area in Acres.	Population.
From Huswa, ...	Gidhamow, ...	435	298	322

Three Villages transferred to Pergunnah Kurrah, Zillah Allahabad.

Pergunnah from whence transferred.	Villages.	Jumma.	Area in Acres.	Population.
Hutgaon to Kurrah,... ...	Mohbutpore Pynsah, ...	1,764	Not traceable amongst the records of the office.	Not traceable amongst the records of the office.
Ditto to ditto, ...	Moongree, ...	214		
Ditto to ditto, ...	Allypore Gotta, ...	500		
Total, ...	... ..., ...	2,478		

434. The village boundaries were marked off by the Native Deputy Collector, Manick Chand, in 1838, the Professional and Khusrah Surveys were both completed in the year following, and in the early part of 1840 Mr. Timins fixed the assessment of the Pergunnah; the Jumma was raised from Rs. 1,55,661 to Rs. 1,76,510, but at the subsequent revision, which took place in 1843, a reduction of Jumma was sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 3,686.

435. The deduced Revenue rates were,—

Class of Soil.	*Irrigated.* Rs.	A.	P.	*Unirrigated.* Rs.	A.	P.
First, ...	3	11	8	2	7	0
Second, ...	3	1	4	1	12	7
Third, ...	1	4	9	0	10	5

436. This is a very productive Pergunnah; the soil is excellent, and irrigation is easily obtained. In the Southern and Western quarters Rice is very extensively

grown, abundant irrigation being always obtainable from the numerous jheels and ponds which abound in those directions. As soon as the rice crops are off the ground the land is again sown with wheat or barley, or some other Rubbee product. Towards the Ganges the soil is not so well suited for Rubbee cultivation, but the Khurreef which it produces is equal to any in the District.

437. The Pergunnah contains 2,474 wells, of which 1,589 are pukka and 885 cutcha; there are also several jheels in different parts of the Pergunnah, the whole of which afford irrigation; water is found at an average depth of 45 feet from the surface.

438. A tributary of the Sursoo Khadery takes its rise in this Pergunnah, and flowing in a South-easterly direction, unites with the main stream in Pergunnah Ekdillah. Thirty-five villages are situated on the banks of this rivulet, and some of the finest crops in the District are produced from the Cachar lands in the immediate vicinity of this stream. Embankments are thrown up by the zemindars in several places, and every means taken to secure the water of the rivulet for the purposes of irrigation.

439. With the exception of a coarse kind of cloth known under the name of Tookree, there are no Manufactures of any kind in this Pergunnah.

440. Bazars are held in the under-mentioned villages for the sale of grain, groceries, cattle, and cloth:—

Hutgaon Khas.	Boodwan.
Kasimpore.	Khaga.

In the first-named village there is a Saltpetre factory, the annual out-turn of which is about 800 maunds.

441. There are in the Pergunnah 55 musjids and other religious buildings belonging to the Mahomedans, and 35 temples and other religious buildings belonging to the Hindoos.

442. The principal Townships are noted below:—

Township or Village.	Area of Village.	Jumma.	Population.	Remarks.
Hutgaon, ...	79	2,149	4,276	The Tehseeldar and Thannadar were formerly stationed here, they have now been moved to the Trunk Road.
Bahadurpore Khaga, ...	61	3,602	1,256	The Tehseeldar and Thannadar are located here.
Kutonghun, ...	40	3,948	2,028	This village is on the Trunk Road; there is a Military encamping ground here, and a large serai has been recently built for the accommodation of travellers at the cost of Government.
Boodwan, ...	36	4,909	2,100	There is a large bazar held here.

443. There are several talookas in this Pergunnah, of which the largest and most valuable are those of Arampore Busahee and Bahadurpore Khaga; the former contains no less than 53 mouzahs, covers an area of 26,415 acres, and pays an annual Jumma

of Rs. 32,209; the latter comprises 19 mouzahs, has an area of 10,799 acres, and pays a Jumma of Rs. 10,993.

444. Arampore Busahee is the hereditary property of two brothers, Sadiq Ali and Roostum Ali, sons of the late Mahomed Bakir, who held the office of Chowdry under the Government of the Nuwab Vizier. On the death of the Chowdry, the talooka was divided into three shares, one of which was assigned to his widow Nunhee Beebee, who called it Ujnahee, after the principal village belonging to it; a second share was assigned to Sadiq Ali and named by him Ishakpore, and the remaining share was allotted to the other brother, Roostum Ali, and retains the name of the talooka, *viz.*, "Arampore Busahee." On the death of Nunhee Beebee, her share was equally divided between the two remaining sharers. At the revision of Settlement the component villages of the several shares were separately assessed, but the talooka was recorded as 3 muhals, in accordance with the sub-division above noted. At the subsequent revision, in 1843, Mr. Thornton deemed it advisable to constitute each of the component mouzahs a separate muhal. The two brothers seem always to have been on unfriendly terms, and up to the time of the death of Sadiq Ali, which occurred only a month since, were constantly embroiled with one another in some dispute or other relative to their respective properties; with the death of Sadiq Ali, these disputes have terminated, and Roostum Ali, the surviving brother, who is childless, has formally adopted his brother's only son, Ata Hoosain, who, on the death of his uncle, will become the sole proprietor of this fine estate.

445. Talooka Bahadurpore Khaga was the hereditary property of an old family of the Lōdha caste, the present representative of which is Duriao Singh, commonly called "Thakoor Duriao Singh," who succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, Murdun Singh, in 1824. From this time the fortunes of the family would seem to have gradually declined.

446. The character of Duriao Singh is a singular one. Amongst much that is bad in his nature there are still some points of it which, if they are not exactly calculated to command our admiration, will at least excite our sympathy. We see before us a proud uneducated man, possessed of immense animal strength, great personal courage, and ungovernable passions; we see this man as the representative of an ancient family, administering, at an early period of his life, the affairs of a large talooka, and in the exercise of the authority thus imposed upon him, obeying no other law than the dictates of his own wild and undisciplined nature; we see him at one time betrayed by infirmity of temper into the commission of deeds of violence and oppression, at others we find him lavishing large sums of money in acts of charity and benevolence, and dispensing unbounded hospitality to the surrounding country, unmindful of the certain ruin in which he was involving himself by the indulgence of an expenditure which he had no possible means of supporting.

447. To such a reckless course of life there could be but one termination, and though, by one stratagem or another, he continued for a series of years to baffle all the designs of his numerous creditors, still the day of reckoning came at last; the proud spirit of the debtor has been humbled, he has been made to feel the power of the law he so long affected to despise, and to behold the whole of his patrimony, under the operation of that law, transferred to the hands of a stranger.

448. At the period of the cession the talooka comprised 19 villages, the whole of which have always been classed together as one muhal.

449. In 1834 the Collector was instructed by the Civil Court to bring to sale 4 of the constituent mouzahs; the sale, however, never took place. In 1842 the Collector was again instructed to bring to sale two other mouzahs (Hurdon and Kokra), these were accordingly put up and knocked down for Rs. 2,030 to Hursahai and Ramsahai, sons of the decree-holder. On orders being given to put the purchasers in possession, it appeared that neither the boundaries nor the area of the villages had ever been defined during the period of the British Rule; the Collector was, therefore, unable to give the parties possession, and he reported accordingly.

450. The Sudder Board directed further inquiries* to be made: the Deputy Collector, Mr. Read, was accordingly deputed to the spot; he reported that no sufficient data were obtainable on which the villages could be separated.† Mr. John Thornton next visited the talooka, and at the close of his inquiries records the following opinion:— "Partly from the lapse of time since these villages formed one talooka, and partly from the unlimited influence which the present owner of the talooka exercises within its limits, there does not exist at present any attainable means of separating the several estates according to their original boundaries." ‡

451. The Board, concurring in opinion with the Collector, ruled, under date the 2nd June 1843, that in order to give the auction purchasers possession of the shares of those whose rights and interests had been sold, it would be necessary for the Court to determine, firstly, whether separate possession was to be given, and next the extent of those shares, whether a tenth, twentieth or a hundredth part of the whole muhal.

452. In 1845 the whole talooka came into the possession of Nuwab Moozuffer Hoosain Khan, who held 8 annas as proprietor, in virtue of a sale held under a decree of Court, and the remaining 8 annas as farmer under a Revenue transfer concluded with him in the latter part of 1845.

453. In the year following the auction purchasers of Hurdon and Kokra revived their claim to a separation of these two mouzahs; their claim was dismissed by the Commissioner, and the parties were referred to the Civil Court.

454. In the month of May following, Moozuffer Hoosain Khan petitioned the Commissioner for a partition of the whole of the constituent mouzahs of the muhal; the Collector was directed to give effect to the petitioner's prayer. The Nuwab had recently purchased the rights and interests of Hursahai and Ramsahai, in Hurdon and Kokra, it was to him therefore an object of paramount importance that the villages should be separated, and the Government had already declared the measure to be a very desirable one if it could be effected.§

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* Commissioner to Collector, dated the 23rd July 1842, No. 262.

† Collector to Commissioner, dated the 23rd September 1842, No. 484.

‡ Collector to Commissioner, No. 140, dated the 16th May 1843.

§ Secretary to Government, dated the 25th of January 1847.

455. Fresh inquiries were accordingly instituted by the Collector, and under circumstances peculiarly favorable for eliciting the real facts of the case. The Collector in submitting the result of those inquiries, thus sums up: "I have now laid before you "the data upon which it is proposed to attempt the separation of the constituent mouzahs "of the talooka; whether it be practicable or not upon such data to carry the measure "into effect is a question not for me but for the Board to determine; but I may be per- "mitted to observe that until the disagreement between the several mowazineh lists can "be reconciled, and the number and names of the several villages, Uslee and Dakhillee, "be satisfactorily determined, I do not myself see how it will be possible to separate the "villages. The Jumma wasil-bakee account, referred to in paragraph 14 of this letter, "shows that so far back as A. D. 1763, the talooka was an undivided muhal, comprising "26 Uslee and 8 Dakhillee villages; and the Settlement record of 1210 Fuslee further "shows that it was still undivided in 1207 Fuslee, or three years prior to the accession of "the present Government; a period, therefore, of 85 years at the very least must have "elapsed since the constituent mouzahs of the talooka existed as separate and inde- "pendent villages; whether it is probable or even possible after so long a lapse of time "that the original boundaries of those mouzahs can still be traced, I leave it to yourself "and to the Board to determine."—*Collector to Commissioner, No.* 65, *of* 30*th May* 1848.

456. The Commissioner was not satisfied with the Collector's arguments, nor with the conclusion he had drawn from them, and determined on taking the management of the case into his own hands. The Tehseeldar of Bindkee was accordingly deputed a second time to the talooka, and written instructions were furnished to him for his guidance from the Commissioner's Office. The Tehseeldar's operations would seem to have been prosecuted with vigour and discrimination, the lost boundaries were found, the agent of the ex-Talookdar signed the customary papers, the component mouzahs were duly separated, and at the close of the partition, which followed shortly after, the shares of the two proprietors stood as follows:*

Jumma of Talooka Bahadurpore Khaga, Rupees 10,993.

Share of Moozuffer Hoosain Khan.			Share of Soojan Singh, son of Duriao Singh.		
Muhal.	Area in Acres.	Jumma.	Muhal.	Area in Acres.	Jumma.
Shazadpore Khaga, ...	1,758	1,902	Bahadurpore Khaga, ...	2,006	1,600
Soojrahee, ...	631	475	Lakhipore, ...	212	325
Soojanipore, ...	535	550	Lowkiapore, ...	751	824
Kokree, ...	301	298	Sungrampore, ...	432	550
Pambipore, ...	346	334	Tilkapore, ...	139	160
Hurdon, ... Purchased from Hursahai and	3,141	3,500	.....	0	0
Kokra, ... Ramsahai, ...	517	375	....	0	0
Total Share, ...	7,229	7,434		3,570	3,559

457. Seventy-six suits were instituted from this Pergunnah before the Court of Special Commission; 44 cases were decreed, and 32 dismissed.

* Since writing this and the preceding paragraphs, orders have been received from the Civil Court to bring to sale Soojan Singh's remaining share in the talooka, in satisfaction of a decree obtained by Moozuffer Hoosain Khan. The ruin, therefore, of the old proprietors is at length consummated, and the whole of their patrimony will shortly pass into the possession of strangers.

458. The Estates are held by the following classes:

Classes.	Estates.
Raezadehs, ...	26
Bais, ...	5
Chundails, ...	2
Brahmins, ...	13
Kayusths, ...	57
Mussalmans, ...	140
Other castes,...	23
Total, ...	266

The Raezadehs have been mentioned above, in paragraph 430. The two next classes have been noticed likewise in the remarks on the other Pergunnahs. The other classes require no particular notice.

459. The different forms of tenure obtaining in the Pergunnah are shown in the annexed Statement:

Tenures.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Imperfect. Putteedaree.	Bhyacharee.	Total.
Estates, ...	245	11	44	6	306

460. The state of Education in this Pergunnah at the close of last year, will be seen on reference to the Statement below:

Name of Pergunnah.	Area in Square Geographical Miles	Population.	Hindee.		Persian.		Sanskrit.		Arabic.		English, Persian and Oordoo.		Total.	
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars	Schools.	Scholars	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Hutgaon, ...	168·3	74,007	7	54	13	86	1	5	0	0	0	0	21	145

461. The Statement below shows the strength of the Police and Revenue establishments maintained in the two Pergunnahs* of this Tehseeldaree, and their percentage of charge on its Jumma:

Police Establishment.

No of Officers.	Designation of Office.	Monthly Salary in Rupees.	Total per annum in Rupees.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
1	Naib Darogah, 1st class,... ...	50	600		
1	Ditto ditto, 2nd class, ...	25	300		
2	Mohurirs,...	15	180		
2	Jemadars, ...	12	144		
5	Sowars, ...	90	1,080		
25	Burkundauzes, ...	112	1,344		
	Contingencies,...	5	60		
	Thannah Repairs, ...	4	48		
39	Total, ...	313	3,756	2,10,111	1 12 7
103	Grand Total, ...	889	10,668	2,10,111	5 1 2

* Pergunnahs Hutgaon and Kotlah.

Tehseeldaree Establishment.

No of Officers	Designation of Office.	Monthly Salary in Rupees.	Total per annum in Rupees.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
1	Tehseeldar, ...	175	2,100	Including Pergunnah Kotlah.	
1	Peishkar, ...	30	360		
1	Wasil-baqee Navees, ...	15	180		
1	Sealu Navees, ...	15	180		
1	Itlaq Navees, ...	10	120		
1	Mohurirs, ...	10	120		
1	Naib ditto, ...	7	84		
1	Fotedars, ...	15	180		
1	Purkiyahs, ...	7	84		
1	Jemadars, ...	6	72		
6	Mirdahs, ...	30	360		
46	Chuprassees, ...	184	2,208		
	Contingencies, ...	17	204		
2	Canoongoes, ...	55	660		
64	Total, ...	576	6,912	2,10,111	3 4 7

PERGUNNAH KOTLAH.

462. The original name of this Pergunnah was "Kōt-gao," signifying ten millions of cows. The story is, that the famous Jye Chund, of Canouj, built a fort in this Pergunnah on the bank of the Ganges, and gave a kōt of cows on the occasion to the Brahmins; in process of time the initial letter of the word "*gao*" was changed from گ to ج.

463. Kotlah is bounded on the South and East by Hutgaon, on the North by the Ganges, and on the West by Futtehpore. It contains 146 villages, has an area of 30·8 square miles, and contains a population of 17,035 souls.

464. The following transfers were made at the time of Settlement:—

Eleven Villages transferred to Pergunnah Futtehpore.

Pergunnah from whence transferred.	Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Area in Acres.	Population.
Pergunnah Kotlah, ...	Bunouhar, ...	688	572	341
„ Ditto, ...	Tehree, ...	421	347	41
„ Ditto, ...	Chuk Rehra, ...	65	30	10
„ Ditto, ...	Rehmut Doulutpore, ...	939	406	262
„ Ditto, ...	Rahrah, ...	335	232	101
„ Ditto, ...	Sulimpore, ...	415	209	59
„ Ditto, ...	Serbrahimpore, ...	1,527	789	1,018
„ Ditto, ...	Ghoree, ...	601	319	190
„ Ditto, ...	Lohara, ...	1,320	639	427
„ Ditto, ...	Nurrowlie, ...	1,601	982	639
„ Ditto, ...	Hussopore, ...	937	753	438
	Total, ...	8,849	8,233	3,526

One Village transferred to Pergunnah Hutgaon.

Pergunnah from whence transferred.	Name of Village.	Jumma.	Area in Acres.	Population.
Kotlah, ...	Khurehra, ...	185	65	74

465. The demarcation of the village boundaries was made by the Uncovenanted Deputy Collector in 1838, the Professional and Native Surveys were both completed in the year following, and in the early part of 1840 Mr. Timins fixed the assessment of the Pergunnah at Rs. 37,617, being an increase of Rs. 2,932 on the former Jumma; in 1843 Mr. Thornton revised the Settlement, and lowered the Jumma of this Pergunnah to Rs. 37,287.

466. The deduced Revenue rates are,—

Class of Soil.	Irrigated. Rs.	A.	P.	Unirrigated. Rs.	A.	P.
First, ...	3	5	1	2	0	11
Second, ...	2	11	0	1	6	0
Third, ...	0	15	2	0	7	7

467. This is not a very productive Pergunnah, the soil is not sufficiently rich to admit of the more valuable Rubbee crops being raised from it. It has the advantage, however, of abundant irrigation from the many tanks and jheels that abound in the Pergunnah, and which retain water until a late period of the year. The largest jheel in the District is in this Pergunnah; it measures 4½ miles in length, and has an average breadth of about ½ a mile.

468. The principal products are Rice of the commoner kinds, Moth, Bajra, and Murooa. There are 980 wells in the Pergunnah, of which 271 are pukka and 709 cutcha, and water is found at a depth of about 60 feet from the surface.

469. There are 21 mosques and other religious buildings belonging to the Mahomedans, and 7 temples and other religious buildings belonging to the Hindoos.

470. There are no Manufactures in this Pergunnah.

471. The principal Villages are,—

Village or Township.	Village Area.	Jumma.	Population.	Remarks.
Nowabgunj, ...	15	No assessed lands, ...	421	There is a large bazar held here twice a week for the sale of Grain, Cattle, and coarse Cloth.
Kotlah Khas, ...	11	68	699	There is a small bazar here.
Puttee Shah, ...	34	901	774	Ditto ditto.

472. The Estates in this Pergunnah are held by the following classes:

Classes.	Estates.
Bais, ...	6
Chowhans, ...	3
Brahmins,...	14
Kayusths, ...	17
Mussalmans, ...	100
Other castes, ...	6
Total,...	146

473. The Chowhans are a branch of the Mynpoorie family. As regards the other classes little or no change would appear to have taken place in the zemindaree holdings since the accession of the present Government. At the cession the Brahmins held 12 estates, they now hold 14; the Kayusths held 16, they now hold 17; and the Mussulmans held 103 at the cession, and now hold 100.

474. The tenures are exhibited in the annexed Statement:

Tenures.	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Imperfect Putteedaree.	Bhyacharee.	Total.
Estates, ...	118	5	21	2	146

475. Forty-one suits were preferred before the Special Commission; in 26 cases the parties obtained decrees, and in 15 the claim was dismissed.

476. The state of Education in the Pergunnah at the close of 1850 will be seen on reference to the Statement below:

Name of Pergunnah.	Area in Square Geographical Miles.	Population.	Hindee.		Persian.		Sanskrit.		Arabic.		English, Persian and Oordoo.		Total.	
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Kotlah, ...	30·8	17,035	9	60	8	38	3	10	0	0	0	0	20	108

477. This Pergunnah belongs to the Tehseeldaree Division of Hutgaon. The Establishments belonging to that Division and their percentage of charge on the Jumma of the Division have been noted in the concluding paragraph of the remarks on Pergunnah Hutgaon.

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.

APPENDIX No. I.

(VIDE PARA. 18.)

MR. SEYERS'S REPORT

ON THE

OPIUM TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

FUTTEHPORE DISTRICT.

SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS

ADOPTED FOR

ENCOURAGING AND FORWARDING THE POPPY CULTIVATION,

IN THE

DISTRICT OF FUTTEHPORE,

WITH SOME REMARKS UPON GENERAL MANAGEMENT, &c.

Futtehpore formed a part of the Allahabad District.

WHEN the Poppy Cultivation was first introduced in this quarter, Futtehpore appears to have been united to the District of Allahabad; and as the records have not been carefully preserved, the results of the first few years' operations cannot be known without reference to the Opium Agent's Office at Ghazeepore.

1826. Futtehpore constituted a separate Deputy Opium Agency.

2nd. In the year 1826, Futtehpore was placed as a separate Deputy Opium Agency under the control and management of Mr. A. F. Lind, Collector of Revenue, and he received charge of the Opium Accounts, &c., with a suitable proportion of the establishment employed for the Poppy Cultivation, from Mr. J. Dunsmure, Collector and Deputy Opium Agent of Allahabad, with instructions that he was also to avail himself of the services of the Tehseeldars and other Revenue Officers attached to the Collectorate, for the general supervision of the Poppy Cultivation and provision of the Drug; and experienced men, styled Mahtoes, were sent from Ghazeepore to instruct the Assamees in the management of the cultivation, extracting the juices, separating the excess moisture, dew, &c., and preparing the Opium.*

Obstructions and difficulties opposing the Poppy Cultivation.

3rd. The Deputy Opium Agent met at the outset some difficulty in forwarding the new cultivation, the chief obstacle being the well-known apathy and indifference of the natives, in any matter requiring a change of habits, and their total want of enterprise, whether for improvement or profit, particularly when the innovation involved a greater amount of personal attention and care than they were before accustomed to bestow upon their crops, (as may be seen in paras. 1 to 5 in the Appendix,) and which, under the supervision of Government servants, would be enforced when once an engagement (bundobust) was entered upon.

Dislike shown by the Zemindars, and wherefore.

4th. The Zemindars viewed with suspicion and distrust the introduction of a new agricultural staple which was to have the direct patronage of Government, and the active interest taken by the Revenue Officers in its progress, led them to fear that the whole of the best lands would gradually be taken up for it, and that eventually an increased assessment of all lands in the District would be the result; and further, they dreaded that the new system would render the Ryots more independent, and enable them, as Assamees under Government protection, to resist the unjust and oppressive demands hitherto exacted from them by their Landlords, who commonly, when they pleased, called for and enforced the attendance of the Ryots, with their cattle and implements for ploughing and irrigating their (the Zemindar's) khas

* See Pussewah, para. 20th.

lands, without any payment or remittance of their rents; but the Ryots, on the other hand, were not slow in perceiving the support they should derive from the Poppy Cultivation against these exactions, also generally against being pressed for begaree service, with travelling encampments of military or other public Officers, and this consideration tended to neutralize the opposition of the Zemindars.

Mode of surmounting those obstacles.

5th. The importance of the Poppy Cultivation, and the advantages to be derived from its extension, were too great and too evident to permit the above difficulties to check it without a full and fair trial; and as gentle measures were deemed best adapted to overcome and banish the prejudices and fears of the natives, conciliation became the order of the day. An advance of cash was made (under the best available security) to each Assamee at the average rate of 4 Rupees per beegah;* and in due time, when he presented the produce of his ground, it was examined and weighed, and he received the balance in full of its value at Rs. 3-10 per seer of 82 tolahs weight: rewards were distributed liberally amongst the most deserving Assamees, in the shape of pieces of fine crimson broad-cloth, two yards in length, and valued about Rs. 8 each, also muslin pugrees to the next in order of merit, these rewards being bestowed as encouragement to careful preparation of the Opium, also to extension of cultivation,—and the following rule was promulgated for testing the quality of the Opium as received from the Assamees for the purpose of fixing its just value,—viz., 100 parts of Opium to be reduced, by exsiccation, to impalpable powder, in which state it was to be again weighed; and if the loss of moisture was equal to 30 parts, the Opium was pronounced of standard quality, and bearing value at Rs. 3-10 per seer of 82 tolahs; and if the loss in 100 parts was less than 30, the price was increased in proportion; but if the loss was greater than 30, the price was reduced,—thus $7\frac{9}{100}$ was assumed as standard, and a scale for regulating the relative value was drawn out by a very nice calculation upon those data which, when fully explained, afforded much satisfaction to the cultivators, as it secured them from arbitrary decision on the part of the Gomashtas.

Rule for testing the consistence and deciding the value of Opium per seer.

The Assamee's return for his labors.

6th. The process of cultivating the Poppy and collecting the Drug, with the various sources from which the Assamee derives remuneration for his labors, will be seen in the Appendix, and Table No. 1 (Appendix) exhibits the amount gained by an industrious cultivator, which shows sufficient encouragement to exertion and extension.

7th. It may (perhaps) be objected, that an average struck from the reported operations of the first years recorded in Table No. 3 (Appendix) would show a different and very discouraging result, but it does not afford a true criterion, as the cultivation was then in its infancy, and the Assamees not thoroughly aware of the best mode of treating the Poppy Plants and extracting the juices; besides which, the figures exhibited in the Table include the Returns given by a large number of unprofitable Assamees, as may be understood by reference to para. 30; therefore Table No. 1 affords a correct and fair test of the value of Poppy Cultivation, without interfering with the culture of various kinds of pulse raised for the food of the family from the same fields after the Poppy Plants have been exhausted of juices and cleared from the ground, and without preventing the Assamee from tilling one or two additional fields with other grain; but to make this subject more clear, a reference to Table No. 2, in the Appendix, will show the proportionate value of the different classes or castes of native farmers as cultivators of the Poppy.

Effect of caste distinctions upon the Poppy Cultivation.

Cash advanced for sinking wells.

8th. In some instances the Ryots made objection that the Poppy required more irrigation than any other crop, and that the wells of the District were already insufficient for the demand upon them for water. They, therefore, requested assistance from the agency of an advance of cash without interest for sinking and building wells, which was granted, on condition of a proportionate increase of Poppy Cultivation, the amount to be repaid by instalments in three successive seasons, an indulgence which was felt to be a great benefit to both Landlords and Ryots, as it improved the value of their lands, and formed an additional provision against future drought in this arid District.

* The Agency Beegah was fixed at 27,225 square feet.

9th. Hitherto much difficulty was felt in arranging the Sudder and Mofussil establishments for this District, the scattered state of the fields under cultivation rendering the care and supervision more costly in proportion to the produce than in any other District under the Agency, as per margin. A lengthy correspondence took place upon the subject,—the Deputy Agent having recommended an establishment at Rs. 487 per month, or Rs. 5,844 per annum, for a cultivation of 1,582-13 beegahs, which was disapproved, and the sum of Rs. 252 per month, or Rs. 3,024 per annum, as shown in the above Table, was sanctioned, under strong hopes held out by the Deputy Agent of a large increase in the cultivation, which have been fulfilled as exhibited in the margin, and the establishment has also increased.

Names of Deputy Agencies.	Beegahs under Cultivation.	Annual cost of Establishments.
		Rs. A. P.
Goruckpore, ...	8,520 5 0	5,406 0 0
Mhow, ...	2,300 10 19	2,550 0 0
Benares, ...	2,089 8 9	2,232 0 0
Futtehpore, ...	1,582 13 0	3,024 0 0

Cultivation in 1850-51, beegahs 6,807-4-0. Cost of Establishment in 1850-51, Rs. 1,034 per month, or Rs. 12,408 per annum.

10th. In 1829, the Revenue Serishtadar absconded, leaving the Opium accounts in confusion, with a defalcation of Co.'s Rs. 13,129-5-7, which, however, was subsequently recovered by distraint of his property; but this and other abuses and deficiencies, for which it was found impossible, or extremely difficult, to hold the Revenue Amlah legally responsible, because they were not duly entertained as servants of the Opium Department, rendered it necessary to enact some stringent rules for future practice; and in April 1838, Mr. John Trotter drew up a set of Rules for the guidance of the Opium Amlah, which made the Gomashtas responsible for the quality and quantity of the Drug, but at the same time enabling them, with due caution, to protect themselves from loss; and in 1830, at the recommendation of Mr. H. Armstrong, Deputy Agent, the Revenue Tehseeldars were freed from all further special charge of the Poppy Cultivation, as it was found to interfere seriously with their Revenue duties, but they were still required to assist the Gomashtas to the best of their power, while the whole charge and responsibilities were transferred to the Gomashtas, with a slight increase of establishment, due security being taken from them for a full and faithful discharge of the heavy and important trust thus placed in their hands.

Defalcation.

Rules for better Management.

11th. With a view to increase the Opium investment, instructions were issued to the Deputy Agent to encourage the importation of approved Opium from the Oude Territory; but it proved to be a losing speculation; the native deputed to make purchases embezzled a portion of the money entrusted* to him, and the Opium, about 11 maunds, which was eventually received, proved to be of such inferior quality, and so largely adulterated, that the plan was speedily abandoned.

Oude Opium.

12th. In season 1830-31, the large quantity of maunds 14-7-0¾ of Opium was found deficient on account either of fraudulent practice or criminal neglect on the part of the Gomashtas, who were called upon to make good the equivalent to Government, *viz.*, Company's Rupees 2,055-8-9.

1830-31. Large Deficiency.

13th. In 1831, in consequence of the frequent occurrence of irregularities and abuses beforementioned, Mr. Rivaz, Deputy Agent, was called upon by the Agent to state if he could manage, without inconvenience to his Collectorate duties, to give his personal attendance and supervision to the advances for Opium, and to the payment of balances (chooktees) to Assamees; but it was found impracticable, as the Collector had already quite sufficient employment to take his whole attention. The Deputy Collectors were then directed to superintend those operations, or, when they were otherwise engaged, the Commissioner's Assistant was to be appointed to attend, but this was also found to be impracticable. The only alternative was the employment of European Officers separately for the Opium provision, a step which, at that time, the state of the trade did not warrant.

Necessity felt of separate European Supervision.

* Rupees 947.

1831-32. Additional precautions for protection of the Assamees against the Gomashtas. The Benares Agency Code.

14th. In this year several Gomashtas were detected at Ghazeepore in practising frauds upon the illiterate cultivators, upon which the Agent, Mr. J. Trotter, issued new clauses in the agreements (Hath Chittas) for their protection; these clauses formed the nucleus of a comprehensive and excellent body of rules, afterwards compiled by that gentleman under the title of the "Benares Opium Agency Code," providing for every possible contingency that could affect the Opium Department.

Alleged unwillingness of Assamees to cultivate the Poppy.

15th. In July 1832, Mr. J. T. Rivaz stated that the Ryots were not inclined, of their own free-will, to enter into Poppy Cultivation, and similar opinions had been previously placed on record respectively by Mr. Lind and by Mr. Armstrong, Deputy Agents, who reported a general dislike to the cultivation of the Poppy, which they attributed partly to the small profit accruing therefrom, through ignorance in treating the Plants and mismanagement of the Drug; but when the matter was closely inquired into, at the desire of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, it was found that, when the Ryots could be assured of full protection from the oppressions and fraudulent exactions of the Native Amlah, they were not backward in taking engagements for the Poppy. For a satisfactory elucidation of this matter, *vide* para. 25.

Unwillingness not proved.

1832. Defalcations through Mismanagement of the Amlah.

16th. In 1832, Futtehpore gave 211-28-14 maunds of Opium, which was not only declared at Ghazeepore to be of disgraceful quality, but also bearing deduction for deficiency to the extent of 14-31-6¾ maunds, for which the sum of F. Rs. 2,249-0-5½ was to be recovered from the Gomashtas, to whose neglect or mismanagement this unpleasant result was clearly attributable.

Increase in the price paid to Assamees recommended, and wherefore.

17th. Mr. J. T. Rivaz, Deputy Agent, in July 1832, proposed an increase in the price to Rs. 4-8 per seer, and more stringent supervision of the Gomashtas' conduct; the higher rate of price to Assamees beyond that of other Deputy Agencies being recommended, because the depth from the surface of the land to the water in the wells was much greater here, being from 50 feet to 100 feet, (average 75,) also that the land was more arid, and the wells less in number than in other Districts, therefore causing more trouble in irrigation and general labor. Upon this recommendation, payment to cultivators was raised from Rs. 3-10 per seer to Rs. 4-0, instead of Rs. 4-8, and stricter vigilance of Gomashtas was enjoined.

1836. Appointment of Sub-Deputy Agents, and Collectors relieved from special charge.

18th. From the establishment of the Opium Department to this date, the supervision and correspondence had been imposed upon the Collectors, as Deputy* Opium Agents; but the results of the arrangement were far from satisfactory. The business of the Revenue Department was in itself sufficient to engage the whole time of any of those officers; consequently, the duties of the Opium Provision were indifferently attended to; accounts and correspondence frequently in arrears; malversation and frauds incessantly occurring amongst the native officers, with heavy losses to Government. In the mean time, and notwithstanding all the difficulties to be contended with, those gentlemen had gradually increased the cultivation to such an extent, that its importance, and the large amount of Revenue accruing from it, pointed out the propriety and necessity of employing separate European supervision, and it was, therefore, resolved, that Uncovenanted Europeans should be appointed as Sub-Deputy Agents, whose labor and attention should be confined solely to the Poppy Cultivation and the provision of the Drug, but subordinate to the Collectors, who still retained the title of Deputy Agents, (without salary†) and were to guide and instruct the Sub-Deputy Agents when required, also in a general manner to guard the interests of Government, should the conduct of the Sub-Deputy Agent afford cause for interference.

19th. The first appointed Sub-Deputy Agent, (Mr. J. Galloway,) was but a short time installed in his office when he became aware of the source of the dislike hitherto exhibited by the Assamees to the Poppy Cultivation, in the oppressive and fraudulent conduct of the Gomashtas, who had established a systematic plan of defrauding them in the matter of Opium payments (chooktoes); and his first attempt at reforming the system was met by counter-charges against himself. The Gomashtas, assuming the air

* Deputy Agent's salary was Rs. 200 per month, with a small commission upon increase.

† Or Commission.

of injured men, accused him of neglect and inattention, but he had taken his ground too firmly for them, and finally effected a great change for the better. The Assamees speedily felt the benefit of his zeal for their interests, and showed their confidence in his protection by a further extension of the cultivation. A reference to Table No. 3, in the Appendix, will show that an increase of 200 maunds of Opium was obtained in the ensuing year (1837-38.)

Improvement.

20th. In this year, as a further stimulus to exertion, a premium of 10 annas per seer on the excess produce of each Assamee over the preceding season was sanctioned for all Opium presented of standard consistence and free from Pussewah, (Opium sweat, supposed to be produced by the dews scraped with the Opium from the capsules,) a black, shining, resinous-looking substance, not unlike thin tar, which exudes from the Opium, if not carefully separated during collection, and is considered injurious, as it spoils the marketable appearance of the Drug.

10 annas' premium.

Pussewah to be separated.

21st. From this period up to the year 1840, the cultivation and produce made no advance, which may be attributed to the inability of the Sub-Deputy Agent, through ill-health, to continue the active supervision with which he had commenced his career. His office Amlah and Gomashtas took full advantage of the circumstance to resume their evil practices; the accounts fell into confusion, and the Agency into a most lamentable state of disorder; the Sub-Deputy Agent died suddenly, and another active and intelligent officer was deputed to inquire into the abuses and restore order, which, after some delay and much labor, was effected.

1840.

22nd. The memorable crisis in the Opium Trade, which took place in this year in China, made it doubtful if the cultivation could be continued as heretofore, therefore measures of caution were adopted; the price to be paid to Assamees was reduced from Rs. 4 per seer to Rs. 3-12, the 10 anna premia discontinued, and Sub-Deputies were directed to check the further extension of the cultivation, but to improve the productiveness, *i. e.*, to get rid of unproductive lands and unproductive Assamees.

Crisis in China and its effect on the Poppy Cultivation.

Prices reduced, and further extension of cultivation forbidden.

1841.

23rd. In this year the seer weight was altered from 82 tolah to 80 tolah, and the price of the Opium proportionately altered to Rs. 3-11 per seer, Rs. 3-10-6 at 80 tolahs being equivalent to Rs. 3-12 at 82 tolahs, the Government giving the fractional difference (6 pie) in favor of the Assamees, and in the ensuing year the rate of Rs. 3-12 was again restored, and the restriction upon extension of the cultivation withdrawn, but a second time partially laid on in 1848.

Alteration of the seer weight, a slight advantage to the Assamees.

24th. It having been proposed to try as an experiment if a change of seed from the old established Kotees of the Ghazeepore Division to the Western Sub-Agencies would cause an improvement in the Drug, it was resolved, in 1844, to substitute a supply of Poppy Seed (called Bugowtee) in lieu of pugrees, which was duly carried into effect, but the change was not relished by the Assamees of Futtehpore, who, almost without exception, state that the Bugowtee Seed does not produce any improvement in the juices, but that a large increase of red-flowered plants has been the result, and as the red plants give little or no juice, the change would thus appear to have been injurious; however, the writer's observation leads him to think that no injury has resulted, and that the red-flowered plants have increased (but only in a few fields) through the neglect of the Assamees, who do not extirpate them in proper time to prevent the seed being mixed up with that of the white-flowered and productive plants, and that the Assamees are merely discontented at the discontinuance of the pugree rewards, and do not consider the Poppy Seed which they get in lieu to be of equal value; and the writer also states, that he has had part of a field sown with Bugowtee and part with Home Seed, and on subsequently examining and comparing the capsules in juxta-position, and testing their relative capacities of productiveness, he has not seen anything that could authorize him to decide that the Bugowtee Seed is superior. Upon instituting more extensive and more close inquiries into this subject, the Sub-Deputy Agent received many contradictory and clashing replies from Assamees, some of whom declared that the Bugowtee Seed gave very little juice, and that on this account they *never would* sow them; others stated that the Bugowtee Seed first supplied was excellent, but that subsequently the supplies were

Change of seed recommended, new seed distributed gratis, and pugree rewards withdrawn.

inferior to the Home Seed of this Division ; while others (these, however, are of the smaller number,) consider the Bugowtee superior to their own ; the Sub-Deputy, therefore, thinks it very probable that sufficient care has not been bestowed upon the selection of the seed at Ghazeepore ; that seeds of mixed qualities have been forwarded, and that some portions of the latter District may give better seed than other places, and that if this can be properly ascertained, the results may be more satisfactory to all parties, and profitable to the Agency.

1844. Increase of cultivation.

25th. A reference to Table No. 3, in the Appendix, will show that a considerable increase in cultivation and produce was obtained this year, which was in part owing to the abolition in 1840-41 of the Allahabad Agency, and the transfer of one of its Kotees (Kurrah) to the Futtehpore Agency, but more especially owing to the attentive supervision of the Sub-Deputy Agent in protecting the Assamees from the oppression of the Gomashtas, to which they had before been exposed ; and the sudden improvement observed in the Returns exhibited in the same Table from season 1835-36, (the year in which a Sub-Deputy Agent was first appointed), proves the wisdom of Government in engaging the undivided services of Uncovenanted Europeans for the charge of the Opium provision. The Assamees being delivered from apprehension, and assured of obtaining their just dues, have afforded a triumphant refutation of the opinions expressed in the early days of the Poppy Cultivation by several Deputy Agents,* *i. e.*, that the people were decidedly averse to the Poppy Cultivation ; for it will be perceived, that although they had been for several seasons receiving more than Rs. 4 per seer for all approved Opium,† and were then subjected to a reduced sum of Rs. 3-12, without the premium of 10 annas, yet there was only a slight falling off in the cultivation amounting to 420 beegahs ; but in the next ensuing season, it received an increase of 900 beegahs, and thenceforward continued to improve, until nearly the whole of the available Assamees in the District have come under the Agency.

Advantages of European superintendence.

26th. Defalcations in cash, confusion of accounts, and troublesome law-suits arising therefrom, were formerly so common, that it was rare to pass a season without some such occurrence ; but now such things are mere matters of unpleasant recollection, the duties of the Sub-Deputy Agent at present being to exercise a steady control so as to prevent a return to the above-mentioned practices.

Heavy Advances.

27th. The anxiety to increase the provision in the first days of the Agency induced the Deputy Agents to give very large advances of cash as an encouragement, which assuredly had the desired effect of swelling the number of the cultivators, but all were not equally industrious, (See Table No. 3, Appendix.) The Opium presented by many was so far less in value than the amount of advances, that instead of receiving a balance, they were heavily indebted to the Agency, and thus arose a most troublesome item of Account, under the head of "Outstanding Balances," which in one season amounted to Rs. 5,000, and which the Deputy Agent declared impossible to be recovered from the Assamees, as they had no property for distraint, and their whole crops had been destroyed by hail-storms.

Productive of evil consequences.

Outstanding Balances

How reduced.

28th. To this subject the careful attention of the present Sub-Deputy Agent was particularly directed by the present energetic Agent, Mr. T. P. Marten, who pointed out precaution and prevention as the best means of remedy, which was to be attained by weeding out the unprofitable Assamees, and reducing the amount of advances to the lowest possible rate that the productive Assamees could be prevailed upon to accept, which instructions have been faithfully carried into practice : with the results so judiciously anticipated by the Agent, a large number of unproductive Assamees has been got rid of, and the advances brought down to so low a rate as to render the chance of Outstanding Balances a matter of remote contingency ; and here may be included as a still further improvement, effected by exclusive European supervision, *i. e.*, a great diminution of adulteration.

Future prospects of the Futtehpore Sub-Agency.

29th. The highest amount of produce, exhibited in Table No. 3 of the Appendix, is damdata maunds 729, to which it had advanced, with a steady though a slow progress, the occasional deviations

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* *Vide* para. 15.

† Stipulated price Rs. 4-0 per seer, and 10 annas per seer premium.

shown in the above Table being fairly attributable to hail-storms, which also affected the general qualities of the Drug; but with these exceptions the Futtehpore Opium received uniform approval at Ghazeepore, and with reference to the enclosed position of this District between the Rivers Ganges and Jumna, and bounded on its N. E. and S. W. extremities by Zillahs Allahabad and Cawnpore respectively, beyond which boundaries extension has been hitherto strictly prohibited,—the above figure would appear to be the maximum attainable; but the writer of this report entertains the opinion that 800 maunds may be obtained by a continuance of the present management.

Average rate of produce at Futtehpore low, and why

30th. The low average rate of produce per beegah, exhibited in Table No. 3, (Appendix) is owing to the large number of the "Koormee" caste located in this District, chiefly in the Tuppehjar and Futtehpore Pergunnahs, who undertake the Poppy Cultivation, but perform their engagements in a very unsatisfactory manner; few of them ever presenting more than two seers per beegah, and the greater number of them less than that amount. A considerable number, with some of the "Aheer" and "Lodh" castes, were heretofore in the habit of taking advances (say 4 to 6 Rupees per beegah) for which they would bring to the scales perhaps two or three chittacks in lumps so hard and dry as to be useless for manufacturing purposes, although pure opium; and in many cases these Assamees have come in without even one chittack, but merely to refund the amount of cash which they had taken as advances, and would readily present themselves again in due season for a renewal of advances,—thus showing that the advance of cash without interest is a very powerful stimulus to the cultivation; but it was also found that Gomashtas frequently made such advances while they well knew that no Opium would be given in return, and solely for the sake of trading on the Agency cash by taking a considerable discount for their own special profit upon all moneys so advanced, and charging the same in Account as "Advances for Opium;" and as it not unfrequently happened that many who had received such advances were unable to repay at the close of the season, the Gomashtas evaded the impending embarrassment by reporting the amount as "Outstanding Balances," and had it subsequently written off "recovered," by fraudulently transferring it to Account of "Advances for Opium" for the ensuing season, and thus the fraud was perpetuated from year to year, still increasing in amount, until some accident called particular inquiry into the Gomashta's Accounts, and then his unfortunate sureties paid the penalty of his villainy; but it has been the business of the present Sub-Deputy Agent to improve this state of things, by taking care that all who receive advances must show a corresponding return for the benefit bestowed by the use of the Government money: for if this Officer perform his duty properly, such disgraceful dealings cannot be carried on; nor does it involve any great amount of labor. A careful attention to the advances and weighments checks the Gomashtas, and the survey checks the Assamees, who must show cultivated fields for their written engagements, and as visiting the defaulters and backsliders with personal chastisement is not permitted, the next and most obvious course of proceeding would be to refuse them further advances; but here the Gomashtas raise an objection that if one family were cast off, their next of kin would refuse engagements; that two families would lead a village, and one village would be followed by more, and thus we should lose a considerable amount of cultivation; therefore, the alternative remained of reducing the rate of advances in proportion to the produce (see the 6th column in Table No. 2, Appendix), which is now the rule in this Division, many of these classes receiving only one Rupee per beegah in advance, and thus we retain the Assamees and escape the casualty of balances; but the number of Koormees being so great, (much more than in any other Poppy District,) their small produce, when taken into account with that of the first and second class Assamees, reduces the average to a lower rate than (perhaps) that of any other Division; but as if to compensate for this comparatively low average produce, the Futtehpore Opium is uniformly more free from Pussewah (alluded to in para. 20) than that of any other Division, except perhaps one or two Kotees of Cawnpore, and it is only after a severe visitation of stormy and rainy weather that the presence of this substance is particularly apparent in the Futtehpore Opium.

Further reduction in price directed for 1851-52, the effect to be tested by time.

31st. Orders have now been issued by the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, that the restrictions upon the extension of the cultivation directed in the year 1848, are to be considered finally cancelled from the close of the current season; but that from the same period (*i. e.*, the commencement of season 1851-52) the price to be paid to the cultivators, in all the Sub-Agencies of Behar and Benares, shall be

reduced to the uniform rate of Rupees 3-8 per seer, an order which, to some persons, may seem at first sight pregnant with disastrous consequences to the general interests of the Agencies, and loss of Revenue to Government; but the writer is of opinion that such will not be the case, for it has already been seen that the reduction from Rupees 3-12 to 3-10 in the Eastern Agencies, and from Rupees 4-0 to 3-12 in the Western, also the abolition of the 10 anna premia and discontinuance of pugree rewards, have not lowered the amount of the provision, but, on the contrary, it has run up to so large an extent as to be at times in excess of the market demand, and to threaten to become embarrassing to Government. The writer's observation tells him that the cultivation of the Poppy at Rupees 3-8 per seer will still be more satisfactory to the Assamees than Grain, Sugar-cane, or Tobacco, because they can always calculate with tolerable accuracy upon the amount of their Returns for the Poppy, whereas the fluctuations of the native markets (bazars) keep them in a state of anxious incertitude till the day of sale, and then payment is not in all cases so prompt and safe as at the Opium Agencies, besides which, the advance of cash without interest is of no small importance, for the profits of the native money-lenders (shroffs and bunyeas) should not be called interest, but usury of the most grinding description; therefore, although a reduction of two annas per seer in some Divisions and four annas in others (Futtehpore and Cawnpore) may and must be so unpalatable to the Assamees as to cause a certain falling off in the cultivation for one season, the writer thinks it no venture to say, that it will be recovered in the following year, and that a further increase will be obtained in future seasons.

T. W. SEYERS,
Sub-Deputy Opium Agent.

FUTTEHPORE, SUB-DEPUTY OPIUM AGENCY,
The 3rd March 1851.

APPENDIX.

SKETCH OF THE MODE

OF

CULTIVATING THE POPPY,

EXTRACTING THE OPIUM, AND PREPARING IT FOR EXPORTATION.

Sowing.

In the month of October in each year, the ground is prepared by ploughing and harrowing (or rather levelling); and when the weather is judged to be cool, generally in the beginning of November, the seed is sown, at the rate of one seer, or perhaps a little over a seer, to every beegah,* and the sowings are (or should be) completed before the 15th of December.

Dressing and Irrigation.

2nd. After sowing a field, the Assamees rake up a part of the surface into small ridges about three inches in height, dividing the whole into small plots, each in extent about two square yards: into these plots water is admitted alternately until the whole field is well soaked, and when after two or three days the surface has become dry and hardened into cakes by the action of the water and the sun, the Assamees break it up by hand-digging, by means of small iron instruments (koorpees) with a blade about an inch or more in breadth and four inches (more or less) in length, thus affording air and freedom for the seed to germinate, which takes place within a period of from six to ten days after being sown; but it frequently happens that the seed first sown perishes, if the weather should become warm,—then a second sowing takes place, and it happens in some seasons that a third sowing becomes necessary on account of continued drought.

Watering and weeding.

3rd. Watering is a most important process, and is effected in the manner above described†; it should be repeated once in every ten or twelve days from the time of sowing, unless a fall of rain take place, and after every irrigation, the koorpee should again be used to break up the surface and extirpate weeds, also redundant Poppy Plants.

Flower Leaves.

4th. When the plants are approaching maturity, and the capsules become strong enough to live without further protection from the flower cups which surround them, and the petals begin to drop off, women and children pluck them gently and collect them for making what are called the flower leaves: this is done by placing a handful of clean petals on an earthen plate gently heated over a slow fire, spreading them out on the plate, and pressing them gently and evenly with a piece of cloth until they adhere to each other by the action of the heat upon their own juices, when they form thin cakes, not unlike soiled yellow or brownish paper. In this state they are preserved and delivered to the Agency Officers, who pay for them by weight according to quality, *vide* margin. The first quality should be of a pale yellow color, even texture, as large as an ordinary dinner plate, and not thicker than common brown paper; the second quality is of a dirty yellow color, less even in surface and thicker in substance than the first quality; and the third quality is still darker colored and thicker, and commonly of small size, owing to ignorance or indolence in the maker.

1st quality, 4 seers per Rupee.
2nd ditto, 6 ditto ditto.
3rd ditto, 8 ditto ditto.

* The Opium Agency Beegah contains 27,225 square feet, or 3,025 square yards. † Para. 2.

Gathering the Opium.

5th. When the Assamees observe that some of the capsules are quite ripe for puncturing, which is known by a peculiar feeling of hardness and elasticity when pressed by the hand, they make an incision in each, from the star-like crown on the top down to where the stalk and capsule meet. The incision is made with a lancet (nusthur), made of two flat iron blades tied together with a very small space intervening, so that by each puncture two longitudinal incisions are made parallel to each other, and from these the juice flows out, of a milky appearance, and is left adhering to the capsules until the following morning, during which time it acquires a curdy consistence and pinkish color, when (after sunrise) the Assamees, with their families, attend and scrape it off with rude iron spoons * and collect it in earthen vessels. The remaining capsules are treated in a similar manner as they become ripe.

Gathering the Seeds.

6th. About a week after the capsules have been exhausted of their juices, they are plucked and the seeds extracted, some of which are laid by for the ensuing year's provision, and the surplus is sold to the oil-makers at the rate of Rs. 1-8 per maund, more or less, according to variation of the market.

Poppy Trash for packing.

7th. When the plant stalks are perfectly dry, they are cut down and packed in bundles for sale at the Agent's Sudder Godowns, where they are stored in immense heaps and become broken up into coarse powder, which is used for packing the Opium cakes, by filling up the spaces between them in the chests. The Eastern Divisions supply a sufficiency, therefore no Poppy Trash is required from the Western Agencies, Futtehpore and Cawnpore, as the carriage would exceed the first cost.

Preparation.

8th. This is *the most* important part of the business, and simply consists in turning up the Drug once in every ten or fifteen days from the day of collection, and draining it of all remains of dew, (see "Pussewah," para. 20 of Synopsis) which may have been scraped with it from the capsules.

Weighment.

9th. If the foregoing process has been properly attended to, the Opium assumes a rich chestnut color and a firm consistence, and is then presented for weighment at the Agency Godowns, where its color, aroma, consistence, and general appearance are carefully tested by expert examiners who (if no attempt at adulteration appear) decide by the foregoing tests upon the amount of its value.—The following extract from Dr. O'Shaughnessy's Manual of Chemistry, may perhaps be appropriately quoted here, *viz.*,—"Opium of the first class is of a fine chestnut color, aromatic smell, and dense consistence. It is "moderately ductile; and, when the mass is torn, breaks with a deeply notched fracture, with sharp "needle-like fibres, translucent and ruby-red at the edges."

Despatch to Sudder.

10th. When the Opium is received and Assamees' accounts adjusted and paid up, the Sub-Deputy Agent despatches the Opium in earthen jars, containing one maund each, by instalments, according to the means of carriage available, to the Agent's Sudder Godowns at Ghazeepore, where it is again weighed and examined and finally manufactured into cakes (balls) for the Calcutta Market.

T. W. SEYERS,
Sub-Deputy Opium Agent.

FUTTEHPORE, SUB-DEPUTY OPIUM AGENCY,
The 3rd March 1851.

* Sithooas.

TABLE No. 1.

Statement of Return gained by an Industrious Cultivator of the Poppy.

Extent of Land cultivated by one Assamee with a family of seven persons including children, possessing two Bullocks.	Opium produce at 8 Seers per Beegah.	Price at Rs. 3-10 per Seer.	13 Seers of Flower Leaves, 1st quality, at 4 Seers per Rupee.	Realised by sale of surplus Poppy Seed, at R. 1-8 per maund.	Total.	Deduct Rent at Rs. 6 per Beegah.	Balance in favor of Assamees.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3 Beegahs,	24 Seers,	87	3	9	99	18	81

T. W. SEYERS,
Sub-Deputy Opium Agent.

FUTTEHPORE,
SUB-DEPUTY OPIUM AGENCY,
the 3rd March 1851.

TABLE No. 2.

Statement showing the relative value of Caste as affecting the Cultivation of the Poppy in the Sub-Deputy Agency of Futtehpore.

Number.	Name of Caste.	Rate of Land Rent per Beegah.	Quality and Description of Land usually taken by each Caste.	Former Rate of Advances per Beegah.	Present Rate of Advances per Beegah.	Proportionate Produce of each Caste per Beegah.	Remarks.
		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.	Rs.		
1	*Moorace, 1st Class, ...	From 4 to 6	1st Quality, (Muttecar,)	16 to 20	8	10 seers,	The distinction of 1st and 2nd Class Mooraces applies merely to relative industry.
2	Moorace, 2nd Class, ...	Ditto ditto,	Ditto ditto, ...	12 to 16	6	8 seers.	There are many notable exceptions to this scale, some Koormees give as much Opium as the best Mooraces, but it is remarkable that these exceptions are only seen in the Kurrah and Hutgaon Kootee lands, and are not to be met amongst those of the Futtehpore and Bindkee Pergunnahs.
3	Kachee,.....	Ditto ditto,	1st and 2nd (or Doomut,)	Ditto, ...	5	6 seers,	
4	Aheer, ...	2 to 4 ...	Chiefly 2nd quality,...	8 to 10	4	4 seers.	In addition to these castes we have a few of every other caste, such as Brahmins, Mahomedans, Rajpoots, Shepherds, Sweepers, &c. &c., but if taken together they are inconsiderable in number and value compared to the castes named in this Statement.
5	Lode,.....	1-8 to 4 ...	Ditto ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	3	2-8	
6	Koormee, ...	8 as. to 1-8,	2nd and 3rd (or Bulwah,) ...	Ditto, ...	1	1 seer.	

* *N. B.* There are none of the Quirie caste in this District except two families, who came in 1820 from Ghazeepore to instruct the Assamees of Futtehpore, and have been detained by the encouragement of Extra Allowances (Commission); but the Mooraces are in all matters of caste similar to them, and are quite as industrious and profitable, the *only* difference is that they do not intermarry.

T. W. SEYERS,
Sub-Deputy Opium Agent.

FUTTEHPORE,
SUB-DEPUTY OPIUM AGENCY,
the 3rd March 1851.

DISTRICT PRODUCE STATEMENT,

Names of Pergunnahs.	JOOAR — Holcus Sorghum.					Holcus	
	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.	Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P		M. S. C.
Kora, ...	17,752	8 4 4	1,43,002 6 0	1 5 0	1,27,913 0 4	4,940	6 25 0
Bindkee,...	7,416	9 13 4	69,200 22 0	1 0 0	69,200 8 9	803	7 0 0
Tuppehjar, ...	8,846	9 13 4	82,544 9 8	1 0 0	82,544 3 9	1,816	7 0 0
Kooteah-Gooneer,... ...	3,992	9 13 4	37,250 14 0	1 0 0	37,250 5 6	608	7 0 0
Futtehpore, ...	11,022	4 1 10	44,535 30 12	1 1 0	43,449 8 6	1,169	8 3 4
Huswa,...	5,415	4 1 10	21,879 39 6	1 1 0	21,346 5 3	940	8 3 4
Ghazeepore, ...	10,748	9 35 0	1,06,136 20 0	1 0 0	1,06,136 8 0	3,511	8 10 0
Ayah Sar, ...	2,654	9 35 0	26,208 10 0	1 0 0	26,208 4 0	131	8 10 0
Matour, ...	7,403	9 35 0	73,104 25 0	1 0 0	73,104 10 0	3,606	8 10 0
Ekdillah, ...	15,131	7 20 0	1,13,482 20 0	1 5 0	1,00,873 5 4	5,132	6 35 0
Dhata, ...	2,951	7 20 0	22,132 20 0	1 5 0	19,673 5 4	695	6 35 0
Hutgaon, ...	9,622	6 5 0	58,934 30 0	1 0 0	58,934 12 0	1,608	6 23 12
Kotlah, ...	1,935	6 5 0	11,851 35 0	1 0 0	11,851 14 0	523	6 23 12
Total, ...	1,04,887	7 29 5½	8,11,164 1 10	1 1 10½	7,78,486 10 9	25,482	7 12 0

Names of Pergunnahs.	WHEAT. — Triticum Sativum.					Glycine	
	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.	Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price.	Cultivated Area in Acres	Produce per Acre.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.		M S. C.
Kora, ...	8,419	10 21 8	88,715 8 8	0 28 0	1,26,736 0 4	4,094	8 4 4
Bindkee,...	3,829	11 15 4	43,578 32 4	0 30 0	58,105 1 3	907	12 33 0
Tuppehjar, ...	5,059	11 15 4	57,577 29 12	0 30 0	76,770 5 3	1,513	12 33 0
Kooteah-Gooneer, ...	4,183	11 15 4	47,607 30 12	0 30 0	63,477 0 4	542	12 33 0
Futtehpore, ...	12,389	11 34 4	1,46,887 3 4	0 28 0	2,09,838 11 3	2,938	9 9 8
Huswa, ...	6,887	11 34 4	81,653 39 12	0 28 0	1,16,648 9 0	2,308	9 9 8
Ghazeepore, ...	6,792	6 37 8	47,119 20 0	0 25 0	75,391 3 4	4,133	8 26 14
Ayah Sar, ...	2,457	6 37 8	17,045 17 8	0 25 0	27,272 11 4	1,272	8 26 14
Matour, ...	4,903	6 37 8	34,014 22 8	0 25 0	59,423 4 9	2,529	8 26 14
Ekdillah, ...	7,175	9 10 0	66,368 30 0	0 27 0	98,324 1 4	6,523	5 30 0
Dhata, ...	2,921	9 10 0	27,019 10 0	0 27 0	40,028 8 4	2,195	5 30 0
Hutgaon,...	9,535	8 20 0	81,047 20 0	0 27 0	1,20,230 8 5	3,029	9 0 0
Kotlah, ...	3,220	8 20 0	27,370 0 0	0 27 0	40,388 0 0	698	9 0 0
Total, ...	77,769	9 34 0	7,66,005 24 4	0 27 10	11,07,634 0 11	32,681	8 13 1

AND ITS ESTIMATED VALUE.

BAJRA. Spicatus.						MUKAEE. Zea Maize.				
Total Produce.			Rate per Rupee, &c.			Total Price.			Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.	Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee, &c.	Total Price.
M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	R.	A.	P.					
32,727	20	0	1	0	0	32,727	8	0	...	...	...	...	...
5,621	0	0	1	0	0	5,621	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
12,712	0	0	1	0	0	12,712	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
4,256	0	0	1	0	0	4,256	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
9,446	39	4	1	0	0	9,446	15	10	...	...	...	...	...
7,596	15	0	1	0	0	7,596	6	0	...	...	...	...	...
28,965	30	0	1	0	0	28,965	12	0	...	...	...	...	...
1,080	30	0	1	0	0	1,080	12	0	...	...	...	...	...
29,749	20	0	1	0	0	29,749	8	0	...	...	...	...	...
35,282	20	0	1	0	0	35,282	8	0	...	...	...	...	...
4,778	5	0	1	0	0	4,778	2	0	...	...	...	...	...
10,602	30	0	1	0	0	10,602	12	0	...	...	...	...	...
3,448	21	4	1	0	0	3,448	8	6	...	...	...	...	...
1,86,267	30	8	1	0	0	1,86,267	12	4	...	...	...	...	...

GRAM Tomentosa.						BARLEY. Hordeum Vulgare.				
Total Produce.			Rate per Rupee, &c.			Total Price.			Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.	Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee, &c.	Total Price.
M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	R.	A.	P.		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.
33,186	39	8	0	37	8	35,399	7	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
11,632	11	0	1	0	0	11,632	4	5	7,960	10 20 0	83,580 0 0	1 0 0	83,580 0 0
19,404	9	0	1	0	0	19,404	3	7	7,903	10 20 0	82,981 20 0	1 0 0	82,981 8 0
6,951	6	0	1	0	0	6,951	2	5	8,152	10 20 0	85,596 0 0	1 0 0	85,596 0 0
27,139	31	0	0	36	0	30,155	5	0	14,612	4 24 12	67,489 7 0	0 38 8	70,118 10 0
21,320	6	0	0	36	0	23,689	0	11	11,700	4 24 12	54,039 15 0	0 38 8	56,144 13 0
35,840	34	6	0	32	0	44,801	1	2	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
11,030	25	0	0	32	0	13,788	4	6	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
21,931	6	14	0	32	0	27,413	15	5	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
37,507	10	0	0	37	8	40,007	11	9	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12,621	10	0	0	37	8	13,462	10	8	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
27,261	0	0	0	30	0	36,348	0	0	10,309	6 20 0	67,008 20 0	0 32 0	83,759 10 0
6,282	0	0	0	30	0	8,376	0	0	3,254	6 20 0	21,150 0 0	0 32 0	26,438 8 0
2,72,108	28	12	0	33	15	3,11,429	2	10	63,890	7 9 2½	4,61,844 22 0	0 37 13	4,88,619 1 0

DISTRICT PRODUCE STATEMENT.

Names of Pergunnahs.	OORD. Phaseolus Max.					1. MUROOA, 1. Cynosurus 2. Panicum 3. Panicum	
	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.	Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.		M. S. C.
Kora,...	123	2 13 0	285 39 0	0 25 0	457 9 0	75	6 37 12
Bindkee, ...	415	4 13 4	1,707 18 12	0 28 0	2,567 13 0	218	6 0 0
Tuppehjar, ...	111	4 13 4	480 30 12	0 28 0	686 12 10	193	6 0 0
Kooteah-Gooneer, ...	233	4 13 4	1,009 7 4	0 28 0	1,441 11 0	231	6 0 0
Futtehpore, ...	2,931	6 37 4	20,315 19 12	0 23 8	34,579 9 0	269	6 37 4
Huswa,...	1,546	6 37 4	10,715 28 8	0 23 8	18,241 10 3	118	6 37 4
Ghazeepore, ...	262	4 25 0	1,211 30 0	0 25 0	1,938 12 10	117	5 32 0
Ayah Sar, ...	23	4 25 0	106 15 0	0 25 0	170 3 3	55	5 32 0
Matour, ...	22	4 25 0	101 30 0	0 25 0	162 12 9	32	5 32 0
Ekdillah, ...	195	3 20 0	682 20 0	0 32 0	853 2 0	306	6 0 0
Dhata, ...	15	3 20 0	52 20 0	0 32 0	65 10 0	9	6 0 0
Hutgaon, ...	664	4 25 0	3,071 0 0	0 25 0	4,913 9 7	630	5 32 0
Kotlah, ...	179	4 25 0	827 35 0	0 25 0	1,324 9 7	168	5 32 0
Total, ...	6,719	6 2 1	40,658 14 0	0 24 2	67,403 13 1	2,421	6 20 5½

Names of Pergunnahs.	GOOJUEE. Wheat, and Barley Mixed.					UR- Cytisus	
	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.	Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.		M. S. C.
Kora,...	1,563	9 0 0	1,467 0 0	0 35 0	16,076 9 3	Entered under Jowar & Cotton,...	2 1 2
Bindkee, ...	35	14 0 0	490 0 0	0 37 8	522 10 8	2,241	3 20 0
Tuppehjar, ...	652	14 0 0	9,128 0 0	0 37 8	9,736 8 7	901	3 20 0
Kooteah-Gooneer, ...	825	14 0 0	11,550 0 0	0 37 8	12,320 0 0	1,682	3 20 0
Futtehpore, ...	805	9 9 8	7,436 7 8	0 33 12	8,813 4 2	Entered under Jowar, ...	3 18 10
Huswa, ...	1,026	9 9 8	9,477 27 0	0 33 12	11,232 12 9		3 18 10
Ghazeepore, ...	156	9 30 0	1,521 0 0	0 30 0	2,028 0 0		
Ayah Sar, ...	128	9 30 0	1,248 0 0	0 30 0	1,664 0 0	Entered under Jowar & Cotton,...	2 12 8
Matour, ...	354	9 30 0	3,451 20 0	0 30 0	4,602 0 0		2 12 8
Ekdillah, ...	850	9 26 0	8,202 20 0	0 35 0	9,374 4 7		2 12 8
Dhata, ...	247	9 26 0	2,383 22 0	0 35 0	2,724 0 11	Entered under Jowar, ...	2 12 8
Hutgaon, ...	1,292	10 20 0	13,566 0 0	0 30 0	18,088 0 0		
Kotlah, ...	190	10 20 0	1,995 0 0	0 30 0	2,660 0 0	Entered under Cotton, ...	1 20 0
							1 20 0
Total, ...	8,123	10 16 3	84,516 16 8	0 33 14	99,842 2 11	4,824	0 0 0

AND ITS ESTIMATED VALUE.

2. KAKOON, AND 3. SAWAN. CORACANUS. ITALICUM. MILIACEUM				MOONG.				
Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.	Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price.
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.
520 31 4	1 0 0	520 12 6	1	6 6 8	6 6 8	1 0 0	6 2 7
1,308 0 0	1 0 0	1,308 0 0	11	3 0 0	33 0 0	0 32 0	41 4 0
1,158 0 0	1 0 0	1,158 0 0	4	3 0 0	12 0 0	0 32 0	15 0 0
1,386 0 0	1 0 0	1,386 0 0	1	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 32 0	3 12 0
1,864 20 4	0 38 8	1,937 2 8	36	4 24 12	166 11 0	0 25 8	260 13 10
817 35 8	0 38 8	849 12 0	22	4 24 12	101 24 8	0 25 8	159 6 3
678 24 0	1 0 0	678 9 7	3	4 25 0	13 35 0	0 32 0	17 5 6
319 0 0	1 0 0	319 0 0	5	4 25 0	23 5 0	0 32 0	28 14 9
185 24 0	1 0 0	185 9 7	8	4 25 0	37 0 0	0 32 0	46 4 0
1,836 0 0	1 0 0	1,836 0 0	42	2 10 0	94 20 0	0 30 0	126 0 0
54 0 0	1 0 0	54 0 0	2	2 10 0	4 20 0	0 30 0	6 0 0
3,654 0 0	1 0 0	3,654 0 0	Entered under	1 18 0	2,331 24 0	0 25 0	3,730 9 0
974 16 0	1 0 0	974 6 5	Bajra, ...	1 18 0	758 14 0	0 25 0	1,213 5 9
14,756 31 0	0 39 11	14,861 4 9	135	0 0 0	3,585 0 0	0 25 6	5,654 13 8

HUR. CAJAN.			PEAS. PISUM SATIVUM.				
Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.	Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price.
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.
63,614 6 12	1 15 0	46,264 13 6	5	9 20 0	47 20 0	0 35 0	54 4 6
7,843 20 0	1 0 0	7,843 8 0	67	9 10 0	619 30 0	1 0 0	619 12 0
3,153 20 0	1 0 0	3,153 8 0	137	9 10 0	1,267 10 0	1 0 0	1,267 4 0
5,887 0 0	1 0 0	5,887 0 0	7	9 10 0	64 30 0	1 0 0	64 12 0
38,198 4 12	1 3 0	35,533 2 1	107	9 31 0	1,045 37 0	0 38 0	1,100 15 3
18,766 14 6	1 3 0	17,457 1 3	67	9 31 0	654 37 0	0 38 0	689 6 6
36,969 37 8	0 32 0	46 212 6 9	335	9 10 0	3,098 30 0	0 37 0	3,350 0 0
7,332 37 8	0 32 0	9,166 2 9	1	9 10 0	9 10 0	0 37 0	10 0 0
27,169 22 8	0 32 0	33,961 15 3	13	9 10 0	120 10 0	0 37 0	130 0 0
34,990 17 8	1 5 0	31,102 9 9	238	8 30 4	2,083 39 8	0 39 0	2,137 6 5
6,824 7 8	1 5 0	6,065 15 1	13	8 30 4	113 33 4	0 39 0	116 12 0
2,658 0 0	1 0 0	2,658 0 0	405	9 0 0	3,645 0 0	1 0 0	3,645 0 0
1,087 20 0	1 0 0	1,087 8 0	48	9 0 0	432 0 0	1 0 0	432 0 0
2,54,495 8 6	1 1 5	2,46,393 10 5	1,443	9 5 15½	13,203 6 12	0 38 12½	13,617 8 8

DISTRICT PRODUCE STATEMENT,

Names of Pergunnahs.	MOTH					KO- PASPALUM	
	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.	Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P		M. S. C
Kora,...	226	4 0 0	904 0 0	1 0 0	904 0 0	6	6 37 12
Bindkee, ...	795	3 20 0	2,782 20 0	1 0 0	2,782 8 0	17	5 20 0
Tuppehjar, ...	607	3 20 0	2,124 20 0	1 0 0	2,124 8 0	1	5 20 0
Kooteah-Gooneer, ...	651	3 20 0	2,278 20 0	1 0 0	2,278 8 0	142	5 20 0
Futtehpore, ...	1,261	4 24 12	5,824 9 12	0 35 8	6,562 8 7	75	4 24 12
Huswa,...	103	4 24 12	475 29 4	0 35 8	536 0 7	13	4 24 12
Ghazeepore, ...	403	4 25 0	1,863 35 0	0 32 0	2,329 13 6	4	5 32 0
Ayah Sar, ...	182	4 25 0	841 30 0	0 32 0	1,052 3 0	3	5 32 0
Matour, ...	254	4 25 0	1,174 30 0	0 32 0	1,468 7 0	0	0 0 0
Ekdillah, ...	725	2 10 0	1,631 10 0	0 32 0	2,039 1 0	20	9 10 0
Dhata, ...	153	2 10 0	344 10 0	0 32 0	430 5 0	9	9 10 0
Hutgaon, ...	570	4 25 0	2,636 10 0	0 32 8	3,260 0 0	1	5 32 0
Kotlah, ...	656	4 25 0	3,034 0 0	0 32 8	3,749 8 7	22	5 32 0
Total, ...	6,586	3 37 7	25,915 24 0	0 35 2	29,517 7 3	313	5 36 4

Names of Pergunnahs.	CHINWA. PANICUM MILIACEUM.					TO-	
	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre	Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.		M. S. C.
Kora,...	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	19	5 0 0
Bindkee, ...	1	5 32 0	5 32 0	1 0 0	5 12 9	158	6 37 8
Tuppehjar, ...	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4	6 37 8
Kooteah-Gooneer, ...	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	22	6 37 8
Futtehpore, ...	47	6 37 4	325 30 12	0 36 4	359 7 6	155	13 34 4
Huswa,...	38	6 37 4	228 29 4	0 36 4	252 6 3	177	13 34 4
Ghazeepore, ...	1	5 32 0	5 32 0	1 0 0	5 12 10	32	6 37 8
Ayah Sar, ...	2	5 32 0	11 24 0	1 0 0	11 9 7	8	6 37 8
Matour, ...	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2	6 37 8
Ekdillah, ...	11	6 0 0	66 0 0	1 0 0	66 0 0	5	5 14 0
Dhata, ...	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8	5 14 0
Hutgaon, ...	97	7 0 0	679 0 0	1 0 0	679 0 0	134	14 0 0
Kotlah, ...	13	7 0 0	91 0 0	1 0 0	91 0 0	30	14 0 0
Total, ...	205	6 35 13½	1,413 28 0	0 38 7	1,471 0 11	751	11 17 13½

AND ITS ESTIMATED VALUE.

DOW.

FRUMENTACEUM

Total Produce.			Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.			Total Price.		
M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	R.	A.	P.
41	26	8	1	0	0	41	10	7
93	20	0	1	0	0	93	8	0
5	20	0	1	0	0	5	8	0
781	0	0	1	0	0	781	0	0
344	16	4	1	0	0	346	6	6
60	1	12	1	0	0	60	0	7
23	8	0	1	0	0	23	3	2
17	16	0	1	0	0	17	6	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
185	0	0	1	0	0	185	0	0
83	10	0	1	0	0	83	4	0
5	32	0	1	0	0	5	12	10
127	24	0	1	0	0	127	9	8
1,770	14	8	1	0	0	1,770	5	9

PADDY.

ORYZA SATIVA.

Cultivated Area in Acres	Produce per Acre.			Total Produce.			Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.			Total Price.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	R.	A.	P.
483	11	23	0	5,590	29	0	1	0	0	5,590	11	7
738	11	27	0	8,616	6	0	0	35	0	9,847	0	5
1,216	11	27	0	14,196	32	0	0	35	0	16,224	14	6
2,416	11	27	0	28,206	32	0	0	35	0	32,236	4	7
7,282	18	0	0	1,31,076	0	0	0	38	0	1,37,974	11	9
4,693	18	0	0	84,474	0	0	0	38	0	88,920	0	0
1,864	11	22	8	21,552	20	0	1	5	0	19,157	12	6
1,652	11	22	8	19,101	10	0	1	5	0	16,978	14	3
162	11	22	8	1,873	5	0	1	5	0	1,665	0	0
4,134	16	20	0	68,211	0	0	1	0	0	68,211	0	0
216	16	20	0	3,564	0	0	1	0	0	3,564	0	0
10,736	16	5	0	1,73,118	0	0	0	37	8	1,84,659	1	0
1,255	16	5	0	20,236	35	0	7	37	8	21,586	0	2
36,847	15	29	7½	2,78,817	9	0	0	36	9½	6,06,615	6	9

BACCO.

Total Produce.			Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.			Total Price.		
M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	R.	A.	P.
95	0	0	0	8	0	475	0	0
1,096	5	0	0	6	0	7,307	8	0
27	30	0	0	6	0	185	0	0
152	25	0	0	6	0	1,017	8	0
2,147	28	12	0	13	5½	6,443	3	6
2,452	22	4	0	13	5½	7,357	10	8
222	0	0	0	5	0	1,776	0	0
55	20	0	0	5	0	444	0	0
13	35	0	0	5	0	111	0	0
26	30	0	0	5	0	214	0	0
42	32	0	0	5	0	342	6	6
1,876	0	0	0	5	0	15,008	0	0
420	0	0	0	5	0	3,360	0	0
8,628	28	0	0	7	13	44,041	4	8

OPIUM.

Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.			Total Produce.			Government rate per Seer.			Total Price.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
188	0	7	12	36	17	0	10	0	0	14,570	0	0
79	0	8	5	16	16	11	10	0	0	6,566	14	0
86	0	6	4	13	22	14	10	0	0	5,428	12	0
66	0	8	14	14	25	12	10	0	0	5,857	8	0
334	0	8	6	69	37	4	10	0	0	27,972	8	0
281	0	8	11	61	1	11	10	0	0	24,416	14	0
71	0	10	6	18	16	10	10	0	0	7,366	4	0
29	0	9	14	7	6	6	10	0	0	2,863	12	0
12	0	9	4	2	31	0	10	0	0	1,110	0	0
61	0	9	1	13	32	13	10	0	0	5,528	2	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
512	0	12	2	155	8	0	10	0	0	62,080	0	0
171	0	12	10	53	38	14	10	0	0	21,588	12	0
1,890	0	9	13	463	14	15	10	0	0	1,85,349	6	0

DISTRICT PRODUCE STATEMENT,

Names of Pergunnahs.	SINGHARA.												MUSK AND		
	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.		Total Produce.		Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.		Total Price.		Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.				
		M.	S.	C.	M. S. C.	M.	S. C.	R.	A. P.		M.	S.	C.		
Kora, ...	147	15	0	0	2,205 0 0	0	20 0	4,410	0 0	Included under Jooar, ...	1	6	5		
Bindkee, ...	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	Ditto, ...	0	0	0		
Tuppehjar, ...	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	Ditto, ...	0	0	0		
Kooteah-Gooneer, ...	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	Ditto, ...	0	0	0		
Futtehpore, ...	41	9	9	8	378 29 8	0	20 0	757	7 9	Ditto, ...	0	34	8		
Huswa, ...	38	9	9	8	351 1 0	0	20 0	702	0 8	Ditto, ...	0	34	8		
Ghazeepore, ...	60	13	35	0	693 30 0	0	20 0	1,387	8 0	Ditto, ...	0	23	0		
Ayah Sar, ...	15	13	35	0	208 5 0	0	20 0	416	4 0	Ditto, ...	0	23	0		
Matour, ...	3	13	35	0	41 25 0	0	20 0	83	4 0	Ditto, ...	0	23	0		
Ekdillah, ...	12	10	0	0	120 0 0	0	20 0	240	0 0	Ditto, ...	0	23	4		
Dhata, ...	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	Ditto, ...	0	23	4		
Hutgaon, ...	29	16	0	0	464 0 0	0	20 0	928	0 0	Do. under Bajra,	1	22	0		
Kotlah, ...	6	16	0	0	96 0 0	0	20 0	192	0 0	Ditto, ...	1	22	0		
Total, ...	341	13	14	11	4,558 10 8	0	20 0	9,116	8 5	.....	0	0	0		

Names of Pergunnahs.	SURSOU.												MUSK AND		
	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.		Total Produce.		Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.		Total Price.		Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.				
		M.	S.	C.	M. S. C.	M.	S. C.	R.	A. P.		M.	S.	C.		
Kora, ...	Entered under Wheat, Goojuee and Birra, ...	0	30	0	20,652 0 0	0	30 0	25,815	0 0	36	30	0	0		
Bindkee, ...	Ditto, Wheat and Barley, ..	0	16	0	4,715 24 0	0	30 0	6,287	7 6	183	30	0	0		
Tuppehjar, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	0	16	0	5,184 32 0	0	30 0	6,913	1 2	46	30	0	0		
Kooteah-Gooneer, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	0	16	0	4,934 0 0	0	30 0	6,578	10 8	100	30	0	0		
Futtehpore, ...	Ditto Wheat, ...	1	6	4	14,324 31 4	0	23 8	24,382	9 8	191	34	26	0		
Huswa, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	1	6	4	7,963 3 12	0	23 8	13,554	3 3	72	34	26	0		
Ghazeepore, ...	Ditto Wheat and Birra, ...	0	23	0	12,873 27 0	0	30 0	17,164	14 6	21	37	0	0		
Ayah Sar, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	0	23	0	4,652 13 0	0	30 0	6,203	1 6	11	37	0	0		
Matour, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	0	23	0	7,345 2 0	0	30 0	9,793	6 6	18	37	0	0		
Ekdillah, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	1	17	0	26,953 35 0	0	28 0	38,505	8 5	52	32	0	0		
Dhata, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	1	17	0	7,296 0 0	0	28 0	10,422	13 9	0	0	0	0		
Hutgaon, ...	Ditto Goojuee, ...	0	35	0	1,130 20 0	0	22 8	2,009	12 7	58	35	0	0		
Kotlah, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	0	35	0	166 10 0	0	22 8	295	8 9	9	35	0	0		
Total, ...	.....	...	...	...	1,18,191 38 0	0	29 9	1,67,926	2 3	797	32	20	5		

AND ITS ESTIMATED VALUE.

TIL.

Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price.
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.
20,553 19 8	0 24 0	34,255 13 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
9,506 19 0	0 19 0	20,013 10 2
4,670 17 8	0 19 0	9,832 8 0
6,180 4 0	0 24 0	10,300 2 8
1,526 2 0	0 24 0	2,543 6 8
4,256 29 0	0 24 0	7,094 8 8
8,794 35 12	0 21 4	16,555 0 9
1,715 10 12	0 21 4	3,228 11 10
2,492 16 0	0 20 0	4,984 12 10
810 26 0	0 20 0	1,621 4 10
60,506 19 8	0 21 14	1,10,429 15 5

PAUN.

Cultivated Area in Acres	Produce per Acre.		Total Produce.		Rate per Rupee on average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50		Total Price.
	Number of Pauns.	Weight of ditto.	Number of Pauns.	Weight of Pauns.	Number of Pauns.	Weight of Pauns.	
		M. S. C.		M. S. C.		M. S. C.	R. A. P.
0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0
4	52,47,425	191 36 5½	2,09,89,700	767 25 6	5,611	0 8 3½	3,740 14 4
6	52,47,425	191 36 5½	3,14,84,550	1,151 18 1	5,611	0 8 3½	5,611 5 6
4	52,47,425	191 36 5½	2,09,89,700	767 25 6	5,611	0 8 3½	3,740 14 4
1	52,47,425	191 36 5½	52,47,425	191 36 5½	5,611	0 8 3½	935 3 7
0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2	52,47,425	191 36 5½	1,04,94,850	383 32 11	5,611	0 8 3½	1,870 7 2
0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2	52,47,425	191 36 5½	1,04,94,850	383 32 11	5,611	0 8 3½	1,870 7 2
1	52,47,425	191 36 5½	52,47,425	191 36 5½	5,611	0 8 3½	935 3 7
20	52,47,425	191 36 5½	10,49,48,500	3,838 6 14	5,611	0 8 3½	18,704 7 8

WATER-MELONS, &c.

Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price.
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.
1,080 0 0	2 5 0	508 3 9
5,490 0 0	2 20 0	2,196 0 0
1,380 0 0	2 20 0	552 0 0
3,000 0 0	2 20 0	1,200 0 0
6,618 6 0	3 0 0	2,206 0 9
2,404 32 0	3 0 0	831 9 7
777 0 0	1 31 0	437 1 0
407 0 0	1 31 0	228 15 0
666 0 0	1 31 0	374 10 0
1,664 0 0	2 0 0	832 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2,030 0 0	2 0 0	1,015 0 0
315 0 0	2 0 0	157 8 0
25,921 38 0	2 18 6	10,539 0 1

KOOSOOM.

Cultivated Area in Acres	Produce per Acre	Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50	Total Price
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.
17	8 11 12	141 0 0	0 9 2	618 0 0
0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1	2 12 6	2 12 6	0 4 7	20 12 6
0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1	2 13 0	2 13 0	0 2 8	37 3 2
0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
19	7 26 9	145 12 6	0 8 15	675 15 8

DISTRICT PRODUCE STATEMENT,

Names of Pergunnahs.	SUGAR-CANE.					KUCH'HEEANA,	
	Cultivated Area in Acres	Produce per Acre.	Total Produce	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price.	Cultivated Area in Acres	Produce per Acre
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.		M. S. C.
Kora, ...	1,578	20 0 0	31,560 0 0	0 13 5½	94,680 0 0	163	30 0 0
Bindkee, ...	774	21 0 0	16,254 0 0	0 14 0	46,440 0 0	62	21 10 0
Tuppehjar, ...	834	21 0 0	17,514 0 0	0 14 0	50,040 0 0	46	21 10 0
Kooteah-Gooneer, ...	1,239	21 0 0	26,019 0 0	0 14 0	74,340 0 0	47	21 10 0
Futtehpore, ...	1,966	23 4 0	45,414 24 0	0 12 8	1,45,326 11 6	272	30 4 8
Huswa, ...	400	23 4 0	9,240 0 0	0 12 8	29,568 0 0	144	30 4 8
Ghazeepore, ...	210	16 8 0	3,402 0 0	0 12 0	11,340 0 0	112	20 32 8
Ayah Sar, ...	199	16 8 0	3,223 32 0	0 12 0	10,746 0 0	17	20 32 8
Matour, ...	91	16 8 0	1,474 8 0	0 12 0	4,914 0 0	19	20 32 8
Ekdillah, ...	82	20 0 0	1,640 0 0	0 14 0	4,685 11 6	59	12 0 0
Dhata, ...	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8	12 0 0
Hutgaon, ...	119	25 4 6	2,988 0 10	0 12 0	9,960 0 10	324	22 0 0
Kotlah, ...	62	25 4 6	1,556 31 4	0 12 0	5,189 4 4	109	22 0 0
Total, ...	7,554	21 9 0½	1,60,286 15 14	0 10 11	4,87,229 12 2	1,382	24 27 9

Names of Pergunnahs	KUCH'HLEANA, or VEGETABLES.					BIRRA, or	
	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.	Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price	Cultivated Area in Acres	Produce per Acre
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.		M. S. C.
Kora, ...	29	23 1 6	668 0 0	1 23 15	418 0 0	17,554	8 27 4
Bindkee, ...	18	10 0 0	180 0 0	2 0 0	90 0 0	1,436	10 20 0
Tuppehjar, ...	2	10 0 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	2,689	10 20 0
Kooteah-Gooneer, ...	9	10 0 0	90 0 0	2 0 0	45 0 0	1,047	10 20 0
Futtehpore, ...	42	29 20 3	1,239 9 4	2 37 8	421 12 9	5,787	8 3 4
Huswa, ...	15	16 20 10	247 29 8	1 25 1	152 5 10	2,676	8 3 4
Ghazeepore, ...	8	11 22 8	92 20 0	2 0 0	46 4 0	15,597	10 16 4
Ayah Sar, ...	5	11 22 8	57 32 8	2 0 0	28 14 6	5,634	10 16 4
Matour, ...	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,553	10 16 4
Ekdillah, ...	88	12 0 0	1,056 0 0	1 24 0	660 0 0	11,740	11 0 0
Dhata, ...	4	12 0 0	48 0 0	1 24 0	30 0 0	2,199	11 0 0
Hutgaon, ...	48	15 22 15	747 20 0	0 14 1	2,127 4 0	6,807	9 0 0
Kotlah, ...	2	23 0 0	46 0 0	2 0 0	23 0 0	1,740	9 0 0
Total, ...	270	16 25 9½	4,492 31 4	1 4 5	4,052 9 1	81,459	9 30 2½

AND ITS ESTIMATED VALUE.

OR VEGETABLES.

Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price.
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.
4,800 0 0	2 20 0	1,956 0 0
1,317 20 0	1 24 0	823 7 0
977 20 0	1 24 0	610 15 0
998 30 0	1 24 0	624 3 6
8,100 24 0	3 0 0	2,730 3 3
4,335 36 0	3 0 0	1,445 4 9
2,331 0 0	1 24 0	1,456 14 0
353 32 8	1 24 0	221 2 1
395 17 8	1 24 0	247 2 1
708 0 0	1 13 5½	531 0 0
96 0 0	1 13 5½	72 0 0
7,128 0 0	2 0 0	3,564 0 0
2,398 0 0	2 0 0	1,199 0 0
34,120 20 0	2 8 2	15,481 3 8

INDIGO SEED.

Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.	Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.
522	2 20 0	1,305 0 0	0 8 0	6,525 0 0
.....	... ...	....	....	....
.....	... ...	....	....	....
.....	... ...	....	....	....
.....	... ...	....	....	....
.....	... ...	....	....	....
.....	... ...	....	....	....
.....	... ...	....	....	....
.....	... ...	....	....	....
.....	... ...	....	....	....
.....	... ...	....	....	....
.....	... ...	....	....	....
.....	... ...	....	....	....
522	2 20 0	1,305 0 0	0 8 0	6,525 0 0

GRAM AND BARLEY.

Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price.
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.
1,52,390 26 8	1 0 0	1,52,390 10 7
15,078 0 0	1 0 0	15,078 0 0
28,234 20 0	1 0 0	28,234 8 0
10,993 20 0	1 0 0	10,993 8 0
46,766 7 12	0 38 0	49,227 9 3
21,625 17 0	0 38 0	22,765 11 4
1,62,306 11 4	0 32 0	2,02,882 13 7
58,628 32 8	0 32 0	73,286 0 3
68,192 6 4	0 32 0	85,240 3 2
1,29,140 0 0	0 37 8	1,37,749 5 4
24,189 0 0	0 37 8	25,801 9 7
61,263 0 0	0 32 0	76,578 12 0
15,660 0 0	0 32 0	19,575 0 0
7,94,467 21 4	0 35 5	8,99,803 11 1

MUSOOR.

Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.	Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.
15	2 20 0	37 20 0	0 35 0	42 13 9
3	6 37 8	20 32 8	0 35 0	23 12 7
46	6 37 8	319 5 0	0 35 0	364 11 5
0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8	5 31 0	46 8 0	0 38 0	48 10 1
3	5 31 0	17 13 0	0 38 0	18 3 9
10	6 37 8	69 15 0	0 35 0	79 4 6
0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1	6 37 8	6 37 8	0 35 0	7 14 10
31	7 13 0	227 3 0	0 35 0	259 8 3
3	7 13 0	21 39 0	0 35 0	25 1 10
342	7 0 0	2,394 0 0	0 35 0	2,736 0 0
4	7 0 0	28 0 0	0 35 0	32 0 0
466	6 33 1	3,188 13 0	0 35 1	3,638 1 0

DISTRICT PRODUCE STATEMENT,

COTTON.

Names of Pergunnahs.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.	Total Produce.	Rate per maund on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.
Kora, ...	13,614	1 16 0	19,933 7 8	10 0 0	1,99,331 14 0
Bindkee, ...	2,001	1 30 0	3,501 20 0	11 0 0	38,516 8 0
Tuppehjar, ...	3,605	1 30 0	6,310 10 0	11 0 0	69,412 12 0
Kooteah-Gooneer, ...	961	1 30 0	1,680 20 0	11 0 0	18,485 8 0
Futtehpore, ...	968	1 6 4	1,119 10 0	12 5 0	13,775 6 3
Huswa, ...	1,210	1 6 4	1,399 2 8	12 5 0	17,219 3 9
Ghazeepore, ...	5,239	1 6 4	6,057 23 12	12 0 0	72,691 2 0
Ayah Sar, ...	517	1 6 4	597 31 4	12 0 0	7,173 6 0
Matour, ...	4,346	1 6 4	5,025 2 8	12 0 0	60,300 12 0
Ekdillah, ...	9,206	2 0 0	18,412 0 0	10 0 0	1,84,120 0 0
Dhata, ...	1,525	2 0 0	3,050 0 0	10 0 0	30,500 0 0
Hutgaon, ...	1,772	2 20 0	4,430 0 0	12 0 0	53,160 0 0
Kotlah, ...	725	2 20 0	1,812 20 0	12 0 0	21,750 0 0
Total, ...	45,689	1 24 3	73,328 27 8	10 11 7	7,86,436 8 0

URSEE.

Names of Pergunnahs.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre	Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.
Kora, ...	Included under Gram, ...	0 8 0	818 32 0	0 32 0	1,023 8 0
Bindkee, ...	4	0 12 0	1 8 0	0 32 0	1 8 0
Tuppehjar, ...	3	0 12 0	0 36 0	0 32 0	1 2 0
Kooteah-Gooneer, ...	1	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 32 0	0 6 0
Futtehpore, ...	Included under Gram, ...	0 27 8	2,019 35 0	0 31 0	2,606 4 7
Huswa, ...	Ditto, ...	0 27 8	1,586 30 0	0 31 0	2,047 6 7
Ghazeepore, ...	Ditto, ...	0 11 8	1,188 9 8	0 32 0	4,485 4 9
Ayah Sar, ...	Ditto, ...	0 11 8	365 28 0	0 32 0	457 2 0
Matour, ...	Ditto, ...	0 11 8	727 3 8	0 32 0	908 13 9
Ekdillah, ...	Ditto, ...	0 24 4	3,954 22 12	0 32 0	4,943 3 4
Dhata, ...	Ditto, ...	0 24 4	1,330 28 12	0 32 0	1,663 6 5
Hutgaon, ...	Ditto, ...	0 23 0	2,074 24 0	0 30 0	2,766 2 10
Kotlah, ...	Ditto, ...	0 23 0	568 27 0	0 30 0	758 3 9
Total, ...	8	0 0 0	14,637 16 8	0 31 6	18,662 8 0

AND ITS ESTIMATED VALUE.

HEMP.

Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.	Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.
530	2 20 0	1,325 16 0	0 16 0	3,312 8 0
21	2 36 0	60 36 0	0 24 0	101 8 0
296	2 36 0	858 16 0	0 24 0	1,430 10 8
57	2 36 0	165 12 0	0 24 0	275 8 0
76	3 18 8	263 15 8	0 17 8	602 0 6
15	3 18 8	51 39 6	0 17 8	118 13 2
105	2 36 0	304 20 0	0 16 0	761 4 0
16	2 36 0	46 16 0	0 16 0	116 0 0
406	2 36 0	1,177 16 0	0 16 0	2,943 8 0
269	3 20 0	941 20 0	0 15 0	2,510 10 8
19	3 20 0	66 20 0	0 15 0	177 5 4
68	7 0 0	476 0 0	0 16 0	1,190 0 0
6	7 0 0	42 0 0	0 16 0	105 0 0
1,884	3 2 11½	5,779 10 14	0 16 15	13,644 12 4

TOTAL OF RUBBEE HARVEST.

Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.	Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.
31,939	11 30 5	3,75,550 10 4	....	4,20,392 6 8
16,921	10 12 2	1,74,348 11 7	....	1,99,860 3 2
19,041	10 38 6	2,08,692 34 10	....	2,35,002 8 0
16,636	10 24 10	1,76,841 29 8	....	1,99,988 7 5
37,415	9 26 11¾	3,61,754 4 8	....	4,69,228 1 10
25,246	8 32 10¾	2,22,592 9 15	....	2,97,278 15 2
27,156	11 2 0	3,02,103 13 4	....	4,03,026 6 5
9,547	10 22 9	1,00,892 6 6	....	1,35,424 9 5
14,385	11 15 0½	1,63,640 37 2	....	2,18,077 3 8
26,774	11 26 8	3,12,255 0 9	....	3,69,703 13 2
7,590	10 30 4	81,890 22 8	....	1,00,683 5 1
32,569	8 8 9	2,67,537 21 12	....	4,29,757 0 3
9,379	8 2 11	75,665 39 2	....	1,25,272 5 3
2,74,598	10 11 5	28,23,725 0 15	....	36,03,695 5 6

DISTRICT PRODUCE STATEMENT,

Names of Pergunnahs.	INDIGO.				
	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.	Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.
Kora, ...	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bindkee, ...	659	0 11 10	191 20 14	0 1 0	7,660 14 0
Tuppehjar, ...	146	0 11 10	42 17 4	0 1 0	1,697 4 0
Kooteah-Gooneer, ...	106	0 11 10	30 32 4	0 1 0	1,232 4 0
Futtehpore, ...	20	0 10 0	5 0 0	0 1 0	200 0 0
Huswa, ...	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ghazeepore,...	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ayah Sar,...	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Matour,...	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ekdillah, ...	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Dhata, ...	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Hutgaon, ...	20	0 28 0	14 0 0	0 0 10⅔	840 0 0
Kotlah, ...	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total, ...	951	0 11 15	283 20 6	0 0 15⅓	11,630 6 0

It will be observed that column 1, which shows the cultivated area, has been left blank under certain articles of produce, such as "Urhur," "Til," and others. The reason of this is that these grains are almost invariably sown along with some other and more valuable grain, under the heading of which is entered the total area of the land under crop. It would not have been easy in such cases to have made a separate estimate of the quantity of land occupied by each description of crop. I have thought it best, therefore, in cases where two or more grains are cultivated in the same field, to exhibit the whole of the cultivated area under the principal product of such field, estimating the produce of the inferior grains from the best sources that were available to me.

C. W. KINLOCH,

Collector and Magistrate.

Futtehpore Collectorship,
July 1851.

AND ITS ESTIMATED VALUE.

TOTAL OF KHURREEF HARVEST.

Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.	Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.		R. A. P.
40,160	6 24 11	2,65,750 25 4	....	5,12,632 9 7
13,930	7 38 5	1,10,777 23 10	... .	1,85,003 15 2
17,721	7 33 10	1,38,936 15 8	....	2,38,662 8 9
10,688	9 32 5	1,04,832 32 14	....	1,78,331 14 11
27,394	10 8 4¼	2,79,605 7 1	....	4,23,574 9 7
14,661	10 0 14¼	1,46,937 15 10	....	2,00,336 5 7
22,629	7 37 8	1,79,606 36 1	....	2,58,119 15 4
5,469	9 32 6½	53,653 34 12	....	67,071 12 5
16,352	7 10 1½	1,18,596 32 0	....	1,81,965 6 1
35,315	7 5 14¼	2,52,405 18 7	....	4,19,918 14 5
5,602	6 16 10	35,940 35 12	....	62,632 11 6
26,165	10 0 7	2,72,730 15 5	....	3,46,257 13 3
5,647	8 21 5	48,167 13 13	....	75,267 11 5
2,41,733	8 12 4	20,07,941 26 2	....	31,49,776 4 0

ABSTRACT.

GRAND TOTAL OF KHURREEF AND RUBBEE HARVESTS.

Names of Pergunnahs.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Produce per Acre.	Total Produce.	Rate per Rupee on the average of rates of 1847-48, 1848-49 and 1849-50.	Total Price.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.		R. A. P.
Kora, ...	72,099	8 35 13½	6,41,300 35 8	....	9,33,025 0 3
Bindkee, ...	30,851	9 9 11	2,85,125 35 1	....	3,84,864 2 4
Tuppehjar, ...	36,762	9 18 4	3,47,629 10 2	....	4,73,665 0 9
Kooteah-Gooneer, ...	27,324	10 12 0	2,81,674 22 6	....	3,78,620 6 4
Futtehpore, ...	64,809	9 35 13	6,41,359 11 5	....	8,92,802 11 5
Huswa, ...	39,907	9 10 6¼	3,69,529 25 9	....	4,97,615 4 9
Ghazeepore, ...	49,785	9 27 1¾	4,81,810 9 5	....	6,61,146 5 9
Ayah Sar, ...	15,016	10 11 2½	1,54,506 1 2	....	2,02,496 5 10
Matour, ...	30,737	9 7 4½	2,82,237 29 2	....	4,00,042 9 9
Ekdillah, ...	62,089	9 3 12¼	5,64,660 19 0	....	7,89,622 11 7
Dhata, ...	13,192	8 37 4½	1,17,831 18 4	....	1,63,316 0 7
Hutgaon, ...	58,764	9 7 15	5,40,267 37 1	....	7,76,014 13 6
Kotlah, ...	15,026	8 9 10	1,23,833 12 15	....	2,00,540 0 8
Total, ...	5,16,331	9 14 5	48,31,666 27 1	....	67,53,471 9 6

APPENDIX No. III.

(VIDE PARA. 21.)

AVERAGE STATEMENT

OF

PRICE CURRENT OF GRAIN, &c., SOLD AT FUTTEHPORE.

From 1830 *to* 1850.

AVERAGE STATEMENT OF PRICE CURRENT OF GRAIN, &c.

YEAR.	Wheat.			Oats.			Rice. 1st Sort.			Rice. 2nd Sort.			Rice. 3rd Sort.			Paddy.			Boot Gram. 1st Sort.			Boot Gram. 2nd Sort.			Moat Gram.			Mash.			Barley.			Dall.			Peas.			Paddy, Straw, or Bhoosa.	Salt. 1st Sort.			Salt. 2nd Sort.		
	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.		Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.
																																						Bundles.						
1830,	0	22	9	0	19	2	0	10	6	0	17	11	0	20	9	0	38	2¼	0	29	2	0	0	0	0	28	3	0	20	3½	0	30	9	0	18	9½	0	26	2	18	0	7	7	0	15	8
1831,	0	22	12	0	19	8	0	10	14	0	18	13	0	20	12	0	35	11	0	29	15	0	0	0	0	29	12½	0	19	13½	0	31	4	0	17	2½	0	28	12	18½	0	7	14½	0	14	1
1832,	0	26	11	0	23	0½	0	11	0½	0	22	4	0	24	4	0	38	9	0	37	4	1	2	0	0	32	15½	0	25	0	1	0	11½	0	22	2	0	37	1	18	0	7	11½	0	12	6
1833,	0	22	12	0	19	8½	0	10	13	0	19	13	0	20	12	0	34	10½	0	32	1½	1	0	0	0	31	7½	0	22	10½	0	32	12	0	20	5	0	33	10	18	0	7	12	0	13	11½
1834,	0	21	14½	0	18	7	0	9	14	0	16	13	0	18	8	0	27	11	0	22	10	0	23	7	0	22	5	0	17	13	0	25	13½	0	16	2	0	36	0	20	0	7	1	0	14	5
1835,	0	21	8	0	18	10	0	9	13	0	17	4	0	18	13½	0	28	7	0	23	6	0	24	3½	0	23	3	0	17	7	0	26	12	0	16	3	0	35	2½	21	0	7	2½	0	13	3
1836,	0	20	5	0	18	0	0	10	4	0	15	12	0	17	4	0	26	10½	0	22	5½	0	0	0	0	22	10	0	20	4½	0	26	4	0	18	0	0	34	2	22	0	7	6	0	12	7
1837,	0	19	11	0	16	13	0	10	5½	0	14	12	0	16	4	0	26	10	0	24	0	0	25	3	0	21	2	0	21	12	0	24	10	0	18	11½	0	23	15½	20	0	6	9	0	12	2
1838,	0	21	15	0	19	4½	0	10	8	0	20	9½	0	21	13	0	28	4	0	27	7	0	27	10½	0	28	5	0	22	0	0	27	14	0	17	15½	0	27	0	25	0	6	13½	0	11	9½
1839,	0	19	6	0	16	4	0	9	15	0	15	15½	0	17	10	0	28	2½	0	26	2	0	29	6	0	27	3	0	20	5	0	23	5	0	17	10½	0	25	0	22	0	8	4	0	12	14½
1840,	0	18	11½	0	16	6	0	9	12	0	16	13	0	18	10	0	28	6½	0	27	0	0	28	10	0	28	11	0	23	0½	0	23	5	0	20	13	0	25	13	22	0	8	0	0	12	12
1841,	0	19	1	0	16	13½	0	10	0	0	16	3½	0	17	4	0	27	5	0	26	1	0	28	7	0	27	2½	0	19	12	0	22	7	0	18	10	0	25	0	22	0	8	6	0	12	11
1842,	0	22	8	0	19	1	0	11	1	0	16	3½	0	17	12½	0	27	13½	0	36	12	0	28	12	0	32	12	0	16	0	0	25	11½	0	14	10	0	27	3½	25	0	7	12	0	12	12
1843,	0	25	2½	0	21	4	0	10	4	0	18	0	0	19	15½	0	32	15	0	21	7½	0	32	14½	0	36	0	0	21	3	0	28	9	0	19	2	0	35	12½	25	0	6	9	0	10	13
1844,	0	23	11½	0	19	15	0	10	3	0	16	17	0	18	7	0	39	10	0	26	8½	0	26	10	0	31	4½	0	18	13	0	30	14	0	16	14	0	31	15½	24	0	6	0	0	8	3
1845,	0	21	8	0	18	8	0	11	1	0	19	1½	0	21	2½	0	32	11½	0	28	1½	0	29	7½	0	30	1	0	23	11	0	30	7½	0	21	5	0	32	6½	30	0	6	3	0	9	8½
1846,	0	22	0	0	18	9	0	10	14	0	18	3	0	20	6½	0	32	4½	0	31	13	0	32	10	0	31	5	0	23	14	0	30	14	0	21	6½	0	32	15	30	0	6	1	0	9	4
1847,	0	24	0	0	20	5½	0	10	2½	0	17	3	0	19	3½	0	29	1½	0	31	12	0	33	2	0	31	0	0	25	0	0	30	15½	0	22	10	0	33	2½	16	0	6	11½	0	9	15
1848,	0	27	15½	0	23	6½	0	10	10	0	18	1	0	21	4	0	33	12½	0	34	1	0	35	8	0	31	0	0	26	9	0	34	12½	0	23	15½	0	37	3½	16	0	6	1½	0	9	7½
1849,	0	30	15½	0	25	3½	0	10	15½	0	17	8	0	19	12	0	31	9	0	37	5½	0	39	11	1	2	14½	0	18	14	1	0	4	0	17	0	1	2	4	16	0	6	0	0	9	7
1850,	0	25	13	0	21	15½	0	11	8	0	19	15	0	22	9	0	35	11½	1	1	7	1	2	12	1	13	4	0	27	6	1	1	8	0	24	9	1	5	14½	17	0	6	9½	0	10	0

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.

SOLD AT ZILLAH FUTTEHPORE, COMMENCING FROM 1830 TO 1850.

Ghee.						Firewood.						Bread Loaves.						Butter.						Fowls.			Milk.			Mustard Oil.			Sugar-candy, (Country.)			Sugar.			Flour.			Soojee.			Eggs		Gour.			Grass or Kurbee	
Cow.			Buffalo.			1st Sort.			2nd Sort.			1st Sort.			2nd Sort.			1st Sort.			2nd Sort.			1st Sort.	2nd Sort.	3rd Sort.	1st Sort	2nd Sort	3rd Sort														1st Sort.	2nd Sort.				1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.							Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.			Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.		
																																										per piece.					
0	0	0	0	2	7¼	5	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	0	20	0	0	5	8	0	1	8	0	3	2½	0	14	5½	0	0	0	3	0	0	11	6½	60	0
0	0	0	0	2	11½	4	13	4	5	36	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	0	20	0	0	5	7½	0	1	8	0	3	5½	0	15	0½	0	0	0	3	0	0	12	9	45	0
0	0	0	0	2	9½	4	0	0	6	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	0	20	0	0	5	11½	0	1	8	0	3	8	0	17	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	14	1	60	0
0	0	0	0	2	8½	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	0	20	0	0	6	1	0	1	14	0	3	14	0	14	11	0	0	0	3	0	0	13	0½	65	0
																																										per maund.					
0	0	0	0	2	10	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	0	21	0	0	6	7½	0	1	12	0	4	0	0	13	12	0	0	0	6	0	0	11	2	55	0
0	0	0	0	2	10	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	0	21	0	0	6	8	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	14	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	11	7	65	0
0	0	0	0	2	11	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	0	21	0	0	5	10½	0	1	8	0	3	5½	0	15	2½	0	0	0	6	0	0	10	7½	75	0
0	0	0	0	2	11	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	0	22	0	0	6	3	0	1	8	0	3	6	0	13	12	0	0	0	6	0	0	12	8	60	0
0	0	0	0	2	6	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	0	22	0	0	7	3	0	1	8	0	3	12	0	17	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	12	3½	65	0
0	0	0	0	2	7½	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	0	22	0	0	6	4	0	1	12	0	3	1½	0	12	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	8	14	60	0
0	0	0	0	2	11	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	0	22	0	0	6	5	0	1	14	0	3	0	0	11	1½	0	0	0	6	0	0	9	15	62	0
0	0	0	0	2	7	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	0	22	0	0	6	2½	0	1	14	0	2	12	0	12	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	8	9	60	0
0	0	0	0	2	3	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	0	20	0	0	4	15½	0	1	14	0	3	13	0	14	9	0	0	0	6	0	0	11	9	65	0
0	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	0	22	0	0	6	1	0	2	0	0	3	12	0	15	11½	0	0	0	6	0	0	11	8	55	0
0	0	0	0	2	3	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	0	22	0	0	7	4	0	2	0	0	3	7	0	14	11½	0	0	0	6	0	0	10	13	60	0
0	0	0	0	2	2½	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	0	22	0	0	5	10	0	2	0	0	3	7½	0	13	15½	0	0	0	6	0	0	10	11½	70	0
0	0	0	0	2	10	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	0	22	0	0	4	15½	0	2	0	0	3	7	0	12	11	0	0	0	6	0	0	10	11	75	0
0	0	0	0	2	12	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	0	28	0	0	7	8½	0	2	0	0	3	11½	0	14	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	11	3½	60	0
0	0	0	0	2	3	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	0	25	0	0	8	13	0	2	0	0	3	15	0	17	0	0	0	0	5½	0	0	12	12	61	0
0	0	0	0	2	4	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	0	25	0	0	9	7½	0	2	4¾	0	1	8	0	19	8½	0	0	0	5½	0	0	13	10	35	0
0	0	0	0	2	6¾	4	16	0	5	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	0	26	0	0	10	12	0	2	7¾	0	4	3	0	17	2	0	0	0	5½	0	0	13	8½	35½	0

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. IV.

(VIDE PARA. 53.)

STATEMENT

SHOWING

THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF BOATS

USED IN THE RIVER TRADE ON THE GANGES AND JUMNA,

IN THE

District of Futtehpore.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF BOATS USED IN

Name of Boat.	Quantity of freight which each Boat can carry.	Number of Boatmen employed in each Boat	Depth of Water required for each Boat.	Length and Breadth of each Boat in feet.		
				Length.	Breadth.	Depth.
Kutra, ...	100 Maunds, ...	Dandee, ... 2 Manjhee, ... 1	1½ feet, ...	24 feet,.....	9 feet, ...	2½ feet, ...
	150 ditto, ...	Dandee, ... 3 Manjhee, ... 1	2½ ditto,.....	27 ditto, ...	12 ditto,...	3 ditto, ...
	300 ditto, ...	Dandee, ... 5 Manjhee, ... 1	2½ ditto,.....	33 ditto, ...	15 ditto, ..	3½ ditto,.....
	1000 ditto, ...	Dandee, ... 10 Manjhee, ... 1	3 ditto,.....	60 ditto, ...	21 ditto,...	4½ ditto,.....
Putola, ...	300 ditto, ...	Dandee, ... 5 Manjhee, ... 1	4½ ditto,.....	30 ditto, ...	12 ditto,...	4½ ditto,.....
	500 ditto, ...	Dandee, ... 6 Manjhee, ... 1	6 ditto,.....	36 ditto, ...	15 ditto,...	6 ditto,.....
	1000 ditto, ...	Dandee, ... 11 Manjhee, ... 1	7½ ditto,.....	72 ditto, ...	18 ditto,...	7½ ditto,.....
Ghordour, ...	800 ditto, ...	Dandee, ... 10 Manjhee, ... 1	4½ ditto,.....	47 ditto, ...	19½ ditto,...	4½ ditto,.....
	1000 ditto, ...	Dandee, ... 11 Manjhee, ... 1	6 ditto,.....	60 ditto, ...	21 ditto,...	6 ditto,... .
	1200 ditto, ...	Dandee, ... 12 Manjhee, ... 1	7½ ditto,.....	66 ditto, ...	24 ditto,...	7½ ditto,.....
Kuchha, ...	800 ditto, ...	Dandee, ... 11 Manjhee, ... 1	3 ditto,.. ...	75 ditto, ...	21 ditto,...	3½ ditto,.....
	1000 ditto, ...	Dandee, ... 12 Manjhee, ... 1	3 ditto,.....	71 ditto, ...	22½ ditto,...	4½ ditto,.....
Bujra, ...	,,	Dandee, ... 16 Manjhee, ... 1	3 ditto,.....	75 ditto, ...	18 ditto,...	4½ ditto,.....

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.

THE RIVER TRADE ON THE GANGES, IN ZILLAH FUTTEHPORE.

How far each Boat can travel in one day down the River.		How far each Boat can travel up the River.		Remarks.
With fair wind and sails set.	By tracking with rope.	By track rope.	With fair wind and sails set.	
24 Miles,.....	16 Miles,.....	10 Miles,.....	24 Miles,.....	This boat is much employed in the conveyance of salt and grain to the great marts to the Eastward.
24 ditto, ...	16 ditto, ...	10 ditto, ...	24 ditto.	
24 ditto, ...	16 ditto, ...	8 ditto, ...	24 ditto.	
16 ditto, ...	12 ditto, ...	6 ditto, ...	16 ditto.	
24 ditto, ...	16 ditto, ...	10 ditto, ...	24 ditto, ...	The Putela is a very common boat in this part of the country, and is extensively used in the conveyance of merchandize of every description.
24 ditto, ...	16 ditto, ...	10 ditto, ...	24 ditto.	
16 ditto, ...	12 ditto, ...	6 ditto, ...	16 ditto.	
20 ditto, ...	16 ditto, ...	10 ditto, ...	20 ditto, ...	Ditto, ditto, ditto.
16 ditto, ...	16 ditto, ...	6 ditto, ...	14 ditto.	
14 ditto, ...	12 ditto, ...	8 ditto, ...	14 ditto.	
16 ditto, ...	16 ditto, ...	7 ditto, ...	14 ditto, ...	This boat is not very commonly met with on the Ganges.
16 ditto, ...	16 ditto, ...	7 ditto, ...	14 ditto.	
30 ditto, ...	24 ditto, ...	14 ditto, ...	22 ditto.	

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

STATEMENT OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF BOATS USED IN THE RIVER TRADE ON THE JUMNA, IN ZILLAH FUTTEHPORE.

Names of Boats.	Quantity of Freight which each boat can carry.	Number of Men employed in each boat.	Depth of Water required.	Length and Breadth of the Boats.			How far each Boat can travel in one day down the River.		How far each boat can travel up the River by track rope.	Remarks.
				Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	With fair wind and sails set.	By tracking with a rope.		
Putela, ...	1000 Maunds.	9 Dandees, . 1 Manjhee, .	4½ feet, ...	75 feet, ...	18 feet, ...	6 feet, ...	30 Miles, ...	10 Miles, ...	10 Miles.	
Kuchha, ...	1000 ditto, ...	12 Dandees, . 1 Manjhee, .	3 ditto, ...	99 ditto, ...	21 ditto, ...	4½ ditto, ...	30 ditto, ...	12 ditto, ...	10 ditto.	
Kutra, ...	800 ditto, ...	8 Dandees, .. 1 Manjhee, .	3 ditto, ..	57 ditto, ...	15 ditto, ...	6 ditto, ...	32 ditto, ...	12 ditto, ...	12 ditto.	
Oolak, ...	.....	8 Dandees, .. 1 Manjhee, .	4½ ditto, ...	54 ditto, ...	12 ditto, ...	6 ditto, ...	40 ditto, ...	16 ditto, ...	,,	This kind of boat is not used for trading purposes.
Bhurood, ...	250 ditto, ...	4 Dandees, .. 1 Manjhee, .	3 ditto, ...	45 ditto, ...	12 ditto, ...	5¼ ditto, ...	,,	,,	,,	This boat is only occasionally used for the conveyance of freight.

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.

APPENDIX No. V.

(VIDE PARA. 106.)

LIST OF OFFICERS

WHO HELD CHARGE OF THE BHITORAH JOINT MAGISTRACY,

From 1814 *to* 30*th April* 1826.

LIST OF OFFICERS WHO HELD CHARGE OF THE BHITORAH JOINT MAGISTRACY, FROM 1814 TO 30TH APRIL 1826.

Names of Joint Magistrates.	Period of Incumbency.	
	From	To
Mr. C. J. Middleton,	27th November 1814,	1st March 1819.
Mr. E. J. Smith,	6th April 1819,	25th July 1821.
Mr. W. A. Chalmer,	26th July 1821,	9th August 1821.
Mr. H. Nisbet,	10th August 1821,	19th September 1823.
Mr. A. W. Begbie,	20th September 1823,	29th June 1824.
Mr. J. T. Rivaz,	30th June 1824,	20th September 1824.
Mr. A. W. Begbie,	21st September 1824,	18th March 1825.
Mr. G. F. Brown,	19th March 1825,	30th April 1826.

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.

APPENDIX No. VI.

(VIDE PARA. 120.)

SKETCH MAP

OF THE

THANNAH DIVISIONS.

APPENDIX No. VII.

(VIDE PARA. 128.)

STATEMENT OF CRIMES

IN THE

DISTRICT OF FUTTEHPORE,

From 1835 *to* 1849.

Statement of Crimes in Zillah Futtehpore from 1835 *to* 1849, *showing*

Nature of Crimes.	Number of Crimes.	Persons apprehended and brought to trial.	Persons convicted or committed to the Sessions Judge.	Acquitted or released.	Number of Crimes.	Persons apprehended and brought to trial.
	1835.				1836.	
Wilful Murders, ...	23	71	45	26	10	18
Homicides, ...	2	0	0	0	2	0
Dacoities (of every description), ...	6	32	20	12	5	5
Highway Robberies (ditto), ...	6	4	3	1	3	2
Burglaries, ...	410	76	62	14	259	50
Thefts and Cattle-stealing, ...	272	76	71	5	197	104
Affrays, ...	15	124	67	57	6	33
Crimes and offences not specified above, including attempts to commit any of the above crimes, ...	44	63	56	7	51	52
Total, ...	778	446	324	122	533	264

also the Number of Persons brought to trial, convicted and acquitted.

Persons convicted or committed to the Sessions Judge.	Acquitted or released.	Number of Crimes.	Persons apprehended and brought to trial.	Persons convicted or committed to the Sessions Judge.	Acquitted or released.	Number of Crimes.	Persons apprehended and brought to trial.	Persons convicted or committed to the Sessions Judge.	Acquitted or released.
1836.		1837.				1838.			
3	15	9	31	16	15	18	49	29	20
0	0	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	0
0	5	9	41	18	23	2	23	23	0
0	2	9	31	25	6	8	24	10	14
44	6	277	109	84	25	221	82	71	11
81	23	309	206	174	32	239	116	80	36
25	8	8	89	58	31	4	26	19	7
36	16	57	98	63	35	253	521	410	111
189	75	680	606	439	167	747	843	644	199

Statement of Crimes in Zillah Futtehpore from 1835 *to* 1849, *showing*

Nature of Crimes.	Number of Crimes.	Persons apprehended and brought to trial.	Persons convicted or committed to the Sessions Judge.	Acquitted or released.	Number of Crimes.	Persons apprehended and brought to trial.
	1839.				1840.	
Wilful Murders, ...	9	34	28	6	12	33
Homicides, ...	2	2	2	0	6	21
Dacoities (of every description), ...	1	0	0	0	3	13
Highway Robberies (ditto), ...	4	6	6	0	4	2
Burglaries, ...	193	82	62	20	214	44
Thefts and Cattle-stealing, ...	129	100	84	16	141	120
Affrays, ...	7	67	39	28	7	90
Crimes and offences not specified above, including attempts to commit any of the above crimes, ...	212	437	322	115	201	464
Total, ...	557	748	563	185	588	787

also the Number of Persons brought to trial, convicted and acquitted.—(Continued.)

Persons convicted or committed to the Sessions Judge.	Acquitted or released.	Number of Crimes.	Persons apprehended and brought to trial.	Persons convicted or committed to the Sessions Judge.	Acquitted or released.	Number of Crimes.	Persons apprehended and brought to trial.	Persons convicted or committed to the Sessions Judge.	Acquitted or released.
1840.		1841.				1842.			
11	22	11	26	17	9	13	42	28	14
9	12	5	14	10	4	3	6	6	0
4	9	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	3
2	0	4	5	5	0	3	1	0	1
30	14	149	50	29	21	155	72	66	6
88	32	116	85	76	9	91	88	68	20
22	68	5	29	23	6	6	46	45	1
294	170	164	409	327	82	176	424	353	71
460	327	455	618	487	131	449	682	566	116

Statement of Crimes in Zillah Futtehpore from 1835 *to* 1849, *showing*

Nature of Crimes.	Number of Crimes.	Persons apprehended and brought to trial.	Persons convicted or committed to the Sessions Judge.	Acquitted or released.	Number of Crimes.	Persons apprehended and brought to trial.
	1843.				1844.	
Wilful Murders, ...	13	47	7	40	13	30
Homicides, ...	6	6	6	0	3	6
Dacoities (of every description), ...	1	7	0	7	2	19
Highway Robberies (ditto), ...	7	1	0	1	1	10
Burglaries, ...	74	61	35	26	67	44
Thefts and Cattle-stealing, ...	100	127	56	71	100	81
Affrays, ...	8	52	39	13	6	57
Crimes and offences not specified above, including attempts to commit any of the above crimes, ...	345	692	383	309	280	479
Total, ...	554	993	526	467	472	726

also the Number of Persons brought to trial, convicted and acquitted.—(Continued.)

Persons convicted or committed to the Sessions Judge.	Acquitted or released.	Number of Crimes.	Persons apprehended and brought to trial.	Persons convicted or committed to the Sessions Judge.	Acquitted or released.	Number of Crimes.	Persons apprehended and brought to trial.	Persons convicted or committed to the Sessions Judge.	Acquitted or released.
1844.		1845.				1846.			
25	5	10	11	6	5	5	13	11	2
5	1	7	7	5	2	9	20	15	5
11	8	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	2
0	10	3	2	0	2	7	8	5	3
32	12	100	24	12	12	113	28	22	6
63	18	104	70	55	15	108	107	88	19
43	14	7	51	46	5	13	95	66	29
375	104	254	490	352	138	266	577	413	164
554	172	493	655	476	179	522	850	620	230

Statement of Crimes in Zillah Futtehpore, from 1835 *to* 1849, *showing also the Number of Persons brought to trial, convicted, and acquitted.—(Continued.)*

Nature of Crimes.	Number of Crimes.	Persons apprehended and brought to trial.	Persons convicted or committed to the Sessions Judge.	Acquitted or released.	Number of Crimes.	Persons apprehended and brought to trial.	Persons convicted or committed to the Sessions Judge.	Acquitted or released.	Number of Crimes.	Persons apprehended and brought to trial.	Persons convicted or committed to the Sessions Judge.	Acquitted or released.
	1847.				1848.				1849.			
Wilful Murders, ...	16	62	39	23	27	94	57	37	14	47	35	12
Homicides, ...	3	8	7	1	4	5	5	0	10	29	13	16
Dacoities (of every description), ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	25	22	3
Highway Robberies (ditto), ...	8	20	6	14	8	14	5	9	6	18	11	7
Burglaries, ...	76	30	18	12	189	63	22	41	289	135	76	59
Thefts and Cattle-stealing, ...	93	112	75	37	231	295	137	158	202	166	96	70
Affrays, ...	11	93	65	28	13	92	36	56	16	131	47	84
Crimes and offences not specified above, including attempts to commit any of the above, ...	333	796	471	325	578	961	580	381	558	1,251	636	615
Total, ...	540	1,121	681	440	1,050	1,524	842	682	1,099	1,802	936	866

Futtehpore Magistracy,
July 1851.

The Amount of Property stolen and recovered for the past 15 *years is here given.*

Years.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1835, ...	16,113	2,000	12¼	
1836, ...	11,792	1,957	16½	
1837, ...	13,988	2,067	14¾	
1838, ...	13,137	4,841	36¾	
1839, ...	11,120	4,516	40½	
1840, ...	11,881	2,031	17¼	
1841, ...	10,579	2,831	26¾	
1842, ...	5,104	1,295	25½	
1843, ...	14,957	3,895	39½	
1844, ...	5,690	592	10½	
1845, ...	8,954	1,095	27¾	
1846, ...	7,329	1,867	25½	
1847, ...	7,017	2,004	28¾	
1848, ...	45,283	2,563	5¾	
1849, ...	22,505	2,110	9½	
Total, ...	2,05,449	35,664		

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

(VIDE PARA. 128.)

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE

COMMITMENTS, CONVICTIONS, AND ACQUITTALS

BEFORE THE SESSIONS COURT

IN THE

DISTRICT OF FUTTEHPORE,

From 1835 *to* 1849.

Statement showing the Commitments, Convictions and Acquittals, before the Sessions Court in the District of Futtehpore, from 1835 *to* 1849.

Years.	Commitments.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
1835, ...	93	77	16
1836, ...	30	24	6
1837, ...	99	64	35
1838, ...	98	73	25
1839, ...	63	54	9
1840, ...	120	68	52
1841, ...	80	50	30
1842, ...	91	60	31
1843, ...	60	51	9
1844, ...	106	74	32
1845, ...	49	30	19
1846, ...	67	51	16
1847, ...	94	51	43
1848, ...	99	63	36
1849, ...	176	60	116
Total, ...	1,325	850	475

Futtehpore Magistracy,
July 1851.

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. IX.

(VIDE PARA. 128.)

AVERAGE PERIOD

WHICH INTERVENED BETWEEN THE

DATE OF APPREHENSION, OR ATTENDANCE ON SUMMONS,

AND THE

DISPOSAL OF THE CASE IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT

OF

ZILLAH FUTTEHPORE,

During the years 1846 *to* 1850.

Average Period which intervened between the Date of Apprehension or Attendance on Summons, and the Disposal of the Case in the Magistrate's Court of Zillah Futtehpore, during the years 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, *and* 1850.

Cases in which the agency of the Police was employed.										Cases in which the agency of the Police was not employed.				
Years.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days pending in the District.	Number of Days pending before the Magistrate.	Total.	Average Time occupied in the District.	Average Time before the Magistrate.	General Average.	Longest Time a Case was pending.	Shortest Time a Case was pending.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days pending.	Average Time.	Longest Time.	Shortest Time.
1846, ...	281	659	1837	2496	2	7	9	126	1	71	692	10	28	1
1847, ...	326	620	2242	2862	2	7	9	46	1	88	634	7	27	1
1848, ...	512	1451	2779	4230	3	5	8	119	1	135	1216	9	29	1
1849, ...	610	1930	3424	5354	3	6	9	57	1	125	899	7	38	1
1850, ...	666	1640	4874	6514	2	7	9	127	1	192	1557	8	40	1

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

Futtehpore Magistracy,
July 1851.

APPENDIX No. X.

(VIDE PARA. 133.)

LIST OF MAGISTRATES,

JOINT MAGISTRATES, AND ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES

APPOINTED TO THE

DISTRICT OF FUTTEHPORE,

From the Formation of the Zillah in 1826 *down to the present Time.*

List of Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates,

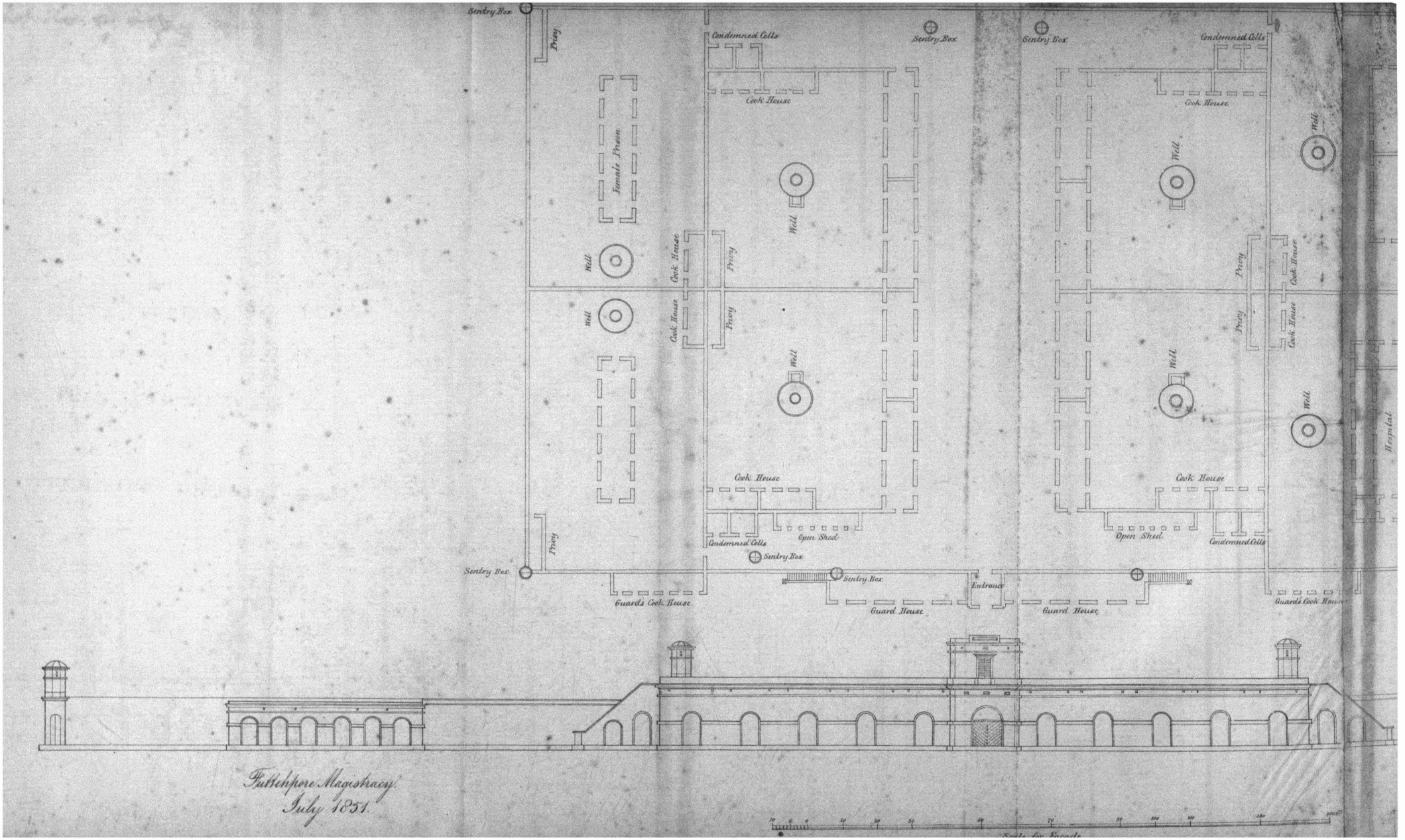
Names of Magistrates.	Period. From	Period. To	Names of Joint Magistrates.
Mr. J. T. Rivaz,...	8th March 1831,	17th Sept. 1832,	Mr. H. Armstrong,... ... ...
„ A. Cumming, ...	18th Sept. 1832,	10th Dec. 1832,	„ E. H. Merland, ...
„ E. Smyth, ...	10th Dec. 1832,	27th Jan. 1834,	„ S. J. Becher, ...
„ W. Ogilvy, ...	28th Jan. 1834,	14th Sept. 1834,	„ F. B. Pearson, ...
„ H. Armstrong, ...	15th Sept. 1834,	30th Nov. 1834,	„ W. Muir, ...
„ A. Cumming, ...	1st Dec. 1834,	2nd Dec. 1835,	„ A. Swinton, ...
„ H. Armstrong, ...	3rd Dec. 1835,	21st Nov. 1837,	„ J. S. Dumergue, ...
„ S. J. Becher, ...	22nd Nov. 1837,	30th Nov. 1837,	„ J. Power, ...
„ E. H. C. Monckton, ...	1st Dec. 1837,	21st Oct. 1839,	„ G. S. Benson, ...
„ S. J. Becher, ...	22nd Oct. 1839,	22nd Sept. 1840,	
„ D. T. Timins, ...	23rd Sept. 1840,	28th Oct. 1840,	
„ W. Muir,...	29th Oct. 1840,	9th Dec. 1840,	
„ M. F. Muir,...	10th Dec. 1840,	25th June 1841,	
„ G. H. M. Alexander, ...	26th June 1841,	3rd Oct. 1841,	
„ W. S. Cunningham, ...	4th Oct. 1841,	24th Dec. 1841,	
„ G. H. M. Alexander, ...	25th Dec. 1841,	23rd March 1842,	
„ J. Thornton, ...	24th March 1842,	6th Nov. 1843,	
„ W. Muir,...	7th Nov. 1843,	30th Jan. 1844,	
„ P. C. Trench, ...	31st Jan. 1844,	31st Sept. 1844,	
„ W. Muir,...	1st Oct. 1844,	5th Dec. 1845,	
„ C. W. Kinloch, ...	6th Dec. 1845,	14th Dec. 1845,	
„ H. B. Harrington,...	15th Dec. 1845,	15th Dec. 1845,	
„ C. W. Kinloch, ...	16th Dec. 1845,	7th Dec. 1846,	
„ A. Swinton, ...	8th Dec. 1846,	18th Jan. 1847,	
„ C. W. Kinloch, ...	19th Jan. 1847,	25th Dec. 1848,	
„ C. Chester, ...	26th Dec. 1848,	6th May 1849,	
„ G. P. Money, ...	7th May 1849,	22nd Oct. 1849,	
„ C. Chester, ...	23rd Oct. 1849,	13th Dec. 1849,	
„ C. W. Fagan, ...	14th Dec. 1849,	22nd Feb. 1850,	
„ C. W. Kinloch, ...	23rd Feb. 1850,	.....	

Futtehpore Magistracy,
July 1851.

who have held Office in the District of Futtehpore.

Period.		Names of Assistant Magistrates.	Period.	
From	To		From	To
9th Nov. 1833,	7th Sept. 1834,	Mr. W. Onslow, ...	30th Aug. 1831,	9th Jun. 1832,
27th Nov. 1834,	30th Nov. 1834,	„ E. Smyth, ...	10th Jan. 1832,	9th April 1832,
29th March 1837,	4th June 1838,	„ W. Onslow, ...	10th April 1832,	11th June 1832,
10th May 1842,	27th April 1843,	„ E. V. Irwin, ...	12th June 1832,	14th Nov. 1833,
28th April 1843,	22nd June 1845,	„ P. Tayler, ...	15th Nov. 1833,	Unknown.
23rd June 1845,	17th Aug. 1847,			
18th Aug. 1847,	31st Dec. 1848,			
8th Feb. 1849,	26th March 1851,			
19th April 1851,	....			

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.



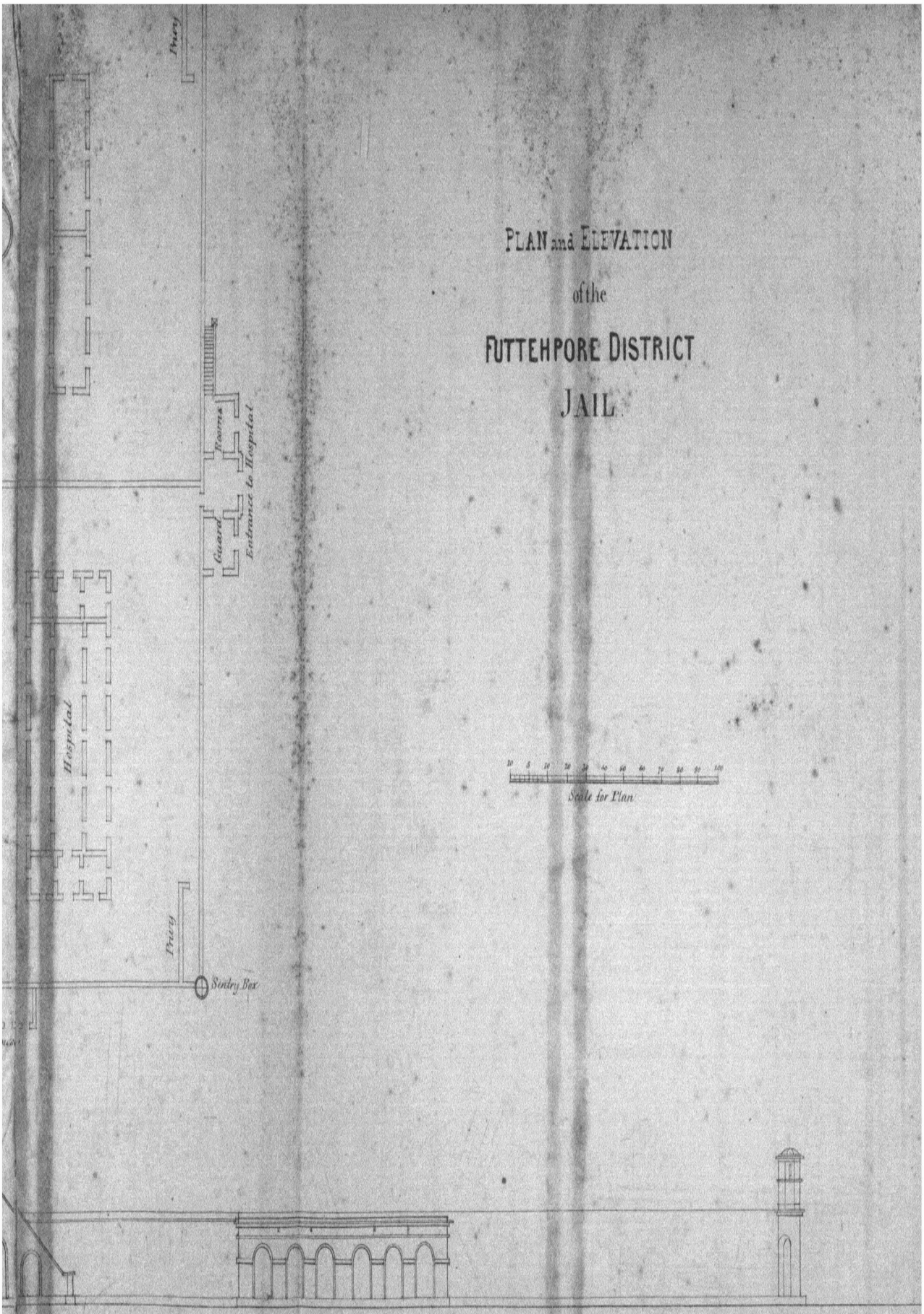
Futtehpore Magistracy
July 1851.

PLAN and ELEVATION

of the

FUTTEHPORE DISTRICT

JAIL



Sd/ C. W. Kinloch
Collr & Magistrate

APPENDIX No. XI.

(VIDE PARA. 137.)

PLAN AND ELEVATION

OF THE

FUTTEHPORE DISTRICT JAIL.

APPENDIX No. XII.

(VIDE PARA. 138.)

DR. WARNEFORD'S

MEDICAL STATISTICS

OF

FUTTEHPORE.

MEDICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL STATION OF FUTTEHPORE,

(FOR THE YEAR 1850.)

CLIMATE.—The Station of Futtehpore is situated in Latitude 25° 55′ 53″ North, and 80° 48′ 25″ East.

The Climate appears to be thought cooler than that of either Allahabad or Cawnpore; the high vegetation and surrounding tanks of water no doubt render this highly probable.

Formerly this Station was situated in the midst of a large marsh, surrounded by a stagnant atmosphere, pregnant with a congestive type of fever peculiar to the locality. I have no doubt but that in some measure from the fevers being more usually of the remittent form amongst the native population, that some dread arose from this circumstance, but I believe it would be difficult to prove that at any time a disease of a specific nature attacked the European residents.

Formerly, when there was no drainage to the West of the Station, on the ground usually denoted as the Jheel, much evil resulted from the stagnant water and decomposed vegetable matter upon this low land. Now, however, from the formation of tanks and the earth obtained in their excavation being applied to the raising of the soil,—parts of it planted and laid out in vegetable beds for the supply of the Jail,—a most beneficial change has been effected.

The water is said to be good, and those springs which I have seen myself quite corroborate the statement.

JAIL HOSPITAL.—For the purpose of showing satisfactorily the sanatory condition of the Jail, I have drawn out and appended two Tables, A and B, each embracing a period of four years,—my own charge commencing with the date of Table B. Upon examining these, it will be found that the admissions and deaths during the last five years have very much decreased,—the Table A showing a total of 72 deaths, Table B a total of only 38. Much has been done to account for the production of this favorable report of matters by—

1*st*,—Strict discipline of the Jail subordinates, a scrutiny of their conduct, thereby allowing them no opportunity of exerting oppression or deriving advantage in the furnishing of inferior grain.

2*nd*,—A generous diet, with a proper proportion of fire-wood, warm clothing, and directions given that in the hot months the blankets be worn by all prisoners on out-door work as a protection against the sun.

3*rd*,—Very great attention is paid to the amount of labor they are capable of performing; those who are weakly are not allowed to grind or do any hard work, but are placed in a convalescent gang, which is itself composed of convalescent prisoners from Hospital, the aged and infirm, and those who have not the entire use of all their limbs. The men in this gang perform the garden-work of the prison, or such other works of a light kind as may be on hand.

4th,—In the cold season I have always considered it highly necessary that the sick should be preserved from the chilliness experienced in the early morning and evening, and therefore, with this view, have directed a fire to be lighted at those times, generally commencing from about the end of November, and the benefits derived from it are very great. Cases of dysentery and diarrhœa, susceptible as we all know of atmospheric changes, rapidly strengthen, and the aged, who are peculiarly predisposed to diarrhœa in the cold weather, are, I am satisfied, preserved by this means. This convalescent gang of prisoners does not sally forth to work in the cold weather till the sun has reached some little height. In the annexed plan, C, are given the dimensions of the Hospital, and the number of persons which it would be capable of containing, at the measurement of 400 cubic feet per man,—the amount of space allotted in the Jail wards, almost too small: the sick prisoners would require double this, but as there are never beyond a few admissions, no precautions have been rendered necessary in reference to over-crowding. The building is well ventilated by openings in its roof and sides; if to the venetian doors of the side rooms were added close inner doors, much comfort would be derived to the patients, and a complete protection from the hot winds and dust-storms.

HOSPITAL DIET.—The Diet consists of 4 rates, the 2 highest being given to those having discharging sores, indolent ulcerous wounds, &c., &c.

The quantum of fire-wood is not by any means too much, and certainly not bearing the appearance of excess in the remotest degree: the allowance of wood is less I believe in some Hospitals, but I am at a loss to know how food requisite for diseases of all kinds can be properly cooked with a smaller allowance than that observed here. Many patients who are sick and weakly desire to eat their food at separate intervals, this would be out of their power to do were the quantum less.

Scale of Diet.

	Daily Allowance.					Vegetables, twice a Week, *in lieu of*	
	Ottah.	Doll.	Salt.	Pepper.	Wood.		
	Chittacks.	Chittacks.	Grains.	Grains.	Chittacks.	Doll.	Ghee, *once a week*, Tobacco, *do. do.*
Hospital Diet, 1st.,	10	2	67½ grains,	36 grains,	10	4 Chittacks,	4-anna piece weight.
Ditto, ... 2nd.,	8	2	ditto,	ditto,	10	ditto,	ditto.
Ditto, ... 3rd.,	6	2	ditto,	ditto,	10	ditto,	ditto.
Ditto, ... 4th.,	4	2	ditto,	ditto,	10	ditto,	ditto.

JAIL DIET, CLOTHING.—In the following Table the articles Food and Clothing are given in the proportion and quantity therein specified:—

	Daily Allowance.					Vegetables, twice a Week, *in lieu of*	
	Ottah.	Doll.	Salt.	Pepper.	Wood.		
	Chittacks.	Chittacks.	Grains.	Grains.	Chittacks.	Doll.	Ghee, *once a week*, Tobacco, *do. do.*
With labor, ...	14	2	67½ grains,	36 grains,	12	4 Chittacks,	4-anna piece weight.
Without labor,...	10	2	ditto,	ditto,	12	ditto,	ditto.
Female Prisoners,	10	2	ditto,	ditto,	12	ditto,	ditto.
Under Trial, ...	10	2	ditto,	ditto,	12	ditto,	ditto.

The Clothing consists of the following :

Each prisoner is allowed 1 blanket, 1 pair dhotee, 1 mirzie, 1 ungocha, and 1 bedding of tatputtee per year.

	Strength of Prisoners.	Liberation of in Prisoners Hospital.	Admission into Hospital.	Cured in Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.	
January, ...	529	.....	9	10	.....	
February, ...	521	.....	21	20	.....	
March, ...	485	.....	16	11	.....	
April, ...	498	.....	19	18	2	
May, ...	482	.....	8	8	1	
June, ...	530	.....	8	7	.....	
July,...	520	.....	12	12	.....	
August, ...	491	.....	12	10	1	
September, ...	486	.....	11	13	.....	
October, ...	487	.....	9	9	.....	
November, ...	467	.....	7	5	1	
December, ...	502	.....	8	11	.....	
Total, ...	5,998	.....	140	134	5	

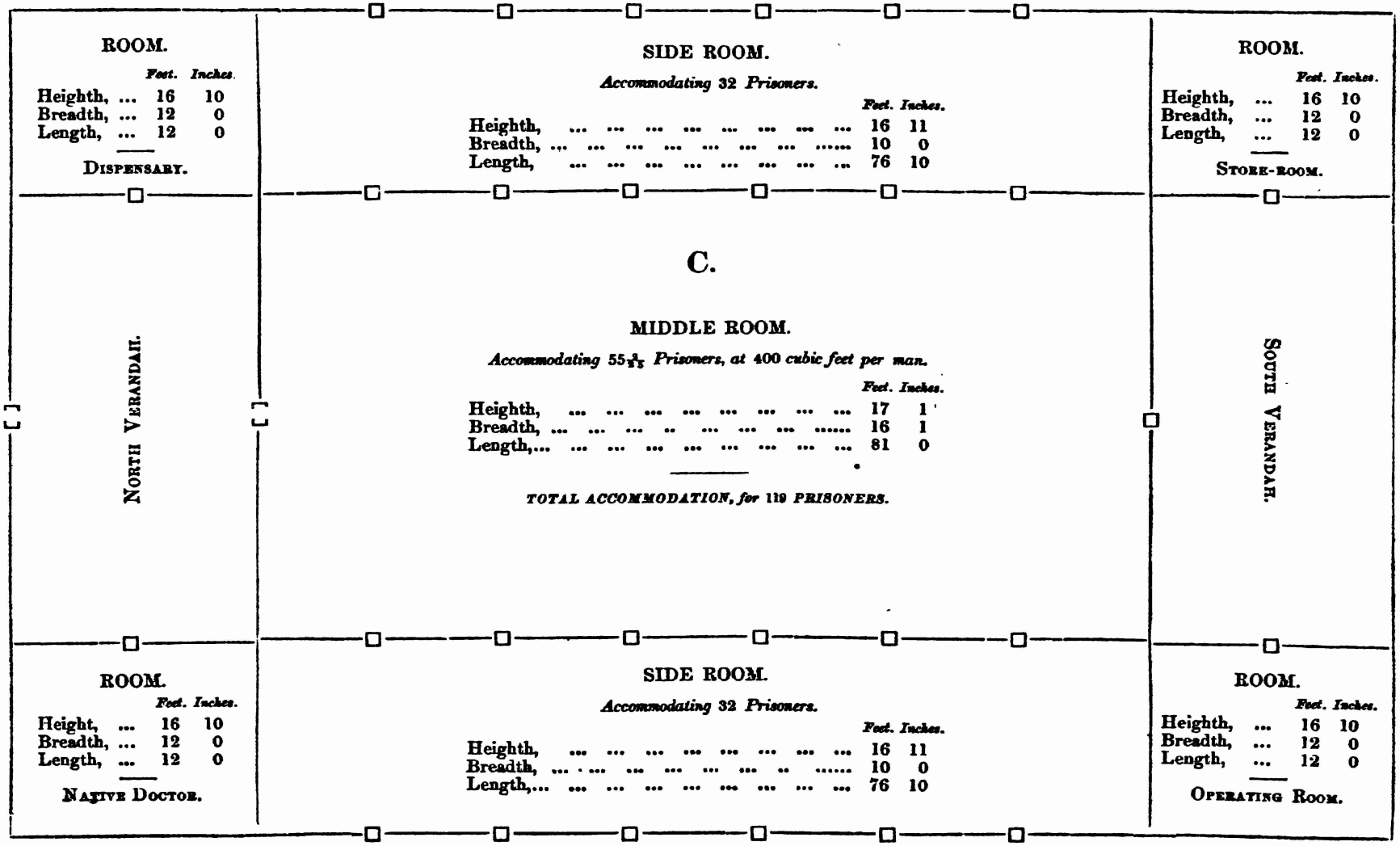
The operations I have had this year have been few, and bear but little interest. In the amputation of the right arm of a boy, the fore-arm had been fractured by the fall of a branch, and the arm was allowed to mortify to beyond the elbow-joint, immediately above which there was a line of demarcation, and about the centre of the humerus the living parts had degenerated into a large malignant discharging tumour ; the glands in the axilla were not in the least affected, and therefore it was not necessary, though exceedingly close upon the shoulder-joint to remove the limb from that cavity ; the boy has since done very well.

In a second amputation of the arm, high up, the patient was fifty years old, and previously to my seeing him, had bled profusely from wounds in both arms; the administration of chloroform was most successful. A case of complete fistula, of 4 years' standing, I operated on a few days ago ; the communication with the rectum was situated rather high above the sphincter, and therefore I met with a little difficulty in approximating the finger and point of the bistoury, the condensed gristly state of the parts forbidding a sweeping and rapid use of the knife.

I take this opportunity of remarking, that I believe if the sanction of Government was obtained for the maintenance of a Dispensary, a great number would seek admission. Many apply for Medicines and advice, but dislike the idea of entering the hospital of the Jail.

C. F. WARNEFORD,
Civil Asst. Surgeon.

FUTTEHPORE,
January 4th, 1850.


ROOM.
Feet. Inches.
Heighth, ... 16 10
Breadth, ... 12 0
Length, ... 12 0
DISPENSARY.
SIDE ROOM.
Accommodating 32 Prisoners.
Feet. Inches.
Heighth, ... 16 11
Breadth, ... 10 0
Length, ... 76 10
ROOM.
Feet. Inches.
Heighth, ... 16 10
Breadth, ... 12 0
Length, ... 12 0
STORE-ROOM.
C.
MIDDLE ROOM.
Accommodating 55 3/5 Prisoners, at 400 cubic feet per man.
Feet. Inches.
Heighth, ... 17 1
Breadth, ... 16 1
Length,... 81 0
TOTAL ACCOMMODATION, for 119 PRISONERS.
NORTH VERANDAH.
SOUTH VERANDAH.
ROOM.
Feet. Inches.
Height, ... 16 10
Breadth, ... 12 0
Length, ... 12 0
NATIVE DOCTOR.
SIDE ROOM.
Accommodating 32 Prisoners.
Feet. Inches.
Heighth, ... 16 11
Breadth, ... 10 0
Length,... 76 10
ROOM.
Feet. Inches.
Heighth, ... 16 10
Breadth, ... 12 0
Length, ... 12 0
OPERATING ROOM.

Statistical Table of the Medical Transactions of the Civil

		JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.				APRIL.				MAY.				JUNE.				JULY.			
		Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.
1843	Admitted,...	4	0	2	15	5	0	1	10	7	0	0	9	7	0	2	19	8	0	2	14	12	2	3	8	11	0	0	19
	Discharged,	4	0	6	10	8	0	0	12	7	0	0	9	4	0	0	20	10	0	1	15	13	1	2	11	7	0	1	11
	Died, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
1844	Admitted,...	5	0	1	8	6	0	2	6	7	0	1	14	12	1	0	7	45	2	2	10	21	0	0	15	12	0	4	13
	Discharged,	4	0	2	14	4	0	1	5	11	0	1	8	8	1	1	11	40	0	0	9	24	0	0	13	9	0	3	16
	Died, ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
1845	Admitted,...	11	0	8	38	15	1	0	22	12	2	5	11	10	0	3	25	36	0	2	13	68	0	0	20	10	8	8	14
	Discharged,	9	0	5	21	9	1	2	30	14	0	2	13	9	2	4	25	34	0	2	10	69	0	0	16	15	1	3	28
	Died, ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
1846	Admitted,...	2	0	4	3	3	0	0	13	20	0	1	29	29	1	2	36	21	0	1	31	13	0	2	24	18	0	2	24
	Discharged,	3	0	1	1	0	0	3	15	11	0	2	22	36	0	2	30	18	1	1	32	13	0	2	26	20	0	2	23
	Died, ...	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

January 4th, 1851.

Jail Hospital at Futtehpore, from 1843 *to* 1846 *inclusive.*

August.				September.				October.				November.				December.				Grand Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners during the year.	Admissions to Strength per cent. during the year.	Deaths to Strength per cent. during the year.	Deaths to Admissions per cent. during the year.
Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.					
12	0	2	21	25	0	2	7	36	0	3	7	20	0	3	14	8	0	1	12	383	533$\frac{3}{11}$	62·478 per annum, or 5·206 per mensem.	2·063 per annum.	3·3033 per annum.
9	0	1	24	25	0	2	12	28	0	0	8	23	0	1	13	10	0	2	7	317				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	11				
37	0	4	19	108	1	6	5	60	1	3	14	17	0	6	12	15	0	1	17	520	519	100·192 per annum, or 8·41 per mensem.	3·660 per annum.	3·673 per annum.
31	0	4	16	86	1	3	9	76	1	1	10	28	0	3	9	18	0	3	24	508				
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	19				
33	3	10	15	58	4	3	10	63	6	7	8	18	0	10	7	8	0	4	8	617	457	135·010 per annum, or 11·250 per mensem.	8·096 per annum.	5·996 per annum.
27	6	5	16	44	1	5	8	68	4	3	9	26	1	5	5	10	0	2	4	573				
0	1	3	0	1	1	4	0	1	4	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	37				
22	1	3	15	55	0	3	22	44	1	2	9	27	0	2	9	15	0	0	10	519	512	101·367 per annum, or 8·447 per mensem.	·976 or 1· per annum.	·963 or 1 per annum.
17	1	1	16	41	0	4	21	54	0	3	13	23	1	1	10	18	0	1	9	498				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5				

C. F. WARNEFORD,
Civil Surgeon.

Statistical Table of the Medical Transactions of the Civil

		January.				February.				March.				April.				May.				June.				July.			
		Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.
1847	Admitted,...	22	0	2	13	7	0	1	18	13	0	8	21	13	0	3	34	22	0	1	18	13	0	1	19	9	1	1	18
	Discharged,	22	0	0	14	8	0	2	16	19	0	6	25	11	0	2	27	28	0	4	19	11	0	1	17	11	1	1	21
	Died,... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1848	Admitted,...	5	0	1	12	2	0	1	10	5	0	2	12	5	0	1	16	10	0	1	8	6	0	2	14	12	0	3	16
	Discharged,	8	0	0	11	2	0	0	12	6	0	2	14	2	0	1	9	5	0	1	9	9	0	2	5	9	0	2	20
	Died,... ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
1849	Admitted,...	2	0	1	7	9	0	4	6	3	0	2	6	1	0	0	3	8	0	2	9	7	0	3	14	9	1	3	12
	Discharged,	2	0	2	9	6	0	1	5	4	0	4	3	1	0	1	5	6	0	0	7	10	0	4	14	8	0	1	9
	Died,... ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
1850	Admitted,...	0	0	5	4	11	1	3	6	1	0	1	14	4	0	5	10	0	0	2	6	2	0	1	5	3	0	0	9
	Discharged,	0	0	4	6	10	1	4	5	2	0	1	8	3	0	3	12	1	0	2	5	2	0	1	4	3	0	0	9
	Died,... ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

January 4th, 1851.

Jail Hospital at Futtehpore, from 1847 *to* 1850 *inclusive.*

August.				September.				October.				November.				December.				Grand Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners during the year.	Admissions to Strength per cent. during the year.	Deaths to Strength per cent. during the year.	Deaths to Admissions per cent. during the year.
Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Other Diseases.					
14	0	5	16	23	0	3	14	52	0	4	10	33	0	0	10	10	0	1	11	464	495	93·535 per annum, or 7·794 per mensem.	1·818 per annum.	1·952 per annum.
15	0	5	19	7	0	2	7	51	0	1	15	43	0	2	9	9	0	2	8	461				
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	9				
13	2	3	12	18	0	4	11	7	0	2	8	1	0	1	9	3	0	0	7	245	485	50·515 per annum, or 4·29 per mensem.	2·268 per annum.	4·489 per annum.
17	1	3	19	21	0	1	9	6	0	4	13	2	0	1	6	3	0	0	3	238				
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	11				
14	14	3	11	5	0	6	4	11	0	3	16	4	2	0	10	0	0	0	5	220	463	47·516 per annum, or 3·959 per mensem.	2·807 per annum.	5·909 per annum.
13	14	1	16	4	0	4	4	13	0	3	12	2	1	1	14	2	1	0	6	213				
0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13				
5	0	0	7	4	0	0	7	2	0	2	5	1	0	1	5	3	0	0	5	140	499	28·011 per annum, or 2·334 per mensem.	1· per annum.	3·571 per annum.
3	0	0	8	5	0	0	8	2	0	2	5	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	8	135				
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5				

C. F. WARNEFORD,
Civil Surgeon.

APPENDIX No. XIII.

(VIDE PARA. 151.)

JUMMA WASIL-BAKEE;

OR,

ACCOUNT OF DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCES

OF

LAND REVENUE,

From 1234 *to Khurreef* 1257 *Fuslee.*

Jumma Wasil Bakee, or Account of Demands, Collections, and Balances of the corresponding with 1826-27,

Fusley Year.	English Year.	Names of Collectors.	Annual Jumma.	Collections			Balance
				Within the Year.	After the close of the Year.	Total.	
1234, ...	1826-27	A. F. Lind, Esq.,	13,03,572 13 5¾	12,93,660 1 7¼	5,843 15 0	12,99,504 0 7¾	4,068 12 10
1235, ...	1827-28	Ditto, ...	13,00,370 2 9¼	12,61,998 14 1¾	33,138 9 1	12,95,137 7 2¾	5,241 11 6½
1236, ...	1828-29	Ditto, and H. Armstrong, Esq., ...	13,13,549 6 8¼	13,02,505 15 10	7,828 6 2¾	13,10,334 5 11¾	3,215 0 8½
1237, ...	1829-30	H. Armstrong, Esq., ...	13,27,001 13 10½	13,07,735 3 5½	12,578 7 6¾	13,20,313 11 0¼	6,688 2 10¼
1238, ...	1830-31	Ditto, & J. T. Rivaz, Esq.,	13,30,206 9 0¾	13,18,449 7 8	7,219 13 5	13,25,669 5 1	4,537 3 11¾
1239, ...	1831-32	J. T. Rivaz, Esq., & Mr. Irwin, ...	13,30,963 13 11¼	13,22,206 7 7½	4,313 5 6	13,26,519 13 1½	4,444 0 10
1240, ...	1832-33	Messrs. Irwin & A. Cumming, ...	13,32,629 3 11½	13,18,834 3 9½	9,010 7 11	13,27,844 11 8½	4,784 8 3

Land Revenue of the District of Futtehpore, from 1234 *to Khurreef* 1257 *Fuslee, to* 1849-50.

Amount of Remission sanctioned by Government.				Nett Balance.			Remarks			
Of 7th February 1828, ...	522	2	4				The total demand of 1234 Fuslee was Rs.	13,30,572	13	5¾
„ 7th October 1833,... ...	3	12	0				Deduct on account of decrease of assessment on Moostajiree, &c., ...	4,594	14	5¼
„ 23rd February 1836, ...	1,335	9	0							
„ 7th September 1838, ...	14	0	0				Balance, ...	12,98,977	15	0½
„ 9th Feb. 1844, No. 585,	2,193	5	6	0	0	0	Add on account of increase of assessment on Moostajiree, &c.,...	1,401	3	8¾
	4,068	12	10				Leaving the demand of 1235, ...	13,00,379	2	9¼
Of 17th February 1829, ...	2,510	7	6							
„ 7th October 1833, ..	1,216	2	6				The total demand of 1235 Fuslee was	13,00,379	2	9¼
„ 27th February 1835, ...	84	8	9½				Add on account of resumption of Talooka Bindour and increase of demand on Moostajiree, &c., ...	1,317	3	11
„ 23rd February 1836, ...	1,335	9	0							
„ 3rd July 1837, ...	80	15	9	0	0	0	Leaving the demand of 1236, ...	13,13,549	6	8¼
„ 7th September 1838, ..	14	0	0							
	5,241	11	6½							
Of 7th October 1833, ..	1,374	1	3							
„ 27th February 1835, ..	131	6	5½				The demand of 1236 was	13,13,549	6	8¼
„ 23rd February 1836, ..	1,335	9	0				Add on account of resumption of Talooka Bindour and increased assessments on Moostajiree, &c., ...	13,452	7	2¼
„ 7th September 1838, .	14	0	0							
„ 9th February 1844, ...	360	0	0	0	0	0	Demand of 1237, ...	13,27,001	13	10½
	3,215	0	8½							
Of 7th October 1833, ...	2,029	8	3							
„ 27th February 1835, ...	120	6	7¼				The demand of 1237 was	13,27,001	13	10½
„ 23rd February 1836, ...	1,463	13	0				Add the increase of assessment on Talooka Bindour, resumed, ...	3,204	11	2¼
„ 7th September 1838, ...	14	0	0							
„ 9th February 1844, ...	3,060	7	0	0	0	0	Demand of 1238, ...	13,30,206	9	0¾
	6,688	2	10¼							
Of 7th October 1833, ...	528	15	6							
„ 27th February 1835, ...	185	9	3¾							
„ 23rd February 1836, ...	1,458	0	0				The demand of 1238 was	13,30,206	9	0¾
„ 3rd July 1837, ...	575	0	0				Add increase of assessment in 1239, ...	757	4	10¾
„ 7th September 1838, ..	14	0	0	0	0	0				
„ 9th Feb. 1844, No 585,	1,775	11	2				Demand of 1239, ...	13,30,963	13	11½
	4,537	3	11¾							
Of 3rd June 1833, ...	33	0	0							
„ 7th October 1833,... ..	640	7	3							
„ 27th February 1835, ..	181	9	10				The demand of 1239 was	13,30,963	13	11½
„ 23rd February 1836, ...	1,575	13	0				Add increase of assessment on account of Moostajiree, &c, ...	1,665	6	0
„ 3rd July 1837, ...	575	0	0							
„ 7th September 1838, ..	14	0	0	0	0	0	Demand of 1240, ...	13,32,629	3	11½
„ 9th Feb. 1844, No. 585,	1,424	2	9							
	4,444	0	10							
Of 3rd June 1833, ...	193	0	0				The demand of 1240 was	13,32,629	3	11½
„ 10th June 1833, ...	108	0	0				Deduct decrease of Assessment on Moostajiree, &c, ...	361	0	0
„ 7th February 1835, ..	151	7	3							
„ 23rd February 1836, ...	1,052	4	6					13,32,268	3	11½
„ 3rd July 1837, ...	575	0	0	0	0	0	Add increase of assessment on Moostajiree, &c., and resumed lands, ...	2,308	0	0
„ 7th September 1838, .	14	0	0							
„ 9th Feb. 1844, No. 585,	2,690	12	6				Demand of 1241, ...	13,34,576	3	11½
	4,784	8	3							

Fusle Year.	English Year.	Names of Collectors.	Annual Jumma.	Collections.			Balance.
				Within the Year.	After the close of the Year.	Total.	
1241, ...	1833-34	Messrs. A. Cumming & W. Ogilvy,	13,34,576 3 11½	13,10,293 7 8½	19,900 6 9½	13,30,193 14 6½	4,382 5 5½
1242, ...	1834-35	Messrs. H. Armstrong & A. Cumming, ...	13,34,658 3 11½	13,28,841 3 6½	1,764 14 5	13,30,606 1 11½	4,052 2 0
1243, ...	1835-36	Ditto, ditto, ...	13,34,425 4 3½	13,27,310 7 10½	4,333 10 0½	13,31,644 1 10¾	2,781 2 4¾
1244, ...	1836-37	Messrs. H. Armstrong & S. J. Becher, ...	13,34,960 14 0½	13,26,906 12 2½	5,318 4 2	13,32,225 4 0½	2,735 13 8
1245, ...	1837-38	Messrs. S. J. Becher & E. H. C. Monckton, ...	13,47,436 13 8	12,66,283 10 10	22,410 12 9½	12,88,694 7 7½	58,742 6 0½

Amount of Remission sanctioned by Government.				Nett Balance.			Remarks.			
Of 27th February 1835, ...	129	9	11½							
„ 2nd May 1835, ...	103	0	0				The demand of 1241 was Rupees ...	13,34,576	3	11½
„ 23rd February 1836, ...	1,023	0	0				Add increase of assessment in Pergunnah Futtehpore,...	82	0	0
„ 3rd June 1837, ...	575	0	0							
„ 25th September 1837, ...	20	2	3¾	0	0	0	Demand of 1242, ...	13,34,658	3	11½
„ 7th September 1838, ...	14	0	0							
„ 9th February 1844, ..	2,517	10	0							
Of 27th February 1835, ...	336	6	2				The demand of 1242 was	13,34,658	3	11½
„ 23rd February 1836, ...	1,307	10	0				Deduct decrease of assessment in Pergunnah Bindkee, ...	311	15	8
„ 3rd July 1837, ...	575	0	0					13,34,346	4	3½
„ 25th September 1837, ...	17	12	4				Add assessment on resumed lands in Pergunnah Kora, ...	79	0	0
„ 7th September 1838, ..	14	0	0	0	0	0				
„ 9th February 1844, ...	1,801	5	6				Demand of 1243, ...	13,34,425	4	3½
	4,052	2	0							
Of 27th February 1835, ..	149	12	3¾				The demand of 1243, ...	13,34,425	4	3½
„ 3rd July 1837, ...	575	0	0				Add assessment on resumed lands in Pergunnah Hutgaon,...	535	9	9
„ 25th September 1837, ...	17	12	4							
„ 7th September 1838, ...	14	0	0	0	0	0	Demand of 1244, ...	13,34,960	14	0½
„ 9th Feb. 1844, No. 585,	2,024	9	9							
	2,781	2	4½							
Of 27th February 1835, ..	149	12	4				The demand of 1244, ...	13,34,960	14	0½
„ 23rd July 1835, ...	575	0	0				Deduct on account of decrease of Jumma and revenue of villages transferred from this to the District of Cawnpore, ...	862	8	7½
„ 25th September 1837, ...	17	12	4							
„ 7th September 1838, ...	14	0	0	0	0	0	Add increase of Jumma and revenue of villages transferred from Cawnpore to this district, ...	13,338	8	3
„ 9th Feb. 1844, No. 585,	1,970	5	0							
	2,735	13	8				Total Jumma of 1245, ...	13,47,436	13	8
Of 30th October 1837,... ..	18	5	6				This is a balance on account of drought of season due from a village in the Cawnpore District, but since transferred to this. It is an irrecoverable balance inserted in the accounts of this office as per Accountant's orders, and will be struck off the accounts when sanctioned. It appears from the records of this office, that in 1247 Fuslee, 17 villages were transferred from the Cawnpore District to Futtehpore, and from these villages the sum of Co.'s Rs. 1,509-2, on account of balance for the year 1245 Fuslee, was due as follows:—from mouzah Puchowra Rs. 339-8, from Sojawulpore Rs. 920-10, and Manapore Rs. 249; the sum of Rs. 920-10, due from mouzah Sojawulpore, was remitted as per Accountant's letter No. 1801, dated 22nd July 1850, and the amount of Rs. 588-8, due from the other two abovementioned mouzahs, is considered to be irrecoverable: these items will also be struck off the accounts of this office as soon as sanction is received. Twenty-six villages were transferred from this district to Cawnpore, of these 26 villages Rs. 240 are due from mouzah Issuneea for 1245 and 1246 Fuslee, which sum ought to appear in the accounts of the District of Cawnpore.			
„ 22nd December 1837, ...	112	0	9							
„ 24th February 1838, ...	63	0	0							
„ 26th April 1838, ...	210	0	0							
„ 3rd May 1838,...	1,018	0	0							
„ 16th May 1838, ...	718	0	0							
„ 7th September 1838, .	14	0	0	588	8	0				
„ 10th December 1838, ...	49,624	3	9½							
„ 15th October 1841,... ..	920	10	0							
„ 9th Feb. 1844, No. 585,	5,455	0	0							
	58,153	14	0½							

Fusley Year.	English Year.	Names of Collectors	Annual Jumma	Collections.			Balance.
				Within the Year	After the close of the Year	Total	
1246, ...	1838-39	Mr. E. H. C. Mouckton,.	13,45,284 12 6½	12,76,082 8 0½	53,280 2 2½	13,29,362 10 2½	15,922 2 4
1247, ...	1839-40	Messrs. S. J Becher & D. T. Timins,.	13,63,677 3 0½	13,16,065 9 4½	25,607 3 1½	13,41,672 12 6½	22,004 6 6½
1248, ...	1840-41	Ditto ditto, ..	6,81,698 2 1	6,60,959 2 5	667 0 9	6,61,626 3 2	20,071 14 11
Rubbee 1248 and Khurreef 1249,	1841-42	..... .	13,65,064 3 0¾	13,04,177 9 2	18,488 7 4½	13,22,666 0 6½	42,398 2 6½
Rubbee 1249 and Khurreef 1250,	1842-43	.....	13,64,433 3 0½	13,00,366 4 7½	15,227 5 9½	13,15,593 10 4¾	48,839 8 8
Rubbee 1250 and Khurreef 1251,	1843-44	.....	13,63,822 7 0¾	13,02,186 5 1	3,139 3 5½	13,05,325 8 6½	58,496 14 6½

Amount of Remission sanctioned by Government.				Nett Balance.			Remarks.			
Of 27th October 1841,... ...	1,147	1	9				The Jumma for the year of 1245 Fuslee was rupees	13,47,486	13	8
„ 9th February 1844, ...	14,775	0	7				Deduct on account of decrease of Jumma,	3,706	10	7½
	15,922	2	4	0	0	0		13,43,780	3	0¾
							Add increase of Jumma, ...	1,554	9	6
							Total Jumma of 1246, ...	13,45,284	12	6¾
							This balance is due from mouzah Durreabad, and agreeably to the orders of Government No. 534, dated 5th February 1844, is inserted in the book of Government dues, and should remain there until realized. The Jumma for 1246 Fuslee was Rs.,	13,45,284	12	6¾
Of 27th Oct. 1841, No. 594,	1,910	15	7½				Deduct decrease of Jumma on account of the villages transferred from this to the districts of Allahabad and			
„ 17th February 1840, ..	704	0	0				Cawnpore, ...	39,289	9	6
„ 5th Feb 1844, No. 534,	17,236	5	11	2,153	1	0		13,05,995	3	0¾
	19,851	5	6½				Add on account of revenue of resumed maufees and revenue of villages transferred from Allahabad and Cawnpore to this district, ...	57,682	0	0
							Jumma of 1247, ...	13,63,677	3	0¾
Of 20th June 1844, No. 2304,	20,071	14	11	0	0	0	The English official year was introduced in lieu of the Fuslee year, which will account for the apparent discrepancy in regard to the Jumma of the year.			
Of 17th February 1840, ...	704	0	0							
„ 6th June 1842, No. 885,	192	0	0							
„ 7th May 1844, „ 1697,	40,242	8	11							
„ 18th May 1846, „ 2070,	751	0	0	508	7	0	Regarding the balance, *vide* remarks given in the year 1247.			
	41,889	11	6'							
							The Jumma of 1841-42 was Rs.,... ...	13,65,064	3	0¾
Of 17th Feb. 1840, ...	703	0	0				Deduct on account of decrease of villages of the Districts of Allahabad and			
„ 6th June 1842, ...	1,288	14	0				Cawnpore, and on account of resumption of maufee and tuccavee advances,	1,257	11	11¼
„ 24th Jan. 1843, ...	181	0	0					13,63,806	7	1½
„ 18th May 1846, No. 2070,	45,066	10	8	0	0	0	Add on account of difference of kistbundee, ...	626	11	11¼
	48,839	8	8				Jumma of 1842-43, ...	13,64,433	3	0¾
							The Jumma of 1842-43 was Rs.	13,64,433	3	0¾
Of 12th July 1843, No. 3234,	8 949	3	2¼				Deduct on account of revenue of maufee lands and reduced assessment of Allahabad villages and difference of kist-			
„ 18th May 1846, „ 2070,	49,547	11	4				bundee, ...	917	1	9
	58,496	14	6¼	0	0	0		13,63,516	1	3¾
							Add on account of difference of kistbundee, ...	306	5	9
							Jumma of 1843-44, ...	13,63,822	7	0¾

Fusles Year.	English Year.	Names of Collectors.	Annual Jumma.	Collections.			Balance.
				Within the Year.	After the close of the Year.	Total.	
Rubbee 1251 and Khurreef 1252,	1844-45	.....	14,23,448 0 7½	14,20,834 0 1	149 3 3½	14,20,983 3 4½	2,464 13 3
Rubbee 1252 and Khurreef 1253,	1845-46	.....	14,24,898 0 8	14,22,858 0 8	0 0 0	14,22,858 0 8	2,040 0 0
Rubbee 1253 and Khurreef 1254,	1846-47	.....	14,24,917 8 8	14,23,187 0 8	0 0 0	14,23,187 0 8	1,730 8 0
Rubbee 1254 and Khurreef 1255,	1847-48	.....	14,25,121 5 8	14,20,962 11 5	1,908 3 1	14,22,870 14 6	2,250 7 2
Rubbee 1255 and Khurreef 1256,	1848-49	.....	14,25,338 0 8	14,22,111 1 9	543 10 9	14,22,654 12 6	2,683 4 2
Rubbee 1256 and Khurreef 1257,	1849-50	.....	14,25,573 0 8	14,23,160 3 0	621 11 0	14,23,781 14 0	1,791 2 8

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.

Amount of Remission sanctioned by Government.				Nett Balance.			Remarks.			
Of 27th Dec. 1842, No. 2591,	606	0	0				The Jumma of 1843-44 was Rs., ...	13,63,822	7	0¾
„ 14th Mar. 1845, „ 1056,	125	0	0				Deduct on account of decrease of Jumma, ...	48,387	11	11½
„ 30th Dec. 1845, „ 4512,	988	13	3	0	0	0		13,15,424	11	1¼
„ 14th Aug. 1846, „ 3355,	745	0	0				Add on account of increase of settlement, ...	1,08,013	5	6¼
	2,464	13	3				Jumma of 1844-45, ...	14,23,448	0	7½
Of 27th Dec. 1842, No. 2591,	606	0	0				The Jumma of 1844-45 was Rs,... ...	14,23,448	0	7½
„ 24th Oct. 1845, „ 4569,	682	0	0				Deduct on account of reduction granted at revision of settlement, ...	148	8	0
„ 3rd July 1846, „ 2745,	752	0	0	0	0	0		14,23,299	8	7½
	2,040	0	0				Add on account of increase of settlement or Sunburhee, ...	1,598	8	0½
							Jumma of 1845-46, ...	14,24,898	0	8
Of 27th Dec. 1842, No. 2591,	606	0	0				The Jumma of 1845-46, ...	14,24,898	0	8
„ 14th Aug. 1846, „ 3355,	372	8	0				Deduct on account of chowkeedaree allowance, decrease of assessment, and Gungshee-kusht, ...	2,833	8	0
„ 11th Oct. 1847, „ 3872,	752	0	0	0	0	0		14,22,064	8	8
	1,730	8	0				Add on account of revenue of resumed maufee, increase of settlement or Sunburhee, and Gungshee-kusht, ...	2,853	0	0
							Jumma of 1846-47	14,24,917	8	8
							This balance is due from talooka Gurrha, Pergunnah Ekdillah, which accrued owing to disputes amongst the zemindars, and for its realization a suzawul has been deputed to the mehal.			
Of 27th Dec. 1842, No. 2591,	606	0	0				The Jumma of 1846-47 was, ...	14,24,917	8	8
„ 22nd Nov. 1846, „ 5350,	190	8	0				Deduct on account of murhela chowkeedaree allowance, and on account of encamping grounds and maufee lands,	890	11	0
„ 30th Jan. 1847, „ 470,	22	9	6					14,24,026	13	8
„ 12th Jan. 1848, „ 90,	48	9	4	830	0	0	Add on account of resumption of maufee lands and increase of settlement or Sunburhee, ...	1,094	8	0
„ 23rd Aug. 1848, „ 4286,	552	0	0				Jumma of 1847-48, ...	14,25,121	5	8
	1,419	10	10							
Of 27th Dec. 1842, No. 2591,	606	0	0				Of this Rs. 329-11-9 are due from mouzah Teehar, Pergunnah Ekdillah, but the zemindars have agreed to pay the same within a year, and Rs. 641-5-9 are due from mouzah Mykoonpore Lahee, Pergunnah Ghazeepore. The zemindars of this village also have promised to pay the balance, and it will be realized after the expiration of the term agreed upon.			
„ 12th Jan. 1848, „ 90,	97	2	8							
„ 7th Sept. 1848, „ 4498,	86	0	0							
„ 31st Oct. 1848, „ 9313,	385	0	0							
„ 30th Nov. 1848, „ 5695,	46	0	0							
„ 26th Dec. 1848, „ 6025,	5	0	0							
„ 31st Oct. 1849, „ 3514,	33	0	0	971	1	6				
„ 20th Sept. 1850, „ 2976,	454	0	0				The Jumma of 1847-48 was Rs. ...	14,25,121	5	8
	1,712	2	8				Add on account of increase of settlement, or Sunburhee and Jumoonburar, ...	216	11	0
							Jumma of 1848-49, ...	14,25,338	0	8
Of 27th Dec. 1842, No. 2591,	606	0	0							
„ 12th Jan. 1848, „ 91,	97	2	8				The Jumma of 1848-49 was Rs.	14,25,338	0	8
„ 7th Sept. 1848, „ 4498,	86	0	0				Deduct on account of chowkeedaree allowance, ...	8	0	0
„ 31st Oct. 1848, „ 5313,	385	0	0					14,25,330	0	8
„ 30th Nov. 1848, „ 5695,	92	0	0				Add on account of resumed maufee, and increase of settlement or Sunburhee,	243	0	0
„ 26th Dec. 1848, „ 6205,	5	0	0	0	0	0				
„ 31st Oct. 1849, „ 3514,	66	0	0							
„ 20th Sept. 1850, „ 2976,	454	0	0				Jumma of 1849-50, ...	14,25,573	0	8
	1,791	2	8							

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. XIV.

(VIDE PARA. 151.)

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE

DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCES

OF

TUCCAVEE,

From 1234 *Fuslee to the end of April* 1851.

Statement showing the Demands, Collections, and Balances on account

Names of Perounnahs.	Advances for 1234 Fuslee.	1235.	1236.	1238.	1240.	1242.	1247.	1249.	1250.
Futtehpore, ...	400 0 0	0 0 0	100 0 0	105 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Huswa, ...	72 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Kotlah, ...	67 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ghazeepore, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	150 0 0	640 0 0
Ayah Sar, ...	30 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Matour, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	542 0 0
Tuppchjar, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	80 0 0
Bindkee, ...	227 14 3	225 15 0	0 0 0	75 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Hutgaon, ...	37 0 0	690 0 0	1,500 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ekdillah, ...	655 8 0	599 11 3	628 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	63 0 0
Dhata, ...	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Kora, ...	0 0 0	78 0 0	0 0 0	375 14 0	479 0 0	572 0 0	500 0 0	0 0 0	42 8 0
Total, ...	1,560 6 3	1,663 10 3	2,298 10 0	555 14 0	479 0 0	572 0 0	500 0 0	150 0 0	1,367 8 0

Futtehpore Collectorship,
July 1851.

of Tuccavee from 1234 *Fuslee to the end of April* 1851.

1251.	1252.	1253.	1256.	1257	Total Advances.	Actual Cash realized.	Interest.	Total	Balance.
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	605 0 0	605 0 0	92 15 5½	697 15 5½	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	72 8 0	72 8 0	26 7 0	98 15 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	67 8 0	67 8 0	27 6 0	94 14 0	0 0 0
600 0 0	600 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	200 0 0	2,190 0 0	2,190 0 0	102 11 3	2,292 11 3	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	1 13 7½	31 13 7½	0 0 0
400 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,342 0 0	2,342 0 0	48 5 4½	2,390 5 4½	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	0 0 0	80 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	528 13 3	528 13 3	63 10 6	592 7 9	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,227 0 0	2,227 0 0	282 13 1¼	2,509 13 1¼	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	200 0 0	2,146 13 3	2,146 13 3	192 5 1¼	2,339 2 4¼	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	210 0 0	210 0 0	10 13 3	220 13 3	0 0 0
471 0 0	860 0 0	450 0 0	423 0 0	575 0 0	4,826 6 0	4,826 6 0	175 5 3	5,001 11 3	0 0 0
1,471 0 0	2,160 0 0	1,150 0 0	423 0 0	975 0 0	15,326 0 6	15,326 0 6	1,024 9 11	16,350 10 5	0 0 0

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. XV.

(VIDE PARA. 178.)

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF STAMPS

SOLD IN THE

DISTRICT OF FUTTEHPORE,

From 1826-27 *to* 1850-51.

Statement of Receipts on account of Stamps sold, including Penalties on Deeds executed on Plain Paper and on Stamps of inadequate value.

Years	Receipts on account of Stamps sold, &c.	Charges.			Percentage on Charges.	Remarks
		Establishment	Commission.	Total.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1826-27, ...	6,397 6 0	336 15 6	858 4 10½	1,195 4 4½	18 10 11½	
1827-28, ...	15,522 0 0	780 5 5	2,033 1 7½	2,813 7 0½	18 2 0	
1828-29, ...	11,053 6 0	879 15 9	1,380 7 0½	2,260 6 9½	20 7 0½	
1829-30, ...	21,474 10 0	822 0 0	2,577 0 0	3,399 0 0	15 13 8½	
1830-31, ...	21,152 8 0	1,526 12 0	1,293 0 0	2,819 12 0	12 11 8	
1831-32, ...	21,613 10 0	1,042 4 4½	2,937 0 0	3,979 4 4½	18 5 10	
1832-33, ...	21,403 6 0	1,291 8 0	3,039 0 0	4,330 8 0	20 3 3	
1833-34, ...	24,242 8 0	1,138 0 0	0 0 0	1,138 0 0	4 11 1½	
1834-35, ...	28,113 8 0	1,332 0 0	0 0 0	1,332 0 0	4 11 7½	
1835-36, ...	25,739 13 0	1,064 13 0	0 0 0	1,064 13 0	4 2 2½	
1836-37, ...	26,601 14 0	1,360 8 0	0 0 0	1,360 8 0	5 1 10	
1837-38, ...	33,042 8 0	2,057 8 0	0 0 0	2,057 8 0	6 3 7½	
1838-39, ...	30,500 11 0	2,486 8 0	0 0 0	2,486 8 0	8 2 1½	
1839-40, ...	34,560 2 0	5,435 0 0	0 0 0	5,435 0 0	15 11 7½	
1840-41, ...	30,955 11 0	2,911 3 0	0 0 0	2,911 3 0	9 6 5½	
1841-42, ...	32,053 9 0	3,211 8 0	0 0 0	3,211 8 0	10 0 3½	
1842-43, ...	25,036 2 7½	2,087 0 0	0 0 0	2,087 0 0	8 5 4½	
1843-44, ...	25,990 15 0	1,855 0 0	0 0 0	1,855 0 0	7 2 2½	
1844-45, ...	25,612 15 5	1,739 0 0	0 0 0	1,739 0 0	7 3 4½	
1845-46, ...	24,208 0 2	1,681 5 0	52 12 5	1,734 1 5	7 2 7½	
1846-47, ...	23,122 6 8	1,305 12 0	340 6 1	1,646 2 1	7 1 11	
1847-48, ...	27,247 4 4	1,489 5 9	535 12 7	2,025 2 4	7 6 8½	Since August 1847 the charge of the Stamp Department has been made over to the Treasurer of the Collectorship, who receives a percentage at the rate of 2 per cent. on the value of all Stamps that are sold.
1848-49, ...	23,899 8 0	1,516 5 0	474 14 5	1,991 3 5	8 5 2½	
1849-50, ...	24,915 7 0	1,388 8 0	472 8 2	1,861 0 2	7 7 6	
1850-51, ...	24,354 13 0	694 12 0	516 15 2	1,211 11 2	4 15 1	
Total, ...	6,09,814 10 2½	41,433 12 9½	16,511 2 5½	57,944 15 3½	257 14 5½	

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. XVI.

(VIDE PARA. 182.)

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

ON ACCOUNT OF ROAD AND FERRY FUNDS

IN THE

DISTRICT OF FUTTEHPORE,

From 1840 *to* 31*st December* 1850.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account of Road and

Year.	Receipts.			Disbursements.							
	Balance in hand at the close of preceding year.	During the period under report.	Total.	Constructing new Roads.	Repairing Roads.	Constructing Bridges.	Repairing Bridges.	Constructing Wells.	Constructing Supply Houses.	Constructing Serais.	Improving and repairing Encamping Grounds.
1840, ...	4,999 0 10½	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1841, ...	4,999 0 10½	15,070 11 1	20,069 14 11½	9,998 7 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 9
1842, ...	16,471 11 11½	14,884 2 8½	31,355 14 7½	10,801 12 9	185 0 3½	1,930 5 10½	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1843, ...	16,048 7 4	18,188 1 2½	34,236 8 6½	15,807 15 0½	1,768 14 0	1,678 2 0	0 0 0	294 11 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1844, ...	12,290 12 1½	19,834 3 3	31,624 15 4½	17,223 9 8½	2,364 3 6	2,031 7 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1845-46, ...	7,087 13 5½	31,975 14 11½	39,013 12 4½	23,031 2 3½	2,028 11 6½	3,482 3 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1846-47, ...	5,616 8 11½	22,070 3 10	27,686 12 9½	11,932 1 10½	3,499 9 2	2,000 13 9	574 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1847-48, ...	6,266 1 9	19,296 10 6½	25,564 12 3½	10,981 4 4	7,778 10 8	0 0 0	192 3 9	9 14 0	1,300 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1848-49, ...	2,531 15 8½	20,733 10 2½	23,265 9 11	9,468 10 4	5,071 0 5	303 0 0	330 4 1	0 0 0	414 13 0	1,716 0 0	0 0 0
1849-50, ...	423 7 0	21,551 15 0	21,965 6 0	9,473 1 10	2,760 10 6	3,515 1 11	603 3 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	195 2 9
Dec. 31st, 1850,	1,447 13 7	17,443 8 4	18,891 5 11	3,176 4 7	2,769 14 5	1,819 13 3	600 0 0	1,048 10 1	0 0 0	4,548 0 0	455 1 3
	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,14,253 5 8½	39,166 10 6	16,461 0 6½	2,800 0 0	1,353 3 7	1,714 13 0	3,264 0 0	650 4 0

Futtehpore,
1st *January* 1851.

Ferry Funds, in the District of Futtehpore, from 1840 *to* 31*st December* 1850.

Disbursements.			Remaining in hand at the close of year.	ABSTRACT		
Miscellaneous Charges.	Establishment.	Total Disbursements.				
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,069 0 10½	64 miles, 4 furlongs of new road made, including raised Embankments, metalling, and 82 Masonry Bridges, ...	1,30,714 6 3½	Average cost, including every expense, Bridges, &c., Rs. 2,026-9-2 per mile.
281 1 0	494 8 0	3,598 0 0	16,471 11 11½	Repairing roads, as also other cross-roads not included in the above, ...	20,166 10 6	Average annual Repairs to the whole of the District Roads, Rs. 2,916-10-8.
359 13 6	1,940 6 10½	15,307 7 3½	16,048 7 4			
675 10 6½	2,220 7 4	21,945 12 4½	12,290 12 1½	5 Masonry Wells constructed, ...	1,353 8 7	Average cost of each, Rs. 270-10-4.
519 5 9	2,428 7 1	24,567 1 11½	7,087 13 8½	Repairs to 82 Masonry Bridges, ...	2,300 0 0	Average cost annually, Rs. 230, or for each Bridge Rs. 2-12-10½.
618 1 0	4,237 0 9	33,397 8 5	5,616 8 11½	Constructing 4 Serais at the Encamping Grounds,	6,204 0 0	The cost of each Serai is Rs. 1,287, a balance still in hand for further work.
553 0 5	2,861 1 10	21,420 11 0½	6,266 1 9½	Constructing 5 Supply-Houses at the Encamping Grounds, ...	1,714 13 0	The cost of each Supply-House is Rs. 342-15-5.
365 4 10	2,465 7 0	23,032 12 7	2,531 15 6½			
				Improving and repairing Encamping Grounds,	650 4 0	Average annual cost, Rs. 65.
696 11 4	3,784 11 9	29,832 2 11	483 7 0			
722 15 3	3,267 0 0	20,537 8 5	1,447 13 7	Miscellaneous Charges, including cost of Tools, &c. &c., ...	5,312 0 6½	Average annual charge, Rs. 531-3-3.
326 0 11	2,754 0 3	17,219 12 9	1,671 9 3	Charge for Establishment, ...	26,403 2 10½	Average annual charge, Rs. 2,640-5-1.
5,312 0 6½	26,403 2 10½	2,03,878 8 9½	0 0 0	Total Rupees,.....	2,03,878 8 9½	

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. XVII.

(VIDE PARA. 183.)

REGISTER OF TRAFFIC, &c.,

PROCEEDING EASTWARD AND WESTWARD OVER THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD,

TAKEN AT

KALIANPORE AND BELINDA,

From the 15*th November* 1850 *to the* 16*th November* 1851.

Register of Traffic, &c., proceeding Eastward over the Grand Trunk Road, taken

Description of Passengers.	Description of Carriages, &c.		From 15th November to 16th December 1850.	From 15th December 1850 to 16th January 1851.	From 16th January to 16th February 1851.	From 15th February to 16th March 1851.	From 15th March to 16th April 1851.	From 15th April to 16th May 1851.
								In what
Transport, ...	Hackeries, ...	Laden, ...	1,580	1,982	2,617	1,994	1,681	1,329
		Unladen, .	132	217	857	454	320	529
	Kurranchees, ...	Laden, ..	386	354	365	323	450	356
		Unladen, .	64	56	175	175	288	234
	Camels, ...	Laden, ...	611	782	707	366	317	113
		Unladen, .	102	597	266	44	77	15
	Bullocks and Buffalos, ...	Laden, ...	350	276	243	165	201	101
		Unladen, .	394	661	1,034	965	1,241	1,293
	Asses, ...	Laden, ...	0	20	12	48	22	15
		Unladen, .	50	15	4	25	1	10
	Total, ...		3,669	4,960	6,280	4,560	4,598	3,994
Travelling, ..	Sheep and Goats, ...		285	390	331	155	123	40
	Elephants, ...		9	5	4	6	21	0
	Coolies, ...		84	152	294	342	381	309
	Banghees, ...		100	71	99	104	113	71
	Native Behlees, ...		175	246	392	410	334	345
	Palkees and Nalkees, ...		55	34	193	75	100	56
	Horses and Ponies, ...		1,437	1,178	1,250	1,156	1,636	3,055
	Carriages and Buggies, ...		84	102	113	127	117	108
	Ekkahs, ...		103	65	110	75	87	99
	Mules, ...		28	3	3	8	3	22
	Foot Passengers, ...		13,463	13,399	14,704	13,599	14,494	13,737
	Total, ...		15,823	15,645	17,373	16,057	17,409	17,842
	Grand Total, ...		19,492	20,605	23,653	20,617	22,007	21,836

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
December 1851.

at Kalianpore, in Zillah Futtehpore, from 15th November 1850 to 16th November 1851.

Months taken.						Total	Monthly Average	Remarks.
From 15th May to 16th June 1851.	From 15th June to 16th July 1851.	From 15th July to 16th August 1851.	From 15th August to 16th September 1851.	From 15th September to 16th October 1851.	From 15th October to 16th November 1851.			
762	1,107	575	737	935	1,092	16,591	1,382·6	The statement does not include any Regiments or Detachments of Troops that passed along the road during the period embraced in the return, neither does it include camp followers or regimental baggage. If the Register prepared by Mr. Montgomery in 1846-47 be correct, the traffic, &c., must have very greatly decreased within the last 3 years.
1,128	861	497	609	603	1,129	7,336	611·3	
288	329	192	181	159	215	3,597	299·7	
419	265	389	523	558	565	3,691	307 6	
89	38	21	29	346	563	3,983	331·9	
64	28	16	31	221	321	1,782	148·5	
97	289	102	73	367	144	2,408	200·6	
994	981	661	1,509	1,885	1,705	13,323	1,110·2	
8	16	11	16	21	62	251	20 9	
24	48	16	5	26	42	266	22 1	
4,073	3,962	2,460	3,713	5,121	5,838	53,228	4,435 0	
73	270	233	123	307	641	3,071	255·9	A large portion of the traffic from the Westward is doubtless absorbed in each year in the City of Cawnpore, and a certain portion of it proceeds Southward, in the direction of Bundelcund, before it arrives within the limits of the Futtehpore zillah, but these causes are wholly insufficient to explain the great difference between the statements of the two Districts.
3	1	1	8	47	4	109	9 9	
178	135	123	83	227	131	2,429	202·4	
99	63	60	61	231	84	1,156	92·3	
461	357	188	221	185	229	3,533	294 4	
89	98	35	34	41	48	758	63 1	
1,591	1,356	1,117	1,275	2,160	1,512	18,723	1,560·2	
80	69	58	66	88	98	1,110	92 5	
72	61	94	104	94	101	1,065	88 7	
2	4	0	4	0	2	79	6 6	
16,519	13,205	13,078	15,959	11,832	14,035	1,68,024	14,002·0	
19,167	15,619	14,987	17,938	15,212	16,985	2,00,057	16,671 4	
23,240	19,581	17,447	21,651	20,333	22,823	2,53,285	21,107 1	

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

Register of Traffic, &c. proceeding Westward over the Grand Trunk Road, taken at

Description of Passengers.	Description of Carriages, &c.		In what: From 15th November to 16th December 1850.	From 15th December 1850 to 16th January 1851.	From 16th January to 16th February 1851.	From 15th February to 16th March 1851.	From 15th March to 16th April 1851.	From 16th April to 16th May 1851.
Transport,...	Hackeries,...	Laden, ...	2,247	2,610	3,173	3,285	3,834	2,252
		Unladen, .	182	271	385	401	295	346
	Kurranchees, ...	Laden, ...	125	460	433	502	564	496
		Unladen, .	58	44	25	66	53	87
	Camels, ...	Laden, ...	365	197	157	938	1,555	442
		Unladen, .	67	164	132	538	146	236
	Bullocks and Buffalos, ...	Laden, ...	792	675	663	326	305	235
		Unladen, .	175	258	330	379	189	169
	Asses,...	Laden, ...	40	32	18	61	20	16
		Unladen, .	8	17	19	12	2	12
	Total, ...		4,059	4,728	5,335	6,609	6,963	4,291
Travelling,...	Sheep and Goats, ...		427	219	305	188	366	302
	Elephants, ...		16	105	30	22	20	15
	Coolies, ...		455	197	384	460	525	803
	Banghees, ...		0	146	186	195	198	369
	Native Behlees, ...		286	155	391	465	381	542
	Palkees and Nalkees, ...		104	89	235	285	228	197
	Horses and Ponies, ...		863	2,191	3,161	3,320	3,017	3,979
	Carriages and Buggies, ...		106	118	134	134	145	153
	Ekkahs, ...		79	112	153	168	135	220
	Mules, ...		0	14	7	18	18	31
	Foot Passengers, ...		22,212	28,867	42,868	42,935	31,290	39,401
	Total,.....		24,548	32,213	47,854	48,190	36,323	46,012
	Grand Total, ...		28,607	36,941	53,189	54,799	43,286	50,303

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
December 1851.

Belinda in Zillah Futtehpore, from 15*th November* 1850 *to* 16*th November* 1851.

Months taken.						Total.	Monthly Average.	Remarks.
From 15th May to 16th June 1851.	From 15th June to 16th July 1851.	From 15th July to 16th August 1851.	From 15th August to 16th September 1851.	From 15th September to 16th October 1851.	From 15th October to 16th November 1851.			
2,756	1,819	1,168	1,856	1,552	2,553	29,105	2,425·4	The Statement does not include any Native or European Troops, nor Regimental baggage nor Camp-followers.
403	356	103	120	170	218	3,250	270·8	
551	565	457	478	563	580	5,774	481·1	
151	104	82	118	62	151	1,002	83·5	
658	235	107	77	86	443	5,260	438·3	
150	74	45	44	106	117	1,819	151·6	
653	155	585	479	346	610	5,824	485·3	
235	680	592	331	177	228	3,873	322·7	
52	66	14	41	234	102	696	58·0	
15	25	3	1	5	0	119	9·9	
5,654	4,079	3,156	3,545	3,301	5,002	56,722	4,726·8	
278	321	894	2,734	630	1,851	8,515	709·6	The amount of traffic, &c., as exhibited in this Statement, corresponds pretty closely with the registry made by Mr. Montgomery in 1846-47,—the monthly average, according to the Cawnpore Statement, being 47,112·2, whilst the monthly average as given in the present Statement is 44,236·5.
159	45	8	3	6	13	442	36·8	
946	1,018	451	496	554	406	6,695	557·9	
378	220	160	78	257	201	2,388	199·0	
712	392	252	228	235	205	4,244	353·6	
431	224	137	100	116	98	2,244	187·0	
3,766	2,366	2,012	2,477	3,759	3,669	34,580	2,881·6	
146	98	94	109	128	118	1,523	126·9	
250	178	135	101	102	176	1,809	150·7	
68	36	19	14	2	157	384	32·0	
55,966	38,490	25,243	29,565	26,576	27,878	4,11,292	34,274·3	
63,141	43,388	29,405	35,905	32,365	34,772	4,74,116	39,509·6	
68,795	47,467	32,561	39,450	35,666	39,774	5,30,838	44,236·5	

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. XVIII.

(VIDE PARA. 185.)

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE

ANNUAL IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND CONSUMPTION

OF THE

DISTRICT OF FUTTEHPORE.

Statement showing the Annual Imports, Exports,

Names of Articles.	Imported from other Districts.		Produce of the District.		Total.		Deduct Exports	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Imports from other Districts.	
							Quantity.	Value.
Grain.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Wheat, ...	71,532	1,03,238	7,66,005	11,07,634	8,37,537	12,10,962	8,941	13,908
Barley, ...	40,600	40,600	4,61,844	4,86,619	5,11,444	5,38,219	3,100	3,100
Birra, ...	1,06,100	98,500	7,94,467	8,99,803	8,99,567	9,98,303	17,517	16,417
Gram, ...	55,945	54,787	2,72,108	3,11,429	3,28,053	3,66,216	9,324	9,131
Urrahar, ...	26,088	25,120	2,54,495	2,46,363	2,80,583	2,71,513	3,261	3,140
Musoor, ...	1,767	1,888	3,188	3,038	7,955	5,526	0	0
Goojues, ...	6,000	5,867	84,516	99,842	90,516	1,05,709	0	0
Rice, 1st sort, ...	25,684	51,658	99,834	1,97,668	1,24,518	2,49,326	12,842	25,829
Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	11,050	20,111	2,63,760	4,22,359	2,74,810	4,42,470	5,525	10,055
Joear, ...	75,500	75,500	6,11,164	7,78,486	6,86,664	8,53,986	50,250	50,250
Bajra, ...	50,000	50,000	1,86,267	1,86,267	2,36,267	2,36,267	0	0
Moong, ...	13,360	14,918	3,585	5,654	15,945	20,572	3,090	3,729
Mash, ...	15,763	22,349	40,658	67,403	56,421	89,752	5,254	7,449
Moth, ...	8,850	7,013	25,915	29,517	34,765	36,530	0	0
Mukkaee, ...	600	400	400	266	1,000	666	0	0
Muroah, Shama, Kakoon, ...	594	444	14,756	14,861	15,350	15,305	0	0
Kodon, ...	75	75	1,770	1,770	1,845	1,845	0	0
Peas, ...	50	50	13,203	13,617	13,253	13,667	0	0
Chinwan, ...	900	600	1,413	1,471	2,313	2,071	0	0
Total, ...	5,17,458	5,82,108	40,98,348	48,76,627	46,15,806	54,58,805	1,19,104	1,42,003
Other edible Productions.	M. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	M. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	M. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	M. S. C.	Rs. A. P.
Opium, ...	2 3 4	832 8 0	463 14 15	1,85,349 6 0	465 18 3	1,86,181 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Musk and Water Melons, ...	900 0 0	450 0 0	25,921 0 0	10,539 0 0	26,821 0 0	10,989 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Vegetables, ...	6,288 0 0	3,648 0 0	38,306 0 0	17,471 0 0	44,594 0 0	21,119 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Sursou, ...	1,500 0 0	1,875 0 0	1,18,101 0 0	1,67,926 0 0	1,19,601 0 0	1,69,801 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Til, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	60,506 0 0	1,10,429 0 0	60,506 0 0	1,10,429 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Singhara, ...	300 0 0	580 0 0	4,558 0 0	9,116 0 0	4,858 0 0	9,696 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Goor, ...	1,675 0 0	4,763 0 0	1,60,286 0 0	4,87,229 0 0	1,61,961 0 0	4,91,992 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Shukkur, ...	11,013 0 0	87,036 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11,013 0 0	87,036 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ghee, ...	1,758 0 0	20,496 0 0	8,277 0 0	1,40,801 0 0	10,035 0 0	1,70,297 0 0	586 0 0	9,632 0 0
Tobacco, ...	4,087 0 0	27,400 0 0	8,628 0 0	44,041 0 0	13,315 0 0	71,441 0 0	2,343 0 0	13,700 0 0
Paun, ...	655 8 8	5,258 0 0	3,638 6 14	18,704 7 8	4,493 15 3	23,962 7 8	327 24 2	2,629 0 0
Sugar-candy, ...	129 0 0	1,902 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	129 0 0	1,902 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ursee, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	14,637 0 0	18,662 0 0	14,637 0 0	18,662 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Mohwa, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,16,782 0 0	99,426 0 0	116,782 0 0	99,426 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Indian Fruits, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,576 0 0	7,909 0 0	6,576 0 0	7,309 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Salt, ...	19,432 0 0	77,138 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	19,432 0 0	77,138 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total,.....	48,339 11 1	2,40,378 8 0	5,66,969 21 13	13,97,002 13 8	6,15,708 33 6	15,47,381 5 8	3,256 24 2	26,161 0 0
Keerana, or Spices.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs	Mds.	Rs.
Turmeric, ...	630	3,850	825	5,614	1,455	9,464	39	241
Dry Ginger, ...	1,235	8,110	0	0	1,235	8,110	0	0
Cocoanuts, ...	85	1,792	0	0	85	1,792	0	0
Assafœtida, ...	39	3,465	0	0	39	3,465	0	0
Coriander Seed, ...	368	636	178	421	546	1,257	0	0
Chillies, ...	10	60	130	470	140	530	0	0
Pepper, ...	308	4,497	0	0	308	4,497	0	0
Betelnuts, ...	1,181	12,910	0	0	1,181	12,910	0	0
Fruits of Kabul,...	92	1,943	0	0	92	1,943	0	0
Anise, ...	101	425	37	121	138	546	0	0
Cloves, ...	68	1,320	0	0	68	1,320	0	0
Nutmegs, ...	3	490	0	0	3	490	0	0
Cardamums, 1st kind, ...	3	805	0	0	3	805	0	0
Ditto, 2nd kind, ...	99	1,690	0	0	99	1,690	0	0
Sundry Spices not included above, ...	0	25,500	0	0	0	25,500	0	0
Total,.....	4,232	67,713	1,170	6626	5,382	74,339	39	241

and Consumption of the District of Futtehpore.

from this to other Districts.				Consumed in this District.					
Produce of the District.		Total.		Imports from other Districts.		Produce of the District.		Total.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
96,750	1,38,454	1,04,691	1,51,337	62,501	90,325	6,70,265	9,69,180	7,32,846	10,59,505
28,865	30,539	31,965	33,639	46,500	46,500	4,32,070	4,58,080	4,79,479	5,04,580
1,33,411	1,49,997	1,49,928	1,80,414	87,568	82,083	6,62,056	7,49,806	7,49,639	8,31,889
45,351	51,005	54,075	61,036	46,021	45,656	2,20,757	2,59,524	2,75,378	3,05,180
31,912	30,799	35,073	33,939	22,827	21,980	2,22,683	2,15,594	2,45,510	2,37,574
0	0	0	0	1,767	1,988	3,188	3,638	7,955	5,526
0	0	0	0	6,000	5,967	84,516	99,842	90,516	1,05,709
33,945	65,889	45,787	91,718	12,842	25,829	64,889	1,31,779	78,731	1,57,608
87,920	1,40,786	93,445	1,50,841	5,525	10,056	1,75,840	2,81,573	1,81,365	2,91,629
1,01,595	97,311	1,51,645	1,47,561	25,250	25,250	7,09,709	6,81,175	7,35,019	7,06,425
0	0	0	0	50,000	50,000	1,86,267	1,86,267	2,36,267	2,36,267
896	1,413	3,986	5,142	9,270	11,189	2,689	4,241	11,959	15,430
13,553	23,468	18,907	29,917	10,509	14,800	27 105	44,935	37,614	59,835
0	0	0	0	8,850	7,013	25,915	29,517	34,765	36,530
0	0	0	0	600	400	400	266	1,000	666
0	0	0	0	594	444	14,756	14,861	15,350	15,305
0	0	0	0	75	75	1,770	1,770	1,845	1,845
0	0	0	0	50	50	13,203	13,617	13,253	13,667
0	0	0	0	900	600	1,413	1,471	2,313	2,071
5,17,898	7,29,561	6,90,002	8,71,564	3,98,354	4,40,105	35,27,450	41,47,136	39,25,804	45,87,241
M. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	M. S. C.	Rs. A. P	M. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	M. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	M. S. C.	Rs. A. P.
463 14 15	1,85,340 6 0	463 14 15	1,85,349 6 0	2 3 4	632 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 3 4	832 8 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	900 0 0	450 0 0	25,921 0 0	10,539 0 0	26,821 0 0	10,989 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,288 0 0	3,648 0 0	98,306 0 0	17,471 0 0	44,594 0 0	21,119 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,875 0 0	1,18,191 0 0	1,07,926 0 0	1,19,691 0 0	1,09,801 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	60,506 0 0	1,10,429 0 0	60,506 0 0	1,10,429 0 0
1,139 0 0	2,279 0 0	1,139 0 0	2,279 0 0	300 0 0	580 0 0	3,419 0 0	6,337 0 0	3,719 0 0	7,417 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,675 0 0	4,763 0 0	1,60,286 0 0	4,87,229 0 0	1,61,961 0 0	4,91,992 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11,013 0 0	87,036 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11,013 0 0	87,036 0 0
2,069 0 0	35,200 0 0	2,655 0 0	45,032 0 0	1,172 0 9	19,664 0 0	6,208 0 0	1,05,601 0 0	7,380 0 0	1,25,265 0 0
4,314 0 0	22,020 0 0	6,657 0 0	35,720 0 0	2,344 0 0	13,700 0 0	4,314 0 0	23,021 0 0	6,658 0 0	36,721 0 0
1,919 3 9	9,352 0 0	2,349 27 11	11,981 0 0	227 24 3	2,629 0 0	1,919 3 5	9,352 7 8	2,347 27 8	11,981 7 8
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	120 0 0	1,902 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	120 0 0	1,902 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	14,637 0 0	18,662 0 0	14,637 0 0	18,662 0 0
38,927 0 0	29,809 0 0	38,927 0 0	29,809 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	77,855 0 0	59,617 0 0	77,855 0 0	59,617 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,576 0 0	7,309 0 0	6,576 0 0	7,309 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	19,432 0 0	77,138 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	19,432 0 0	77,138 0 0
48,831 18 8	2,84,009 6 0	53,098 2 10	3,10,170 6 0	45,082 27 7	2,14,217 8 0	5,18,138 3 5	10,23,993 7 8	5,63,220 30 12	12,37,210 15 8
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
52	351	91	592	591	3,609	773	5,263	1,364	8,872
0	0	0	0	1,235	8,110	0	0	1,235	8,110
0	0	0	0	85	1,792	0	0	85	1,792
0	0	0	0	39	3,485	0	0	39	3,485
0	0	0	0	868	836	178	421	546	1,257
0	0	0	0	10	60	130	470	140	530
0	0	0	0	308	4,497	0	0	308	4,497
0	0	0	0	1,181	13,910	0	0	1,181	13,910
0	0	0	0	92	1,943	0	0	92	1,943
0	0	0	0	101	435	37	121	138	546
0	0	0	0	68	1,320	0	0	68	1,320
0	0	0	0	3	490	0	0	3	490
0	0	0	0	3	805	0	0	3	805
0	0	0	0	99	1,690	0	0	99	1,690
0	0	0	0	0	25,500	0	0	0	25,500
52	351	91	592	4,183	67,473	1,118	6,275	5,301	73,747

Statement showing the Annual Imports, Exports,

Names of Articles.	Imported from other Districts.		Produce of the District.		Total.		Deduct Exports	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Imports from other Districts.	
							Quantity.	Value.
Non-edible Productions.	Mds.	Rs. As. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. As. P.	Mds.	Rs. As. P.
Cotton, ...	4,900	49,000 0 0	73,328	7,86,436 0 0	78,228	8,35,436 0 0	612	6,167 0 0
Koosoom, ...	87	563 0 0	145	675 0 0	232	1,238 0 0	0	0 0 0
Silk, ...	14	528 0 0	0	0 0 0	14	528 0 0	0	0 0 0
Hemp, ...	0	0 0 0	5,779	13,644 0 0	5,779	13,644 0 0	0	0 0 0
Moonj, ...	1,923	1,023 0 0	3,561	6,046 0 0	4,964	7,068 0 0	0	0 0 0
Indigo, ...	2	68 0 0	283	11,650 0 0	285	11,718 0 0	0	0 0 0
Indigo Seed, ...	0	0 0 0	2,305	11,525 0 0	2,305	11,525 0 0	0	0 0 0
Gunny, ...	200	1,000 0 0	2,145	7,680 0 0	2,345	8,680 0 0	0	0 0 0
Saltpetre, ...	5	15 0 0	3,196	12,939 0 0	3,201	12,954 0 0	0	0 0 0
Total,.....	6,611	52,216 0 0	90,742	8,50,575 0 0	97,353	9,02,791 0 0	612	6,167 0 0
Piece Goods.								
Europe Piece Goods, ...	0	1,56,250 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	1,56,250 0 0	0	40,000 0 0
Country ditto, ...	0	58,320 0 0	0	5,175 0 0	0	63,495 0 0	0	10,000 0 0
Total,.....	0	2,14,570 0 0	0	5,175 0 0	0	2,19,745 0 0	0	50,000 0 0
Metals.								
Pewter, ...	275	1,700 0 0	0	0 0 0	275	1,700 0 0	0	0 0 0
Copper and Brass, ...	721	22,215 0 0	30	1,050 0 0	751	23,265 0 0	0	0 0 0
Lead, ...	102	1,120 0 0	0	0 0 0	102	1,120 0 0	0	0 0 0
Ranga, ...	294	11,700 0 0	0	0 0 0	294	11,700 0 0	0	0 0 0
Iron, of all kinds, ...	4,236	20,998 0 0	31	398 0 0	4,259	20,996 0 0	0	0 0 0
Copper and Brass Utensils, &c., ...	8,437	20,581 0 0	29	1,079 0 0	8,466	21,660 0 0	2,109	5,145 0 0
Total,.....	14,067	77,914 0 0	90	2,527 0 0	14,147	80,441 0 0	2,109	5,145 0 0
Lac and Lac Dye.								
Lac,...	2	22 0 0	10	50 0 0	12	72 0 0	0	0 0 0
Lac Dye, ...	100	500 0 0	140	700 0 0	240	1,200 0 0	17	83 0 0
Wax Candles, ...	0½	15 0 0	0	0 0 0	0½	15 0 0	0	0 0 0
Total,.....	102½	537 0 0	150	750 0 0	252½	1,287 0 0	17	83 0 0
Sundries,—including								
Precious Stones, ...	0	14,025 0 0	0	153 0 0	0	15,078 0 0	0	11,000 0 0
Hides, ...	0	3,300 0 0	0	17,081 0 0	0	20,381 0 0	0	1,650 0 0
Grand Total,.....	0	12,53,561 8 0	0	70,66,586 13 8	0	83,20,248 5 8	0	2,43,450 0 0

Futtehpore Collectorship,
July 1851.

and Consumption of the District of Futtehpore.—(Continued.)

from this to other Districts.				Consumed in this District.					
Produce of the District.		Total.		Imports from other Districts.		Produce of the District.		Total.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Mds.	Rs. As. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
9,166	95804 0 0	9778	1,01,971 0 0	4,388	42,833 0 0	64,163	6,90,632 0 0	68,550	7,33,464 0 0
0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	87	563 0 0	145	675 0 0	232	1,238 0 0
0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	14	528 0 0	0	0 0 0	14	528 0 0
0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	5,779	13,644 0 0	5,779	13,644 0 0
2,374	4,031 0 0	2,374	4,031 0 0	1,403	1,022 0 0	1,187	2,015 0 0	2,590	3,037 0 0
212	3,723 0 0	212	3,723 0 0	2	88 0 0	71	2,907 0 0	73	2,995 0 0
1,729	3,644 0 0	1,729	3,644 0 0	0	0 0 0	376	2,881 0 0	5,076	2,881 0 0
134	480 0 0	134	480 0 0	200	1,000 0 0	2,011	7,200 0 0	2,211	8,200 0 0
2,663	10,783 0 0	2,663	10,783 0 0	5	15 0 0	533	2,156 0 0	538	2,171 0 0
16,278	1,28,465 0 0	16,890	1,34,632 0 0	5,999	46,049 0 0	74,464	7,23,110 0 0	80,463	7,69,159 0 0
0	0 0 0	0	40,000 0 0	0	1,16,250 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	1,16,250 0 0
0	0 0 0	0	10,000 0 0	0	48,320 0 0	0	5,175 0 0	0	53,495 0 0
0	0 0 0	0	50,000 0 0	0	1,64,570 0 0	0	5,175 0 0	0	1,69,745 0 0
0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	275	1,700 0 0	0	0 0 0	275	1,700 0 0
15	525 0 0	15	525 0 0	721	22,215 0 0	15	525 0 0	736	22,740 0 0
0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	102	1,120 0 0	0	0 0 0	102	1,120 0 0
0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	294	11,700 0 0	0	0 0 0	294	11,700 0 0
0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	4,236	20,598 0 0	31	398 0 0	4,259	20,996 0 0
0	0 0 0	2,109	5,145 0 0	6,328	15,456 0 0	29	1,079 0 0	6,357	16,515 0 0
15	525 0 0	2,124	5,670 0 0	11,946	72,769 0 0	75	2,002 0 0	12,033	74,771 0 0
0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	2	22 0 0	10	50 0 0	12	72 0 0
23	117 0 0	40	200 0 0	63	417 0 0	117	583 0 0	200	1,000 0 0
0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0½	15 0 0	0	0 0 0	0½	15 0 0
23	117 0 0	40	200 0 0	85½	454 0 0	127	633 0 0	212½	1,087 0 0
0	0 0 0	0	11,000 0 0	0	3,225 0 0	0	153 0 0	0	4,078 0 0
0	8,641 0 0	0	10,191 0 0	0	1,550 0 0	0	8,540 0 0	0	10,190 0 0
0	11,51,569 6 0	0	13,94,019 0 0	0	10,11,211 8 0	0	59,15,017 7 8	0	69,26,228 15 8

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. XIX.

(VIDE PARA. 186.)

REPORT

ON THE

NATIVE SCHOOLS

IN THE

FUTTEHPORE DISTRICT, NORTH-WEST PROVINCES,

By W. Muir, Esq., C. S.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Para. 1. Reports completion of the investigation and submission of the School statements.
„ 2. Manner and progress of the inquiry.
„ 3. What Pergunnahs were personally visited and tested.
„ 4. General result.
„ 5. Abstract of the castes of the Scholars.
„ 6. Distribution of the Schools.
„ 7. Number of Schoolmasters, and their receipts.
„ 8. Mr. Adam's arrangement adopted in the following Report.
„ 9. Hindee Schools—their number and distribution.
„ 10. Teachers—their castes.
„ 11. Mode in which they are remunerated.
„ 12. Rate of remuneration in each Pergunnah.
„ 13. Abilities of Teachers.
„ 14. The Scholars—their ages at entrance, at inspection, and at leaving.
„ 15. A detail of their castes.
„ 16. Miscellaneous castes.
„ 17. Course of study pursued ; Classification of the Schools.
„ 18. Detail of the subjects studied.
„ 19. Boards used to write upon.
„ 20. Places employed as School-houses.
„ 21. Remarkable School in Kudjwah.
„ 22. Hindee taught in three Sanscrit Schools.
„ 23. Further remarks below.
„ 24. Persian Schools—their number and distribution.
„ 25. The Teachers—their caste and mode of remuneration ; Rate of remuneration in each Pergunnah.
„ 26. Mode of remuneration in Hindee and Persian Schools.
„ 27. Daily food.
„ 28. Wages,—more frequent in Persian Schools.
„ 29. Fees,—more frequent in Hindee Schools.
„ 30. Miscellaneous receipts.
„ 31. Holidays in Persian Schools—in Hindee Schools.
„ 32. Festivals in Persian Schools—in Hindee Schools.
„ 33. Other perquisites enjoyed by Persian Schoolmasters.
„ 34. Scholars in Persian Schools—age at entrance, inspection, and at leaving.
„ 35. Castes of the Scholars.
„ 36. Mode of study, and subjects and books read ; classified list of books.
„ 37. Arabic sometimes taught in conjunction with Persian.
„ 38. Formal Arabic.
„ 39. Classification of Schools according to subjects.
„ 40. By whom the Schools are supported.

Para. 41. General remarks on the constitution, *first* of the Hindee Schools—duration of Teachers' incumbency.

„ 42. Duration of Schools: defect in statement—in part supplied; classes of Schools chiefly affected by this omission; Schools not affected.

„ 43. Different degrees of permanence where a School is always attached to a village.

„ 44. Common village Schools, and uncertainty of their continuance.

„ 45. Circle of Teacher's labours.

„ 46. Majority of Hindee Schools of this uncertain character. Occasions of interruption, and seasons favorable to instruction—Average period of study.

„ 47. Constitution of Persian Schools; less scattered and more permanent than Hindee Schools—duration of Teachers' incumbency.

„ 48. Sanscrit Schools—Teachers, and mode in which they are remunerated.

„ 49. Schools permanent.

„ 50. Scholars and their castes.

„ 51. Age of students at entrance, at inspection, and at leaving. Course of study.

„ 52. Formal Arabic.

„ 53. English School.

„ 54. Government solicited to extend their patronage to the School. General remarks upon the state of education in Futtehpore. Proportion of children of a school-going age, and of children actually instructed: reasons adduced why this average is too low, and why it ought to be increased by contracting the School-going age.

„ 55. Domestic education.

„ 56. The different branches how related to one another.

„ 57. How far these particularly affect the means proposed for elevating the character of the Schools.—Peculiar advantages of any effect produced upon the Hindee Schools.

„ 58. Difficulties of working upon the Persian Schools.

„ 59. Sanskrit and Formal Arabic Schools.

„ 60. Notices a report which was current in the District.

REPORT

ON THE

NATIVE SCHOOLS

IN THE

FUTTEHPORE DISTRICT, N. W. P.

FROM W. MUIR, ESQUIRE,

Late Offg. Collector of Futtehpore.

TO JOHN THORNTON, ESQUIRE,

Secy. to Govt. N. W. Provinces.

AGRA,

Dated the 12th January, 1846.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, that the instructions conveyed in your circular letter No. 460, dated the 7th June last, have been duly carried into effect. Had circumstances permitted of my remaining at Futtehpore during the cold weather, I should have been able to investigate more closely into the constitution of its schools, and the character of the education imparted in them, and I am conscious that much valuable information may have escaped me, which a more extended inquiry would have brought to light. At the same time, I am persuaded that the statements are sufficiently perfect for all practical purposes, and do give a correct idea of the state of education in the District. I was unwilling, therefore, that any unnecessary delay should take place in their transmission; and although I am aware that my remarks must be incomplete, and my deductions perhaps crude, still I am possessed of advantages, in having *personally* conducted the investigation, which my successor could not be supposed to have. I did myself the honor of forwarding the statements from Azimgurh under cover of a letter, dated the 3rd instant, and I now beg to add a few remarks which may tend to their elucidation.

Reports completion of the investigation and submission of the School statements.

2. The returns of villages were prepared according to paragraph 17, and issued upon the 25th June to the tehseeldars, by whom the work was immediately commenced. Advantage was taken of the arrival of the putwarees, with their yearly papers, to collect information on the subject; but this was only of such a general nature as served to guide the steps of the canoongoes or mohurrirs, who were sent out early in July in every direction where schools were ascertained to exist. By the close of August these inquiries were completed, and I received the statements (which had meanwhile been very generally tested by the tehseeldars themselves), during the months of September and October. It is of importance to mark the *season* at which the investigation took place, for the Hindee schools in particular, as will be hereafter seen, are greatly affected by the variations of the year.

Manner and progress of the inquiry.

3. During the months of October and November, I happened to be in the interior of the District, when I availed myself of the opportunity to visit all the schools which lay within the reach of my camp.

What Pergunnahs were personally visited and tested.

I was thus enabled to test and to assure myself of the accuracy of the returns in the tehseeldarees of Kora, Bindkee, Futtehpore and Hutgaon, in which jurisdictions I visited about fifty schools, of which a half were Hindee, a third Persian, and the remainder Sanskrit. In the Pergunnahs of Ekdillah and Ghazeepore, I have every reason to believe that the statements were prepared with even greater accuracy, for the tehseeldars, who are both men given to minute inquiry, went over most of the villages, and personally ascertained the correctness of the various details.

General result.

4. The general result will be gathered from the annexed statement, in which, for the purposes of comparison, I have added the area and population of each Pergunnah. In this form, and in the following remarks, I have arranged the tehseeldarees from West to East. To these may be added 144 boys who were absent at the time of inquiry, making a total of 3,030 persons under instruction.

General Statement.

Pergunnah.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Hindee.		Persian.		Sanskrit.		Formal Arabic.		English, Persian and Oordoo.		Total.	
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Kora, ...	231	59650	27	384	11	54	11	61	0	0	0	0	49	499
Bindkee, ...	268	62611	35	405	16	102	3	33	0	0	0	0	54	540
Futtehpore, ...	347	90320	34	291	49	323	11	76	4	22	1	37	99	749
Ghazeepore, ...	266	62911	32	234	14	77	2	10	0	0	0	0	48	321
Hutgaon, ...	264	56288	36	227	25	204	10	40	1	3	0	0	72	474
Ekdillah, ...	202	48306	17	177	14	57	9	69	0	0	0	0	40	303
TOTAL, ...	1578	380086	181	1718	129	817	46	289	5	25	1	37	362	2886

Abstract of the castes of the scholars.

5. Of the entire number of scholars found present, 20½ per cent. are Mussalmans, 29⅔ per cent. Brahmins, 9 per cent. Rajpoots, 14½ per cent. Kaysths, and 12⅓ per cent. Bunniahs, the remaining 14 per cent. is composed of a variety of castes, of whom the Koormees, who form 3½ per cent., are the most numerous.

Distribution of the schools.

6. The following detail will give some conception of the manner in which the schools are distributed. In the town of Futtehpore there are 31 schools, in that of Huswa 12, in Jehanabad there are 9, and in Kora 8, Dhata contains 7, and Bindkee (Old and New) 6; in five villages there are in each 4 schools; in sixteen, 3; and in thirty-one, 2; while one hundred and fifty-nine contain but *one* school each.

Number of schoolmasters, and their receipts.

7. There are 366 schoolmasters and pundits, whose average age is 40 years and 7 months. Of these 64 teach gratis, and the other 302 receive an annual income of about Rs. 15,839, which falls at the average of Rs. 3-9-8 per teacher, (*i. e.* of the 366.)

Mr. Adam's arrangement adopted in the following report.

8. The systems of education embraced in these general remarks are so widely different, that it would be unprofitable to descend further into particulars without arranging the details, according to the classes to which they refer. Having been desired by you to follow, as far as possible, the arrangement

pursued by Mr. Adam in his report, I commence with the Hindee schools, which, if not the most important, are at least the most numerous.

HINDEE SCHOOLS.

Their number and distribution.

9. There are in the whole District 181 Hindee schools, conducted each by a single master. Two villages contain each 4 schools, two contain each 3, and eighteen contain each 2 ; while no less than 131 schools are situated in as many separate villages. From this it may be gathered, that they are not confined to the larger towns, but are scattered chiefly among the secondary villages.

Teachers.

Their castes.

10. The teachers are called *Bhyajee*, and sometimes *Gooroojee*. The average of their ages is 39 years and 8 months. As might be anticipated, they are principally Kayusths, who compose 78 per cent. of the whole. The rest are chiefly Mussulmans, the prevalence of whom in this department may, perhaps, be attributed to the number of Mahomedan proselytes in this District. The almost entire absence of other castes will be learned from the following statement :

Mussalman	teachers	...	...	...	...	34
Kayusth,	ditto	...	...	...	...	142
Brahmin,	ditto	...	...	...	...	1
Rajpoot,	ditto	...	...	...	...	1
Sonar,	ditto	...	...	...	...	1
Bunnia,	ditto	...	...	...	...	1
Telee,	ditto	...	...	...	...	1

Mode in which they are remunerated.

11. Two of these afford gratuitous instruction, one, a Telee, in Hutgaon, who has at present only his own children for pupils, the other a putwaree in the same Pergunnah, who teaches for his own amusement or gratification. The rest are remunerated in a variety of forms, which are arranged in the following table according to their different descriptions :

			Rs.	A.	P.
6	Teachers	receive only wages, altogether, per mensem,	10	14	0
23	„	only fees, „ „ „	84	1	0
10	„	wages and fees „ „ „	34	12	0
45	„	wages and daily food, „ „ „	153	2	0
15	„	wages with food and fees, „ „	71	12	0
3	„	only food, „ „	6	0	0
1	„	wages and daily parched corn, „ „	1	8	0
67	„	fees and food from the boys in rotation, „	252	15	6
3	„	fees and daily parched corn, „ „	6	10	0
2	„	wages, food, and clothing, „ „	6	8	0
1	„	wages from master of house, and food from scholars in rotation, per mensem, ...	3	0	0
1	„	receives food from master of house and fees from scholars, per mensem, ...	3	0	0
1	„	daily food and occasional supplies of money, per mensem, ...	1	4	0
1	„	monthly fees, and fees by contract, per mensem,	16	0	0

I have thought it unnecessary to swell out this statement with a specification of the holiday and other perquisites generally received ; these will be explained hereafter. The various receipts which make up the Hindee teachers' allowances resemble, in so many particulars, those of the Persian schoolmaster, that it will be advisable to notice them together. I may here just observe, that 38 per cent. of them is composed of daily food, which has possibly been too highly estimated.

Rate of remuneration in each Pergunnah.

12. The above statement shows that 179 teachers receive an annual income of Rs. 7,816-14, or Rs. 651-6-6 per mensem, which falls at the rate of 3-10-3 for each teacher. The following form will display the portion of this belonging to each tehseeldaree.

Tehseeldaree.	Number of Schools.	Monthly Income of Teacher.			Average per Teacher.		
Kora, ...	27	114	10	0	4	3	11
Bindkee, ...	35	130	9	0	3	11	7
Futtehpore, ...	34	107	14	6	3	2	9
Ghazeepore, ...	32	116	8	0	3	9	9
Hutgaon, ...	34	111	12	0	3	4	7
Ekdillah,.....	17	71	1	0	4	2	10
Total,.....	179	651	6	6	3	10	3

I was not prepared to find the highest rates of remuneration in Kora and Ekdillah, and the lowest in Futtehpore, for the appearance of the schools would have probably led me to an opposite conclusion; a few extreme cases have, however, deranged the average, and the *general* returns would not be found far to differ.

Abilities of teachers.

13. The teachers are generally of very moderate abilities, and are possessed of little more information than what they profess to impart. I have heard of only one who could aspire to the title of *learned:* he is a Kayusth, by name Incha Doss, and teaches in Chuck Beraree, Pergunnah Huswa, where he receives scarcely Rs. 5 per mensem. He writes Hindee verses, and is said to have composed several works.

The scholars; their ages at entrance, at inspection, and at leaving.

14. There are 1,718 Hindee scholars, exclusive of 85 who were absent during the investigation; which is at the rate of 9½ and (including the absentees) of nearly 10 boys, to each school. The average of their ages at entrance is 9 years and 6 months, and at inspection 10 years and 7 months. As the great majority of the schools were but of very short standing, it was not possible to obtain any satisfactory data as to the length of tuition, or the age at which the pupils would leave. In 69 of the older schools, however, the age at departure of several pupils, who had actually quitted, was ascertained, and the average appears to be 14 years and 10 months; but in this estimate probably those only who left the school *fully* educated in its course of study, are included. The particulars of these 69 schools are arranged below, as far as possible, in detail:

Tehseeldaree.	Age at				Period employed in receiving Instruction.	
	Entrance.		Inspection.		Leaving.	
	Yrs.	Mos.	Yrs.	Mos.	Yrs.	Mos.
Kora, ...	9	1	10	8	14 5	5 4
Bindkee, ...	8	6	10	3	15 8	7 2
Futtehpore, ...	9	2	10	11	13 4	4 2
Ghazeepore, ...	10	7	11	5	15 4	4 9
Hutgaon, ...	9	8	11	9	15 0	5 4
Ekdillah, ...	9	3	10	8	15 2	5 11
Total,.....	9	3	10	11	14 10	5 7

The time employed in receiving instruction, it will thus be observed, varies from 4 to 7 years. The age at entrance, however, as far as this calculation is concerned, is not very much to be depended upon, as the Hindee Schools are of so fluctuating a character, that it is probable a large number of the pupils had received instruction elsewhere, before joining the institution in which the present investigation found them. As far as my own inquiries extended, *seven* years appear to be regarded as the most auspicious age for commencement, and I observed such a fear to prevail of beginning at *eight*, that boys who had passed over the proper age were kept back till *nine*, some Brahminical inquiry being moreover requisite for fixing a propitious date.

15. The scholars may be arranged according to the most prevalent castes in the following manner: the figures denote the amount per cent. : A detail of their castes.

Mussulmans,	4
Brahmins,	31½
Rajpoots,	14
Kayusths,	7½
Bunniahs,	20
Other Castes,	23

The following detail, giving a further analysis, may prove interesting :

Tehseeldaree.	Scholars.						
	Mussulmans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Kayusths.	Bunniahs.	Other Castes.	Total.
Kora,	7	183	8	10	112	64	384
Bindkee,	2	133	77	61	56	76	405
Futtehpore,	14	86	20	22	70	79	291
Ghazeepore,	4	53	83	14	33	47	234
Hutgaon,	6	44	52	13	35	67	227
Ekdillah,	31	42	1	2	41	60	177
Total,	64	541	241	122	347	393	1718

The unusual number of Mahomedan, and paucity of Kayusth and Rajpoot scholars in Ekdillah cannot fail to attract notice, and may be satisfactorily explained by the excess of Mussulman converts in this quarter. It is observable too, that the Kayusth scholars bear no proportion to the Kayusth *teachers*, (many of whom are probably educated at home); nor to the Kayusth scholars in the Persian Schools.

16. Of the 23 per cent. of other castes, 5 are composed of Koormees, of whom one-half are to be found in Ekdillah, chiefly in the little pergunnah of Dhata, and the remainder in the opposite, or Western extremity of the District. The Lodha caste is also numerous in Ekdillah, but all the others which are Miscellaneous castes.

most prominent elsewhere are entirely wanting here, and seem to have been absorbed by the Mussulman faith. The following is a detail of the miscellaneous castes:

Koormees,	84	Mochees,	4
Bhoorjees,	38	Mullahs,	4
Kullars,	37	Oudhyas,	4
Sonars,	34	Malees,	3
Lodhars,	28	Thatheras,	3
Telees,	28	Sengroors,	3
Halwaees,	27	Chumars,	3
Aheers,	16	Koombars,	2
Lohars and Burhays,	14	Bairagees,	1
Tumbolees,	13	Munhyar, or Chooree Farosh,	1
Bhats,	12	Kuhar,	1
Mooraees and Kachees,	11	Jat,	1
		Kanjar,	1
Hujjams,	9	Putwa,	1
Durzees,	6		
Khuttrees,	4		393

The caste of the absent boys was not ascertained: they amount, however, only to 4⅔ per cent., the season of investigation being favorable to regular attendance.

Course of study pursued.

17. The course of study pursued in these Schools is very simple, and does not require many remarks. Bunniahs' and Muhajuns' accounts, or the book-keeping of retail dealers, and the forms of banking business, which include the writing and reading of letters of advice and other correspondence, and agricultural accounts, which involve the measurement of land, the calculation of rent, the modes of recording demands, receipts and balances, and the other duties of the Putwaree, form the utmost extent of learning imparted. In almost every School, the Bunniahs' system of accounts is taught first, and as the foundation of the rest; to this, where they are required, are superadded the Muhajuns' forms of business; and village accounts are generally confined to the smaller villages in the country, where they are required for zemindars' children, or for others who are likely to have charge of any landed concerns. The following statement will show to what extent and with what combinations each system prevails, and in what quarters:

Classification of the Schools.

Tehseeldaree.	Number of Schools in which are taught			
	Bunniahs' and Muhajuns' accounts, reading and letter writing, &c.	Ditto ditto and Agricultural accounts.	Only Agricultural accounts.	Only accounts.
Kora,	13	7	0	7
Bindkee,	19	10	1	15
Futtehpore,	13	15	3	13
Ghazeepore,	4	21	2	5
Hutgaon,	13	11	0	12
Ekdillah,	0	17	0	0
Total,	62	81	6	52

The last column embraces those Schools in which, although Bunniah and Muhajunee forms of business will probably be introduced, simple arithmetic is alone at present taught. In one of these Schools, in the famous place of pilgrimage, Sheorajpore, which is peopled by Gungapooters, 23 Brahmins are taught by a Kayusth how to keep the accounts of their *Birt* or ceremonial receipts.

Detail of the subjects studied.

18. The most remarkable feature in these Schools is the tables for multiplying whole and fractional numbers, which are learned to great perfection. The usual course of study is as follows;—the alphabet; *ginti*, or counting to a hundred; the *pahára*, or multiplication table, in which the multiplicand ascends to *forty*, the multiplicator only to *ten*; *saweiya*, *deorha*, *adhaya*, or multiplying by $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ any whole number up to ten; *honta*, *dhyoncha*, and *pahuncha*, or the multiplication in a similar manner by $3\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and $5\frac{1}{2}$; *girha*, multiplying any number to twenty by 11; *powanna* multiplying by $\frac{3}{4}$; *ekanna*, and *bikat pahar*, the multiplication of any two equal sums together, and of the compound figures $2\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$, by the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$; but these two are little used; *mantra*, or spelling and reading, which sometimes precedes, but generally follows the arithmetical tables; then follow the composition and decyphering of *chittees* or letters of advice and other common forms of correspondence, *teeps*, *tamasooks*, and other species of bonds: to calculate in beegahs and prepare village accounts is one of the last parts of this course, which is, however, greatly curtailed, where the education is intended only for agricultural pursuits. There occurred no instance in which any *book* or literary composition was read,—the object of tuition being merely to give the power of communicating and interpreting the commonest ideas recorded in the usual colloquial language. The Bunniahs', Muhajuns', and Kayusths' children who have an object in view, speedily master this course; but the boys of zemindars and other castes are long at School, and after all learn but little; they are withdrawn whenever their services are required; in their absence they lose the little they had attained, and in the end preserve only a few simple accounts which their situation in life obliges them to practise.

Boards used to write upon.

19. Small black or coloured wooden boards *(takhta)* are universally employed, both for writing and accounts, until the scholar is perfect: in some places a chalk pencil is used, in others a reed dipped into chalk dissolved in water, and kept like ink in a small earthen vessel; the former practice I found to prevail in the Western, the latter in the Eastern, pergunnahs. Beginners are occasionally directed to overlay the board with brick-dust, and practise upon it until they can trace the forms of the letters and figures.

Places employed as School-houses.

20. Excepting on one occasion, I met with no building which had apparently been erected on account of the School. Where a person invites a teacher, he places at his disposal the verandah of his house for the accommodation of all who may choose to attend. For bunniah and retail accounts, a shop in the bazar is generally made to answer the purpose of a School-house, and a shady tree or elevated *chabootra* is resorted to when the bazar is thronged, or the weather may render such a change agreeable. The following detail will help to show how far each system prevails:

6	persons teach	in their own houses.	
35	„	„	in shops in the bazar.
58	„	„	in the houses of zemindars.
82	„	„	in the houses of other persons.

Remarkable School in Kudjwa.

21. The most remarkable Hindee School in the district is that in Kudjwa, which is held in a regular School-house capable of containing (as the native scholars sit), about 150 boys. The present attendance, although not at its height, amounts to 123. All the branches of Hindee are here taught, though when I visited it there happened to be no scholars studying agricultural accounts. A curious system prevails in this School, of remunerating *by contract*. The amount to be paid for fully instructing a boy is fixed at from 10 to 17 rupees, and is paid when he is pronounced to have completed his studies: of the whole School, 86 boys were upon this footing, and the aggregate of their contract amounted to 1,198 rupees. Only 15 boys pay monthly fees, and the master can afford to educate 22 others gratis,

as he receives an income of, at least, 16 rupees per mensem. This School owes its importance to the commercial prosperity of Kudjwa.

Hindee taught in three Sanskrit Schools.

22. It ought here to be mentioned that there are three Sanskrit Schools, two in Hutgaon, and one in Futtehpore, in which Hindee reading and accounts are taught: in one of these, 4 Brahmins, and in the other two, 6 Brahmins, one Rajpoot, one Kayusth, and one Bunniah, are educated. These are extraordinary instances arising out of the peculiar necessities of the scholars.

Further remarks below.

23. When treating of the Persian Schools, some further remarks will be made regarding the constitution of the Hindee Schools.

PERSIAN SCHOOLS.

Their number and distribution.

24. The Persian Schools amount to 129, and are conducted by an equal number of masters. They are distributed as follows; Futtehpore Khas contains 17, Huswa 8, Jehanabad 6, and Kora 4 Schools; three villages contain each 3, and ten, each 2 schools, while 65 are situated each in a separate village.

The teachers, their caste, and mode of remuneration.

25. Of the 129 teachers, 9 are Kayusths and the rest Mussulmans; their average age is forty years and one month. Fifteen of these offer their services gratuitously, and one has no stated allowance, but receives whatever his pupils choose to give. There remain 113 whose income is certain, or at least sufficiently fixed and ascertained to enable us to form a pretty correct estimate of its amount. The following is a detail of the nature and extent of the receipts:—

7	teachers receive only wages,—*in all* per mensem,	...	25	5	0
3	„ „ only fees, ...		13	6	0
52	„ „ wages with daily food, ...		271	15	10
9	„ „ wages and fees, ...		50	0	0
36	„ „ wages with food and fees, ...		224	8	0
2	„ „ food from master of house, and fees from children,.....		11	6	0
2	„ „ wages and fees, with food in turn from children,.....		11	0	0
1	teacher receives wages by a *berar* or proportional distribution, and food in rotation from pupils,.....		4	8	2
1	„ „ receives daily food and clothes. ...		2	2	0

Rate of remuneration in each Pergunnah.

The total annual receipts are thus: 7,377 rupees 10 annas, and fall at the rate of Rs. 5-7 monthly to each teacher. The following is a similar statement to that given for the Hindee Schools:—

Tehseeldaree	Number of Schools.	Monthly Income.			Average per Teacher.		
Kora, ...	8	36	15	0	4	9	10
Bindkee, ...	15	84	14	0	5	10	6
Futtehpore,.....	46	247	6	0	5	6	0
Ghazeepore.....	13	75	14	0	5	13	4
Hutgaon,.....	19	103	6	0	5	11	3
Ekdillah,.....	12	61	5	10	5	1	10
Total	113	614	12	10	5	7	0

It will be remarked that the proportion which prevailed regarding highness of income in the Hindee Schools is here entirely reversed; and it is quite possible, and perhaps probable, that the quarter where the most flourishing Schools of one class are to be found, should be most deficient in other. It will likewise be observed, that the rate of remuneration generally is much higher in the Persian than in the Hindee Schools, but no more so than the superior class of the teachers, and higher nature of the learning imparted, would lead me to suppose.

Mode of remuneration in Hindee and Persian Schools.

26. The following remarks, regarding the remuneration of the teachers, refer likewise to those of the Hindee Schools. (Vide para. 11).

Daily food.

27. With the Persian teachers, *daily food* constitutes nearly as important a portion of their receipts as with the Hindee, for it amounts to about 80 per cent. of the whole remuneration. In both departments it is called *Khoorak*, and implies in general entire alimentary support. I was disposed at first to estimate it at the value of from 12 annas to 1 rupee 8 annas per mensem, but the majority of the tehseeldars placing it higher, and being willing that the Schools should have the benefit of every doubt in their favour, I have assumed *two rupees* as the standard, which however frequently falls, in the Hindee Schools, to 1 rupee 8 annas. The superior style of Mahomedan living renders it probable that this standard is not much higher than it ought to be in the Persian Schools, and indeed in some of them this item is estimated at 3 rupees per mensem; but I am doubtful whether with most of the Hindee teachers it rises above 1 rupee 8 annas, and whether it does not often fall below one rupee, and even twelve annas per mensem: the circumstances of individual families and teachers will, of course, modify individual cases; the doubts I entertain regard the general run of the Schools. These remarks appear sufficient to qualify any excess of income which may have been admitted under this head.

Wages, more frequent in Persian Schools.

28. *Wages* are given exclusively, or almost so, by the parent or master of a house, who invites and entertains the schoolmaster. They are paid in 106 of the 129 Persian Schools, and in only 81 of the 181 Hindee Schools, which shows that this system, which in most cases implies a species of domestic instruction, is more frequent in the former. In 91 of these cases in the Persian Schools, and in 63 in the Hindee, daily food is given by the owner of the house in addition to the wages. In one instance the wages are made good by a *berar*, the boys' parents being each responsible for a proportional share of the monthly sum of 2 rupees 8 annas, and the boys besides supply the teacher, in rotation, with food.

Fees, more frequent in Hindee Schools.

29. *Fees* are received by teachers who keep their own Schools, and also by salaried instructors, who choose to improve their means by admitting children of other families to the benefit of their tuition. Fees are paid in 119 Hindee and only in 52 Persian Schools, which proves that this independent mode of instruction is more customary among the Vernacular institutions. In only 24 instances of the latter are both kinds of remuneration, wages and fees, realized by the same teacher; whereas in the Persian schools, 46 persons avail themselves of both, showing that even of those Persian teachers who do receive fees, the greater portion are already entertained as paid servants, and extend their labours merely as a secondary object. Where the School is an independent one, and the master is remunerated by fees, scholars generally supply him with food in rotation; such is the case in 68 of the 119 Hindee Schools in which fees are received; this custom occurs but seldom in the Persian institutions.

Miscellaneous receipts.

30. There are a great variety of other miscellaneous receipts, such as clothes (*sarmaee*, and *joorâwan*), parched grain (*chabena* and *charban*), and presents in money or kind; but the only items which seem to call for any particular notice are the holiday and festival perquisites.

Holidays, in Persian Schools.

31. In the Persian schools *Friday* is a standing holiday, for which each pupil presents an offering to his master of one or two *pysa*, and occasionally of as much as an anna; this is called *Jumajee*, and in some places *Jumarâtee*.

In Hindee Schools.

The Hindee scholars enjoy *eight* monthly holidays, viz., two *parúva*, two *ashtamee*, two *choudas*, (*chaturdasee*), one *pooran máshee* and one *amáwas*, or the 1st, 8th, 14th, and 15th days of each half of the Hindoo month. The common account of these holidays is that, by the Shasters, to study on the 1st is unprofitable; that on the 8th the teacher, on the 14th, the scholar, and on the 15th both teacher and scholar are injured by imparting and receiving instruction. Sometimes the 8th and 15th alone are observed, making only *four* holidays. The general present made by Hindoo scholars is from a fourth to a half of a seer of parched grain (*chabena*), or supplies of *atta* and *dal* (*sidha*). The holidays are called in the Hindee Schools *anjha*, and the holiday allowance is designated by the same name, and sometimes by *anjháee* or *anjhey* and *choottea*. No new lesson is given out on the day preceding, but it is not till the boys assemble next morning, repeat the old lesson of the past day (*muhla amokhta*), and present their offering, that the holiday is declared by the master.

Festivals, in Persian Schools.

In Hindee Schools.

32. There are three principal Mussulman festivals, Eed-ul-Fitr, Eed-uz-Zuha, or Bakr Eed, and Shabibarát, which are universal holidays in the Persian Schools, and upon which each pupil is expected to give a present of from 4 annas to a rupee. Six grand festivals are observed by the Hindee scholars, Dusserah, Diwalee, Basant, Holee, Gooriya, and Saluno; the custom is for the teacher to write upon paper of variegated colours, a verse in praise of the holiday, and to give a copy to each of the boys, who, in return, presents an offering varying from two *pysa* to 4 annas, and occasionally amounting to 8 annas, and oven a rupee; after being satisfied with these presents, the schoolmaster grants the holiday. In the Holee, the boys bring cooked food, and in the Dewalee, sweetmeats, especially in towns. On *Sawansudee Panchamee* commonly styled *Nág Panchamee* the teacher prepares pictures of serpents, and sticks them up at the scholars' doors, receiving in return from some, uncooked food and clothes, from others, pots and utensils, and sometimes money: these presents are called *nágdharáee*. There is another custom which however is confined to large towns: on the anniversary of the *Pooja Gunnesh Chouth*, a procession is made through the streets headed by music; the boys decked out in gay parti-coloured clothes, singing rhymes and beating in cadence short coloured sticks, one in each hand, follow the master, who forcibly to mark his anxiety for a new suit, is dressed in tattered garments; the cavalcade proceeds to each scholar's house, and extorts clothes and money, sweetmeats and *pán*, the boys sharing in a portion of the two latter.

Other perquisites enjoyed by Persian Schoolmasters.

33. If the pupils of a Persian school be Hindoos, the master, whether a Hindoo or Mussulman, gets not only the Hindoo festival presents but the Mahomedan too. There are also a few other sources of gain peculiar to the Persian teacher—a perquisite of from 2 annas to a rupee on the commencement of a new book,—the *rusoomi-shadee*, or perquisite of clothes and money on the marriage of a scholar,—and the *bismilla karaee* or *shagoon*, a present made on the ceremony of a boy's being first sent to school at the proper age of 5 years: where the family cultivates land, the teacher sometimes gets a share (*Chanta**) in both rubbee and khurreef crops, which is set apart as *meean-jee ka chanta*. It is difficult to estimate exactly the proceeds of all these perquisites, which are very generally enjoyed, though not expressly mentioned in the table of receipts; many of them appear to be insignificant, yet they are undoubtedly of considerable moment to the teacher, and show how intimately he is associated with the persons whom he educates, and how naturally he takes up his position in their social and domestic relations.

Scholars in Persian Schools, age at entrance, at inspection, and at leaving.

34. In the Persian Schools there are (exclusive of 36 absentees) 817 scholars, which is at the rate of 6½ to each School. The average age at entrance is given at 11, and that when the School was visited, at 12¼ years. In 48 Schools the age of pupils who had left was reported, and

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* I had occasion a short time ago, in a letter on the revision of the chowkeedaree establishment, to explain that a *chanta* means a measure of 10 seers,—a 1-16th part of a *pata*, or heap of 4 maunds.

the average falls at 18 years 11 months; the following is a detail of the several particulars in these schools:—

Tehseeldaree.	Average age of Pupils at			Time spent in receiving Instruction.
	Entrance.	Time of Inspection.	Leaving.	
Kora,	8.9	15. 4	20.10	12. 1
Bindkee,	9	10. 8	18. 4	9. 4
Futtehpore,	8.5	13. 6	19. 2	10. 9
Ghazeepore,	10.8	12. 2	20. 6	9.10
Hutgaon,	9.5	12.11	18. 7	9. 2
Ekdillah,	9.3	12. 1	17. 3	8.
Average,	9.2	12. 8	18.11	9.9

The duration of instruction is, I believe, very near the truth; but both the age at entrance and that at leaving are probably exaggerated, the latter, because the age reported is too often that to which the pupils ought to stay, rather than that at which they generally leave; the former, for the same reason as in the Hindee Schools, (paragraph 14); still the age of *five* which is generally assumed as that of commencement, appears to me much below the real average, because the ceremonial custom is not always practised, and when observed is often a mere nominal rite, the real instructions not commencing till long after.

Castes of the scholars.

35. Of the scholars, 486 or 59½ per cent. are Mussulmans; and 277 or nearly 34 per cent. Kayusths; the remaining castes may be enumerated as follows:

Brahmins,	16	Sonars,	2
Rajpoots,	16	Aheers,	2
Bunneahs,	7	Kullar,	1
Koormees,	6	Kachee,	1
Bhat,	2	Baree,	1
Total,	54		

Nothing here is remarkable but the paucity of scholars other than Mussulmans and Kayusths.

Mode of study and subjects and books read.

36. The usual plan of instruction is followed in the Persian Schools. The scholar commences with a few short poems, generally the *Kareema* and *Mamaqeema*, which he is required to read, without comprehending their meaning; he thus acquires the faculty of reading, accompanied with the tone and modulation of voice which are thought indispensable for Persian poetry. Then follow a species of rhyming Dictionary, of Arabic, Persian, and Hindee words, (which being committed to memory assists the scholar in translating), and grammatical works. The Gulistan and Bostan, the most favourite text-books, are often read simultaneously with these. But the most extensive class of books are those which contain forms and models of approved epistolary composition; these are universally read from the aptitude for official employment and other business which they impart. I have arranged the school-books in the following list according to the above classification, and have added a column denoting the number of Schools in which they are severally read: such information may prove useful to those who are entrusted

with the publication of Oriental works, as it points out those which are most popular and have the greatest circulation. The whole of the first class, and many of the others, are lithographed at Lucknow, and hawked about the country.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF BOOKS.

Class I.—*Short Poems.*

	In how many Schools read.
Kareema, called also *Pandnameh*, containing moral and religious precepts, by Saadi, ...	45
Mamaqeema, a *Soofee* poem, ...	32
Mahmood-nameh, a love poem, ...	8
Ataee-nameh, ...	3
Dewan-i-navedi	1

Class II.—*Lexicons and Grammars.*

Khaliq Baree, a rhyming Dictionary of Arabic, Persian, and Hindee synonymes, ...	11
Nisabi Sibean, ditto for Persian and Arabic words, ...	
Amed-nameh, explaining the tenses and inflections of the verb, ...	21
Risala byan masádir, on Persian roots, ...	1
Qawaid Farsee, ...	1

Class III.—*Epistolary Composition, Modes of Address and Official Forms.*

Dustoor-us-Sibean, ...	54
Insha Khaleefa, ...	39
Madhorám, ...	26
Abul Fuzl, ...	9
Roqaat Alamgeeree, ...	6
Dustoor-ul-Maktobat, ...	6
Insha Zood fuham, ...	6
Insha Ajeeb, ...	6
Insha Faiq, ...	5
Insha Dilkhoosha, ...	3
Rooqaati Amanoolla, ...	2
Panj Rooqaat, ...	2
Roshan Kalam, ...	2
Insha Muftah-ul-Tarah, ...	1
Runchoor Doss, ...	1
Rooqaat Nizamee, ...	1
Insha Bahra Koosha, ...	1
Insha Mooneer, ...	1
Insha Mehtab Roy, ...	1
Roqaat-i-Danish, ...	1
Taheer-i-Waheed, ...	1

Class IV.—*Poetry.*

Bostan, ...	75
Secundernameh, ...	27
Dewan-i-Ghanee, ...	8
Dewan-i-Holalee, ...	2
Musnuvee Ghanimat, ...	1
Qasaid Oorfee, ...	1
Dewan-i-Saib, ...	2
Nuldaman, ...	1
Dewan-i-Herkeran, ...	1
Dewan-i-asifee, ...	1

Class V.—*Miscellaneous.*

Waqaia Namat Khan Alee,—the Wars of Alamgeer and Tanah Shah, ...	4
Shamsher Khanee, taken from the "Shah-Nameh,"	1
Moofarah-ool-huloob, a medical work, ...	1
Risalah Qazee qootab, on the requisitions of the Mussulman religion, ...	1
Nam Haq, ditto, ...	1
Gulistan, ...	74
Bahar Danish, a love story, ...	32
Mina Bazar, ...	4

The following are used each only in a single School:

Tooteenameh.	*Mohun Kewal Ram.*
Hikayat Nadira.	*Goolozar.*
Fawaid-ul-Mubtadee.	*Hameshá Bahar.*
Shouq Afza.	*Hoossainee.*
Anwari Soheili.	*Zahooree.*
Towheat-i-kesra, or Orders of Noushirwan,	*Jama-i-Abbas.*
Asma-i-Farsi.	*Saudnameh.**

A teacher in Huswa, Sheikh Boorham-ud-deen, surnamed *Parsa*, is reputed to be very learned; he has composed several works,—*Boorhan Danish-Dewan-i-Parsa* and *Rooqaat-i-Parsa* in Persian, and *Dewan Parsa* and *Musnavee* in Oordoo.

37. With Persian the elements of Arabic are occasionally taught, but that only in the larger towns and more advanced Schools. The following books are read in this department: in grammar (etymology), *Sarf Meer*, *Mizan*, *Munshab*, *Tasreef*, or *Panj Gunj*; (syntax), *Naho Meer*, *Mita Amil*, *Shara-i-Nuta Amil*, *Hidayet-ul-Naho*, *Shara Mulla*, *Kafia*; in logic, *Shara Tahzeeb*, *Sharah Isbat*: in Arabic composition, *Mukhtasar Manee*; on religious observances, *Shara Waqaiya*, *Shara Mooslim Miscat*. Arabic sometimes taught in conjunction with Persian.

38. Formal Arabic, or the reading of the Koran or certain siparas, frequently accompanies Persian teaching. The few instances in which it forms the whole business of the School are classed under a separate head. Formal Arabic.

39. The following table will show how and to what extent these additional studies are united with Persian: Classification of School according to subjects.

Number of Schools in which are taught	Persian only, ...	88
	Persian and learned Arabic, ...	7
	Persian and formal Arabic, ...	30
	Persian with learned and formal Arabic, ...	1
	Persian accounts, ...	3

40. A considerable number of Schools are conducted gratuitously by persons who are supported by rent-free land or other independent resources, who teach in their own houses, and whose ancestors have perhaps preceded them in the duty: here the formal reading of the Koran is frequently practised, especially when the School is kept up as a meritorious act. Nearly the whole of the remaining teachers have their Schools in the houses of the parties by whom they are paid: a considerable number of the city Schools are established by persons connected with the Government offices. The following statement will give some idea of the extent of each of these classes. By whom the Schools are supported.

* Most of these works are new to me, and I have no authorities at hand to consult us to whether they have been correctly represented in the above table.

Number of Schools held in the teachers' own houses, ...	16
Ditto ditto held in houses of Government officers, vakeels, &c., ...	21
Ditto ditto ditto zemindars, ...	37
Ditto ditto ditto putwarees, ...	4
Ditto ditto ditto other persons, ...	48
Ditto ditto ditto in a serai,...	1
Ditto ditto ditto in imambara, ...	2

The son of the owner of the house is styled *sar-i-maktab*, "head-boy."

General remarks on the constitution, *first*, of the Hindee schools.

Duration of teachers' incumbency.

41. I purpose now to state some particulars in explanation of the constitution and usual duration of the Schools, both Hindee and Persian; and first with respect to the former.—The statement in the margin shows the average of the term employed in teaching by the present master, as detailed in column 6 of the statements submitted. The average, 2 years and 6 months, is however enhanced by a few old Schools, and represents the state of things too favorably, for that the vast majority of the teachers had been employed but for very short periods is apparent from the following analysis:

Kora, ...	3 2
Bindkee, ...	3 10
Futtehpore, ...	3 5
Ghazeepore, ...	1 1
Hutgaon, ...	1 3
Ekdillah, ...	3 2
Average, ...	2 6

Number of Schools, in which the teacher had been employed for a period	of 10 years and upwards, ...	13
	of 2 to 10 years, ...	25
	of 1 to 2 years, ...	26
	of 6 months to a year, ...	41
	of 6 months and under, ...	77

Duration of Schools: defect in statements.

42. But these conclusions when applied to the Schools must be considerably modified; one of the few defects in the form supplied by you is the want of a column showing the length of time the *School* has existed; where an institution originated with the present teacher the sixth column, headed "period engaged in teaching" supplies this defect; but from the constant intermissions and changes of place and teacher to which most of the Schools are liable, this affords but a very imperfect criterion in general. After the statements had been in part drawn out, I endeavoured as far as possible to remedy the omission, and wherever I obtained the desired information I have entered it in the column of remarks. The second and third items in the statement last given (*viz.* the Schools, if from one to ten years' standing), are chiefly affected by this consideration: for example, I discovered that in pergunnah Hutgaon 3 Schools, in which the average time of teaching is placed at 2 years and 1 month, had actually been in continuous existence at an average for 7 years and 8 months. But with the last two entries, (*viz.* of one year and under,) the period shown in the statements as the duration of the present teachers' incumbency is also, in nine cases out of ten, that of the existence of the School itself. These are the real *village* Schools; and so long as the present characteristics of these Schools remain unaltered, the term of their existence will never appear to lengthen.

In part supplied.

Classes of Schools chiefly affected by this omission.

Schools not affected.

Different degrees of permanence.

43. But there are degrees in this want of permanence. The highest stage of fixity is where a School always exists in a village, but is liable to change both in the teacher and place of teaching, and further, perhaps to interruption and suspension, and therefore to variation in the children themselves; still as the institution continues in the same village, and has probably always existed in the same changeable and intermittent state, a species of identity connects the successive forms. Such a school generally points to a village of what, in a very modified sense, may be called *reading* people, that is, persons who have always been desirous to keep up some species of education among their families. The parent who has children requiring education, and whose necessities, therefore, lead him to make the first move towards reviving the School, is the party who calls the teacher, and in whose house the School is held.

Where a School is attached to a village.

Common village Schools, and uncertainty of their continuance.

44. The more common forms of village Schools are distinguished by a still more brief and uncertain existence, and are dependent not only on the pleasure of the person who called the teacher, and on the inconstant fees of neighbours' children, but upon each successive stage of agricultural operations. There is no probability that a School of this description will survive the year, and indeed it is almost

certain that it will at least be suspended when any emergency tempts the parents to employ their children, and the children to amuse themselves in the occupations of husbandry. The teacher, also, is generally too ill supported to forego his fields, and is often himself the first to give the signal for breaking up the assembly. When the necessities of the season pass by, the School is sometimes revived by the return of the same master, or by the arrival of a new one, but too frequently its career is finally terminated: at other times, after thus disappearing, it arises in an altered form in the porch of some neighbour of the same or of an adjoining village, where probably the pupils and perhaps the master are the same, or vary slightly from those before. You thus frequently find a boy who can read tolerably well at a School which has existed only for a few months, and upon inquiry, ascertain that he has passed through a number of such successive institutions. These are all different *Schools*, if we adopt the real meaning of the word *maktab*, or place of teaching, but while the main body of the pupils, and sometimes the master, remain the same, they are marked by an identity certainly sufficient to distinguish them in their various positions.

Circle of teachers' labours.

45. The teacher is generally a kayusth of a neighbouring village, who desires to better his means of support, or to add to those of his family. Had the statements supplied the *abode* of the teacher, it would have been interesting to have watched the usual range of such a person's labours: but from several cases which I inquired into, I do not apprehend that they extend very far from his home, and the circle may safely be circumscribed by a radius of a few miles, at all events not exceeding ten, or at the utmost perhaps fifteen. The probabilities of his returning to his former sphere of labour depend upon the treatment and remuneration he received from the master of the house.

Majority of Hindee Schools of this uncertain character.

46. That the majority of Hindee Schools are of so temporary a nature, or of such a changeable and Proteus-like character, is proved by the statement given at the close of paragraph 41, in which above 65 per cent. of the whole number are shown to have originated within the year, and 43 per cent. within the short space of six months. A few of these will perhaps survive, but the great majority will be interrupted by the recurrence of the employments of the field, either permanently or to be reproduced in the usual course. Indeed, when the tehseeldars went round to test the accuracy of the statements, they found that the watching and gathering in of the khurreef crop had already suspended a large proportion of the Schools, and that I found the same to be often the case, in the comparatively small number which I myself visited, will be seen from the remarks which I have occasionally inserted in the statements.

Occasions of interruption, and seasons favorable to instruction.

47. The most constant season for instruction is that which intervenes between the sowing and the reaping of the rubbee crop, viz., from the months of November or December to March, (*Aghun*, *Poos*, *Magh*, and *Phagoon*,) and that would probably have been the season for obtaining the most favorable record of the extent of education.* After the gathering in of the rubbee harvest, a short period of rest is obtained, comprising a part of *Bysakh* and *Jeyt* (May, and a portion of the contiguous months), and where the opportunities of education are at hand, study is again renewed. The rains are then ushered in by the busy preparations of June for the arrangements of the new year, and as soon as the crops begin to rise, juvenile labour is especially required for weeding. A season of relaxation succeeds, and the Schools are recommenced, and numerously attended from about August to November, when the gathering of the khurreef and sowing of the rubbee again engrosses the attention. An incident described by the Tehseeldar of Ghazeepore, will show the eagerness with which these pursuits are followed, as well as afford an extraordinary and, I fear, uncommon instance of endeavour to prevent them from interrupting the operations of the School.—A School was held in the house of a zemindar of Sankha, and the teacher, in order to better his circumstances, undertook at the request of the zemindar to watch his

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* It may be regretted by some that the statements were not revised and amended in the months of January and February; this however could not have been done, for the changes and modifications of even so short an interval would have required the previous statement to be almost completely cancelled and re-prepared afresh. The season actually employed for the investigation may, after all, be the best for giving a correct idea of the *average* state of education in the District.

fields; but being anxious to improve the time he took the boys with him, and seated upon the frame-work of bamboos and wood (*meyra* or *machán*), divided his attention between teaching his pupils and driving away the birds. The scaffolding unfortunately fell to the ground, and this exemplary master was severely injured, and the tehseeldar, when he visited the village, found the School closed and the teacher labouring under the effects of his fall.

Average period of study.

Upon the whole, from three to five months may be assumed as the average period devoted in the year to regular study.

Constitution of *Persian* Schools.

The *Persian* Schools, in proportion as they recede from the larger towns, assume many of the characteristics of the Hindee Schools, but in a very modified form. The want of permanency with them is chiefly occasioned by the illiberality or inconstancy of the parent: for the continuance of the teacher mainly, if not entirely, depends upon the receipt of his salary from the party who calls him, and in whose house he teaches: it depends very slightly upon the income derived from the children of others.

Less scattered and more permanent than Hindee Schools.

The Persian Schools are less scattered in the country; for it has been already shown that 73 per cent. of the Hindee Schools are situated each in a separate village, while only 50 per cent. of the Persian ones are so circumstanced: the presumption from this is, that the latter are more permanent, being more generally situated in towns and large villages.

Duration of teachers' incumbency.

The same conclusion is borne out by an examination into the length of time the present teachers have been employed in their several Schools, the average of the whole being 3 years and 7 months, that is, a year and two months greater than with the Hindee Schools. The following statement, corresponding with that already given for the latter, corroborates this conclusion:

Number of Schools, in which the teacher had been employed for a period	of 10 years and upwards, ...	12
	of 2 to 10 years, ...	40
	of 1 to 2 years, ...	15
	of 6 months to a year, ...	37
	of 6 months and under, ...	25

The proportion of Hindee Schools under 6 months was 43 per cent.: here it is only 19 per cent. The changes of the teacher, too, appear to affect the stability of the School still less than in the other department: thus in Pergunnahs Futtehpore and Hutgaon I met with 23 Schools in which the average of the present teachers' incumbency is represented at 1 year and 10 months, whereas they have actually existed at an average for 10 years and 6 months.

SANSKRIT SCHOOLS.

48. There are 46 Sanskrit Schools in the District, of which 28 are scattered in separate villages; six villages contain each two Schools, and the remaining 6 are situated in Futtehpore Khas.

Teachers, and mode in which they are remunerated.

There are 49 teachers, being 3 above the number of Schools; they are all Brahmins, and their average age is 45 years and 8 months. Of these, 44 teach gratuitously, receiving in return only the service of their pupils, and the following detail will show the species of remuneration enjoyed by the remainder:

	Rs.	As.	P.
3 teachers receive only wages,—*in all* per mensem, ...	20	0	0
1 teacher receives clothes and food, ...	2	2	0
1 teacher receives wages and land from zemindars, ...	8	5	4

Thus five teachers receive Rs. 30-7-4, or at an average, Rs. 6-1-6 each per mensem.

Many of the pundits used to hold rent-free land, which has generally been resumed, but for the most part, from the lightness of the assessment, still yields some means of support. The majority are maintained by contributions levied upon those who place themselves under their religious guidance, by the performance of rites and ceremonies, or the fees received by visiting assemblies. Instead of being supported by their pupils, it is the common practice for the pundits to supply those who come from a distance with the means of prosecuting their studies, sometimes in the shape of food and clothes, and sometimes in that of paper, books, and stationery.

Schools permanent.

49. The Sanskrit Schools are, without comparison, more permanent than any other species, as the average of the period during which the present teachers have been employed in their respective Schools is above 13 years, and many of the institutions have been conducted by their forefathers.

Scholars and their castes.

50. There are 289 Sanskrit scholars, which gives an average of 6, 1-5th persons to each School. They are all Brahmins, except four, a Rajpoot, a Kayusth, a Bunniah and a Bhat: excepting the last, these interlopers belong to the Schools noticed in paragraph 22, in which Hindee is taught.

Age of students at entrance, at inspection, and at leaving.

51. The age of the students at entrance, at the time of inspection, and period of leaving, is as follows:

Tehseeldaree.	Entrance.	Time of inspection.	Leaving.	Period employed in receiving instruction.
	Y. M.	Y. M.	Y. M.	Y. M.
Kora,	11 3	15 2	24 5	13 2
Bindkee,	9 9	13 6	28 6	18 9
Futtehpore,	12 8	18 11	23 7	10 11
Ghazeepore,	14 0	15 9	21 0	7 0
Hutgaon,	10 7	15 8	21 4	10 9
Ekdillah,	10 9	14 9	21 3	10 6
Average,	11 6	15 6	23 4	11 10

Course of study.

The period of tuition is here in some instances long, but the course of study and the manner in which it would seem to be mastered, quite warrant the idea that it is busily employed. The works studied are as follows. *In Grammar*, Saraswat: Sidhant Chandrika: Sidhant Koumodee, Bulbhudree: Ram Chandrika. *In Astronomy*, Lilavati: Brihad Jatak: Mahoorat Gunput: Shegrabodh: Mahoorat Surbuswa: Mahoorat Chintaman Keshwee: Grigha: Lagho: Jatha Langhar: Bhykyanak Graha. *In Poetry and Literature*, Raghobuns: Magh: Koomar: Kabi Pria: Rasab Pria. *Purans and sacred Writings*, Bhagawat: Adhyat Ramayana: Doorga Pat: Adit Hirdei: Hartalaka ki Katha: Adhbut Ramáyn: Mahabhárat: Katha Sat Naráyan: Sidhant Bodh. *In Lexicology*, Amar Kosh. *In Witchcraft*, Mantr Shastr: Mantr Mahodadh. *On Ceremonies and Observances*, Daskuram: Tarpan: Sradh: Bibah. *In Medicine*, Nind Baidak.

Formal Arabic.

52. There are five Schools, and as many teachers of formal Arabic alone: the number of scholars is 25, of course all Mahomedans, of these it is unnecessary to mention more than that they read and commit to memory the Koran and certain *siparas*, without understanding what they mean.

English School.

53. The English School is held in the Town of Futtehpore, and was established in the middle of 1844. It is supported by private contributions from the European and Native inhabitants. A master

was procured from the Agra College, but his long sickness and absence reduced the School to a very low state of discipline, and the attendance has decreased from 70 or 80 to 37, or including absentees, to 47. Notwithstanding these disadvantages a tolerable examination was passed a few months ago by many of the pupils, whose papers, especially in the Oriental department, were in some measure satisfactory. Seventeen boys study only Oriental languages, and six confine their attention to English; while fourteen endeavour to compass both branches of education. The School-house is at present situated in a building in the Collector's office compound, which was repaired for the purpose: this is probably too far removed from the Town, in the vicinity of which, if a commodious School-house were erected, the attendance would probably be greatly increased.

Government solicited to extend their patronage to the School.

For such an institution, a well qualified head master is indispensable: neither the Committee nor their Secretary have leisure to afford any continuous or effective superintendence, and without an intelligent and properly trained teacher, no permanent regularity, no judicious classification, nor any steady effort and well directed study can be calculated upon. The field is one of hope and interest: there are no Government Schools for above 70 miles on one side, and 50 on the other, and Futtehpore is the centre of a densely peopled country. If the assistance of Government could be so far vouchsafed as to supply a well paid and efficient teacher, there is every reason to expect that the result would justify such an extension of patronage. On account of the difficulty found in procuring a Christian teacher, Christian instruction was, from an unhappy necessity, not included in the course of instruction, and the seminary would therefore receive no further injury on this score, from its connexion with Government.

General remarks upon the state of education in Futtehpore.

54. Before concluding this report, I beg to offer a few remarks on the general state of education in the District. The 362 Schools are very widely scattered, for they are situated in no fewer than 217 different villages, which is above one-fifth of the entire villages of the District. In estimating the proportion of children under education, I am willing to include the absentees, which swell the number to 3,030.

Proportion of children of a School-going age.

The population of the District, according to the detailed statement formerly given, is 3,80,000. I should be disposed to place it higher than this, probably at not less than 4 lacs: but that the calculation be as favourable as possible, let the lower number be taken. To follow the European tables, as applied by a writer in the *Calcutta Review*,* eleven-thirtieths of the entire population, or 1,39,365, are under 14 years, and of these, one-half, or 69,682, are of a School-going age: this would give the proportion of children actually under tuition at 4·35 per cent. But the age of 5 years, assumed by the reviewer, appears too early: in the Hindee Schools, which include the majority of the pupils, 7 years, as has been already shown, is the general age for commencement, which is postponed occasionally till 8, and oftener till 9: the *average* age of entrance would thus fall a little below 8 years. If the statements in paragraphs 14 and 34 be consulted with the remarks which accompany them, it will be seen that the age at entrance in *both* Persian and Hindee Schools approach closely to this conclusion. The following *general* average includes, and is much increased by, the advanced age of the Sanskrit scholars:—

And of children actually instructed.

Reasons adduced why this average is too low: and why it ought to be increased by contracting the School-going age.

		Years.	*Months.*
Age of pupils	at entrance, ...	9	3
	at leaving, ...	16	5

The considerations which I formerly advanced will tend to lower *both* of these periods, and to make them approximate to the European data of 7 and 14 years:—at all events they correspond with extraordinary closeness in *the period spent at School*, which is in both instances *seven* years. We may therefore safely adopt the European proportion of *three-sevenths* as more nearly indicating the number of children of a School-going age than *one-half*. The children of that age in Futtehpore will thus be reduced to 59,728, and the proportion of those enjoying means of education to 5 per cent. However insignificant this proportion may appear, and especially when the wretched nature of the education for

* In an article upon Mr. Adam's reports.

the most part imparted is borne in mind, it is not less than appears to prevail in this quarter of the country.

Domestic education.

55. In estimating the extent of education throughout the whole community, a small addition ought to be made for *domestic* instruction, especially where, as in the case of the putwaree, an hereditary office exists which requires the ability to read and write. This addition, however, would not, I apprehend, make any important change in the results already stated, because this species of education is very limited, and has actually in many cases, where it assumes an open and regular form, been included in the present returns.

The different branches how related to one another.

56. The relative position of the different Schools is precisely the same here as has been described in Mr. Adam's report. The study of Persian and Arabic are the only two distinct branches which are taught in the same School, and of which the one is sometimes employed as a step towards the other. The study of Hindee in three of the Sanskrit Schools is a curious phenomenon, which I regret I had not an opportunity of inquiring more closely into.

How far these particulars affect the means proposed for elevating the character of the Schools.

57. Having examined in such detail the constitution of these Schools, it may be thought incumbent upon me to state how far the facts now elicited appear to warrant the hopeful application of the means by which it is proposed to elevate their character: and such remarks appear to be invited by the tenor of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor's instructions.

Peculiar advantages of any effect produced upon the Hindee Schools.

About 60 per cent. of the scholars of every description belong to the *Hindee* Schools: and if these can in any way be worked upon, it is obvious that the effect produced will be singularly great, both from the numerical proportion of the scholars themselves, and from the low standard of their acquirements, compared with those of the other two great branches of students. Even the smallest advance will here be invested with the most important character, and fraught with the largest amount of benefit.

In the whole of this class of Schools then, we have, as the elements to work upon, the faculty of reading and the power of calculation; while there is no indisposition, but entirely the reverse, to accept of and profit by our assistance. In this state of things we require only to secure the attention and to awaken a desire of knowledge, in order to introduce the perusal and study of those books and subjects which may be deemed most beneficial. To begin, then, with that which most closely affects their interests, as it will enable them to watch over and preserve their rights and possessions, appears to be the surest mode of reaching these objects. Accordingly I found everywhere to prevail, a considerable degree of curiosity regarding the Government school-books, and a desire to possess them, which I have little doubt will lead to their being extensively purchased and introduced into the Schools, when offered in the *Nagree* character. As it was I had numerous applications for those printed in the Persian type, (the only ones which reached me before I left the District), and I distributed, I believe, nearly fifty copies, chiefly to zemindars, who purchased them for their children. Should these elementary books find their way generally into the Schools, there is no reason for despairing that a continuation of such works, gradually advancing to general subjects, and embracing in more elaborate compositions a wider range of knowledge, should not also obtain access, and give to the Native institutions of the country a new and hopeful character. It will, no doubt, be a work of time, but it need not on that account be the less sure and satisfactory.

Difficulties of working upon the Persian Schools.

58. The introduction of such a system, and by such means, into the Persian Schools, appears a more problematical and difficult matter, for it would probably be less easy to stimulate curiosity or supply subjects of interest in Schools which are already supposed by those who frequent them to teach everything that is required. Besides, the style and ideas of the School are adverse to anything we can give them. Accustomed to the measured and responsive cadence of Persian verse, to the turgid and metaphorical language of the prose, and to the laconic dicta of the didactic writers, the Persian pupils look with contempt upon the inelegant idiom and cumbrous construction of Hindoostanee composition,

in which the simple realities, which we should probably be anxious to communicate, would appear still more despicable. The style of these authors presupposes, as well as forms, a peculiar cast of mind in the School which adopts them. Whether this be a natural turn of mind, or, as Mr. Adam imagines, "has been unnaturally forced by the practice of Government," it now, at least presents itself as a national feature, both in the Hindoo and Mahomedan student of the Persian School.

It would hence be a matter of extreme difficulty to bring them to recognize and adopt the Vernacular tongue as a medium of instruction: at all events, the present set of books are too destitute of a literary character to attract the Persian scholar. It is possible, indeed, that elaborate and interesting works in a high and finished style and embracing subjects of national interest,* if suited in matter, composition, and appearance to the tastes of the teachers and scholars, and offered at low prices, would prove acceptable. It is not, however, to be expected that any books, however well executed, except in the Persian language, would meet with a cordial reception, and it would, therefore, appear advisable, to furnish the Persian Scholars with sets of the school-books in their favourite idiom, if it be wished to secure for them an extensive introduction into the Schools.

Sanskrit and formal Arabic Schools.

59. The other descriptions of Schools are of a more impracticable and less hopeful character. We are, however, perhaps too much in the habit of regarding them *merely* as the means of perpetuating idolatrous practices and a delusive superstition. From the Schools of formal Arabic, indeed, in which the bare repetition of the Koran is practised, there can be little hope of extracting any good, for the extent of mental exertion in the mere mechanical reading and recitation of words of unknown meaning cannot afford much room for the introduction of extraneous knowledge, besides, that the bigotry and pride of the Mahomedans would reject any intrusion into their sacred domain. Among the Sanskrit Schools too, a few seem devoted entirely, or almost entirely, to the acquirement of the forms of sacrificial rites and social observances, but the great majority embrace a much wider range, and present intellectual powers so exercised in abstruse studies as to afford material for the introduction of knowledge of a more profitable description. That the spirit of these Schools would not be entirely adverse to such an innovation, may be gathered from Mr. Adam's concluding remarks on Sanskrit Schools, and from the fact that there are occasional instances of Hindee being taught along with Sanskrit. Many of the pundits, whose institutions I visited, expressed their readiness to introduce Hindee or Oordoo into their Schools, and seemed to appreciate the vast importance of such a measure as affecting the whole body of the people, who are not to be reached through the medium of a learned language.

Notices a report which was current in the District.

60. In conclusion I beg to mention a circumstance, which I ought, perhaps, to have done at first. At the commencement of the investigation, the tehseeldars and their subordinates often found the greatest difficulty in obtaining information regarding the Schools, and upon inquiry discovered the unwillingness of the people, to originate in a report which seems completely to have pervaded the District. It was rumoured that four Christian missionaries, whom the Oriental imagination of the inhabitants invested with the character of magicians, had come from Benares, and that one of them, in the garb and appearance of a mendicant, would visit their houses and stretch a magic wand over the heads of their children, who smitten with the witchcraft would follow instinctively the foreign enchanter, desert their homes, and become Christians. How absurd soever this fiction may appear, it is certain that it spread such a terror abroad, that the Schools were in some places deserted, and mothers concealed their children from very fright; the conjurers were reported to be in every village, and the very tehseeldaree

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* Such for intance as historical passages in the lives of the most favourite national characters, something in the attractive style of the "Tales of a Grand-father," any popular and agreeable work on law or other subject affecting the interests of the Persian scholar, or opening prospects of employment, would probably be introduced into the Schools. The success of epistolary compositions and other works which assist in giving capacity for business, is a useful guide to the *kind* of works which would readily be received, and the kind of works which would create a demand.

mohurirs were transformed into the moonshees and pundits of the missionaries, and avoided as their emissaries. By the judicious management of the tehseeldars, confidence was soon restored; and I met with only one instance in which permanent injury was sustained, the teacher having removed meanwhile to another village.* Whatever suspicion remained was dispelled when I personally visited the Schools, and I have reason to believe that upon the whole the effect of the investigation, of the visits of the tehseeldars and their subordinates, and of the countenance I was able in some instances myself to afford, has been to enlarge the number of scholars, if not to increase the number of Schools, especially of *Vernacular* ones. Most of the influential land-holders seemed perfectly to appreciate the motives of Government, and to be anxious in every way to forward them. I requested them, as well as the tehseeldars, to be particular in impressing the people with a sense of the evils of the present system of change and interruption, and the necessity and advantages of steady and continued instruction.

As I have not at hand the conveniences of an office, I beg that the Collector of Futtehpore may be furnished with a copy of this letter for record in his office, and of the statements also if necessary.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
W. MUIR,
Late Offg. Collector of Futtehpore.

On the Ganges near Patna, the 12th January 1846.

* I found the same rumour to prevail in Pergunnah Kurrah, Zillah Allahabad, but had not an opportunity of tracing it further in the adjacent Districts. I heard of a similar report at Ghazeepore, but not in connexion with the School investigation.

APPENDIX No. XX.

(VIDE PARA. 189.)

LIST

OF

REVENUE OFFICERS

APPOINTED TO THE

FUTTEHPORE DISTRICT,

From the Formation of the Zillah in 1826 *down to the present Time.*

List of Revenue Officers who have

Names of Collectors.	Period. From	Period. To	Names of Deputy Collectors.
Mr. A.F. Lind, ...	26th Augt. 1826,	21st April 1830,	Mr. H. Armstrong,... ... ...
„ H. Armstrong, ...	22nd April 1830,	7th March 1831,	„ S. J. Becher, ...
„ J. T. Rivaz,...	8th March 1831,	17th Sept. 1832,	„ F. B. Pearson, ...
„ A. Cumming, ...	18th Sept. 1832,	10th Dec. 1832,	„ W. Muir, ...
„ E. Smyth, ...	11th Dec. 1832,	27th Jan. 1834,	„ A. Swinton, ...
„ W. Ogilvy, ...	28th Jan. 1834,	14th Sept. 1834,	„ J. S. Dumergue, ...
„ H. Armstrong, ...	15th Sept. 1834,	30th Nov. 1834,	„ J. Power, ...
„ A. Cumming, ...	1st Dec. 1834,	2nd Dec. 1835,	„ G. S. Benson, ...
„ H. Armstrong, ...	3rd Dec. 1835,	21st Nov. 1837,	
„ S. J. Becher, ...	22nd Nov. 1837,	30th Nov. 1837,	
„ E. H. C. Monckton, ...	1st Dec. 1837,	21st Oct. 1839,	
„ S. J. Becher, ...	22nd Oct. 1839,	22nd Sept. 1840,	
„ D. T. Timins, ...	23rd Sept. 1840,	28th Oct. 1840,	
„ W. Muir,...	29th Oct. 1840,	9th Dec. 1840,	
„ M. F. Muir,...	10th Dec. 1840,	25th June 1841,	
„ G. H. M. Alexander, ...	26th June 1841,	3rd Oct. 1841,	
„ W. S. Cunningham, ...	4th Oct. 1841,	24th Dec. 1841,	
„ G. H. M. Alexander, ...	25th Dec. 1841,	23rd March 1842,	
„ J. Thornton, ...	24th March 1842,	6th Nov. 1843,	
„ W. Muir,...	7th Nov. 1843,	30th Jan. 1844,	
„ P. C. Trench, ...	31st Jan. 1844,	31st Sept. 1844,	
„ W. Muir,...	1st Oct. 1844,	5th Dec. 1845,	
„ C. W. Kinloch, ...	6th Dec. 1845,	14th Dec. 1845,	
„ H. B. Harrington, ...	15th Dec. 1845,	15th Dec. 1845,	
„ C. W. Kinloch, ...	16th Dec. 1845,	7th Dec. 1846,	
„ A. Swinton, ...	8th Dec. 1846,	18th Jan. 1847,	
„ C. W. Kinloch, ...	19th Jan. 1847,	25th Dec. 1848,	
„ C. Chester, ...	26th Dec. 1848,	6th May 1849,	
„ G. P. Money, ...	7th May 1849,	22nd Oct. 1849,	
„ C. Chester, ...	23rd Oct. 1849,	13th Dec. 1849,	
„ C. W. Fagan, ...	14th Dec. 1849,	22nd Feb. 1850.	
„ C. W. Kinloch, ...	23rd Feb. 1850,	.....	

Futtehpore Collectorship,
July 1851.

held Offices in the District of Futtehpore.

Period				NAMES OF ASSISTANT COLLECTORS	Period.	
From		To			From	To
30th Augt.	1831.	28th March	1837,	Mr. W. Onslow, ...	30th Aug 1831.	9th Jan. 1832,
29th March	1837,	4th June	1838,	„ E. Smyth, ...	10th Jan. 1832,	9th April 1832,
10th May	1842,	27th April	1843,	„ W. Onslow, ...	10th April 1832,	11th June 1832,
28th April	1843,	22nd June	1845,	„ E. V. Irwin, ...	12th June 1832,	14th Nov. 1833
23rd June	1845,	17th Aug.	1847,			
18th Aug.	1847,	31st Dec.	1848,			
8th Feb.	1849,	26th March	1851,			
19th April	1851.	.....	.....			

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. XX, (A.)

(VIDE PARA. 192.)

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS

INSTITUTED, DISPOSED OF, AND PENDING

IN THE

FUTTEHPORE DISTRICT,

During the year 1849-50.

Statement of the Business instituted, disposed of, and pending in the Futtehpore District, during the year 1849-50.

Number.	Description of Cases.	Pending at the close of the past year.	Instituted during the preceding year.	Total.	Disposed of. On Trial.	Disposed of. Adjusted or withdrawn.	Disposed of. Struck off on default.	Disposed of. Total.	Pending at the end of the present year.
1	Settlement,...	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Mutations in Zemindaree by inheritance and voluntary transfer by sale, mortgage, or gift, ...	13	375	388	374	.....	.....	374	14
3	Execution of decrees of the Civil Court, ...	5	98	103	99	.....	.....	99	4
4	Ditto of awards of Special Commission, ...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Sales, ...	45	130	175	127	.....	1	128	47
6	Current Balances, whether Mal or Tuccavee, ...	.....	47	47	47	.....	.....	47	.....
7	Applications for remission of Current Demand, ...	.....	155	155	148	.....	.....	148	7
8	Balances of former years, ...	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	1
9	Summary Suits, ...	29	361	390	350	9	5	364	26
10	Investigation under Regulation II. of 1819, ...	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....
11	Partitions under Regulation XIX. of 1814, ...	41	36	77	22	1	13	36	41
12	Court of Wards under Regulation LII. of 1803, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....
13	Putwarees' complaints preferred by or against, under Regulation XII. of 1817, ...	38	239	277	246	.....	.....	246	31
14	Land required for Government purposes, ...	1	2	3	2	.....	.....	2	1
15	Adjustment of Boundaries, ...	12	46	58	25	1	2	28	30
16	Applications for Tuccavee, ...	6	8	14	12	.....	.....	12	2
17	Applications for Malikana, ...	1	3	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....
18	Supplies, ...	19	63	82	59	.....	.....	59	23
19	Tolls, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Securities of Native Officers, ...	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....	1
21	Complaints preferred against Officers, ...	1	7	8	6	.....	.....	6	2
22	Civil Suits in which Government is a party, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...
23	Translations of letters of Commissioner calling for report, ...	6	114	120	114	.....	.....	114	6
24	Proceedings of other Officers, ...	10	403	413	390	.....	.....	390	23
25	Applications rejected, ...	.....	106	106	106	.....	.....	106	.....
26	Appeals,...	.....	33	33	28	.....	... ..	28	5
27	Property escheat to Government, ...	.....	64	64	63	.....	.....	63	1
28	Nuzool, ...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
29	Repairs of Tehseeldarees, ...	5	6	11	8	.....	.....	8	3
30	Khan Tehseel Cases, ...	7	6	13	8	.....	1	9	4
31	Pauper Cases, ...	11	2	13	1	5	.....	6	7
32	Stamps, ...	13	32	45	37	.....	5	42	3
33	Applications for Copies of Petitions, ...	4	441	445	410	.....	28	438	7
34	Petitions for returning documents,...	.....	7	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....
35	Cases of Hidden Treasure, ...	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Execution of Summary Suit decrees, ...	28	280	308	267	.....	.....	267	41
37	Abkaree, ...	133	276	409	207	.....	.....	207	202
38	Seizures of Salt, ...	.....	6	6	5	.....	.....	5	1
39	Cases of Estates restored of Zemindars on expiration of the term of farming lease, &c., ...	2	13	15	14	.....	.....	14	1
40	Examination of Hufgana papers, ...	22	83	105	78	.....	.....	78	27
41	Execution of Commissioner's orders, ...	3	11	14	11	.....	.....	11	3
42	Revision of Jumabundee,...	32	16	48	35	2	.....	37	11
43	Applications for Remission of Revenue on account of Hail-Storm, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....
44	Cases of marking the boundaries of villages, ...	12	4	16	13	.....	... ..	13	3
45	Proceeding from Judge's Court for giving possession,... ...	5	98	103	93	.....	.....	93	10
46	Summary Settlement, .., ...	8	15	23	19	.....	.....	19	4
	Total, ...	513	3,589	4,102	3,436	18	55	3,509	593

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

FUTTEHPORE MAGISTRACY,
July 1851.

APPENDIX No. XXI.

(VIDE PARA. 192.)

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE **RECEIPTS** ON ACCOUNT OF

LAND REVENUE AND OTHER COLLECTIONS,

AND THE

EXPENSES OF THE CIVIL OFFICES

IN THE DISTRICT OF FUTTEHPORE,

WITH

PERCENTAGE OF CHARGES ON RECEIPTS,

From 1826-27 *to* 1850-51.

Statement showing the Receipts on account of Land Revenue and other Collections, and the Receipts, from 1826-27

YEARS.	RECEIPTS.							
		OTHER COLLECTIONS.						
	Land Revenue.	Post Office Remittances.	Customs.	Stamps.	Fines, &c., from the Judge's Court.	Sayer.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1826-27, ...	11,11,139 1 6	151 0 0	175 0 0	6,397 6 0	0 0 0	40,437 1 2	1,800 6 10	57,960 14 0
1827-28, ...	12,40,338 12 10	0 0 0	3,381 0 0	15,522 0 0	0 0 0	70,100 12 7	5,027 4 0	94,950 0 7
1828-29, ...	12,12,810 3 11	400 0 0	2,378 0 0	10,971 6 0	0 0 0	76,450 12 7	0,696 7 3	90,896 9 10
1829-30, ...	13,17,794 0 9	4,150 14 4	3,552 0 0	21,322 10 0	0 0 0	68,406 2 10	11,247 6 1	1,08,679 1 3
1830-31, ...	13,54,760 11 4	1,485 1 11	5,130 8 0	21,465 12 0	0 0 0	70,363 13 3	9,564 4 8	1,08,009 7 10
1831-32, ...	12,98,205 14 1	3,039 4 4	3,900 0 0	21,431 10 0	0 0 0	76,477 14 10	8,308 7 11	1,13,057 5 1
1832-33, ...	14,17,619 3 3	3,493 12 0	3,800 0 0	20,879 14 0	0 0 0	86,300 13 6	20,736 15 3	1,35,211 6 9
1833-34, ...	11,40,809 13 4	2,023 14 5	4,200 0 0	23,867 8 0	0 0 0	69,464 2 3	11,076 5 4	1,11,530 14 0
1834-35, ...	14,63,363 3 1	1,593 3 1	4,200 0 0	27,549 8 0	0 0 0	47,966 4 4	12,405 1 7	93,774 1 0
1835-36, ...	13,53,158 4 7	1,584 10 4	5,000 0 0	26,443 5 0	0 0 0	58,942 13 9	18,543 12 11	1,04,514 10 0
1836-37, ...	13,19,194 13 11	1,645 6 11	5,000 0 0	26,083 6 0	0 0 0	58,571 11 3	42,617 0 8	1,33,920 8 10
1837-38, ...	13,05,154 12 0	2,725 6 7	5,064 2 6	31,757 8 0	0 0 0	47,922 13 1	40,639 12 0	1,37,103 10 2
1838-39, ...	12,34,962 7 9	3,014 12 11	721 7 6	29,082 3 0	0 0 0	38,388 15 5	18,503 14 7	94,711 5 5
1839-40, ...	12,51,449 8 10	2,983 2 5	881 10 0	29,902 2 0	0 0 0	34,583 9 10	14,924 4 5	83,274 13 8
1840-41, ...	13,41,115 7 2	2,865 7 3	1,066 0 0	28,812 0 0	0 0 0	34,320 2 8	11,650 13 7	78,736 7 6
1841-42, ...	12,70,273 2 4	5,140 1 4	963 0 0	29,610 1 0	0 0 0	31,678 7 7	1,25,618 7 10	1,69,009 1 0
1842-43, ...	13,68,675 5 8	5,137 10 6	822 15 3	23,715 2 9	0 0 0	37,546 13 7	1,23,279 5 2	1,90,501 15 3
1843-44, ...	14,03,502 0 3	6,052 3 0	777 2 5	24,807 15 0	0 0 0	42,398 8 8	1,36,256 7 9	2,10,294 4 10
1844-45, ...	14,80,005 2 6	5,036 0 0	38 12 11	24,373 15 5	0 0 0	63,852 12 4	9,853 10 4	1,02,955 3 0
1845-46, ...	14,80,630 5 4	4,881 0 0	4 6 1	22,022 8 2	0 0 0	50,316 7 7	2,757 12 6	88,782 2 4
1846-47, ...	13,42,032 1 1	9,045 3 5	4 8 10	21,981 12 11	0 0 0	60,575 11 6	1,567 2 2	93,174 6 10
1847-48, ...	13,74,709 5 11	5,176 13 6	1 0 8	26,437 12 4	0 0 0	65,893 7 0	2,095 2 4	99,604 3 5
1848-49, ...	11,10,919 15 9	6,116 4 3	8 14 8	22,379 0 0	0 0 0	61,030 14 7	963 9 9	1,11,107 10 10
1849-50, ...	14,25,929 15 6	6,410 0 9	0 10 9	23,425 15 0	0 0 0	71,701 1 11	1,500 14 4	1,03,038 10 9
1850-51, ...	14,25,523 7 3	3,060 8 5	211 3 9	23,096 1 0	0 0 0	80,171 5 11	1,171 11 7	1,08,300 14 8
Total, ...	3,31,43,435 2 11	87,239 13 8	51,144 6 6	5,82,918 5 7	0 0 0	14,73,835 10 0	6,48,901 8 10	28,43,099 12 7

Expenses of the Civil Offices, in the District of Futtehpore, with Percentage of Charges on to 1850-51.

Total Land Revenue and Sewa.	DISBURSEMENTS.							
	Salaries of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Presiding Officers.				Sudder and Mofussil Establishment.			
	Collector's Office.	Judge's Office.	Magistrate's Office.	Total.	Collector's Office.	Judge's Office.	Magistrate's Office.	Total.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
11,09,099 15 6	18,619 2 10	15,732 2 6	2,670 11 8	37,022 0 7	20,872 1 11	0 0 0	11,809 0 0	38,681 1 11
13,44,286 13 5	28,561 6 4	31,938 15 5	5,200 0 0	65,700 5 9	61,629 4 5	0 0 0	39,523 2 3	1,01,152 6 8
13,09,706 13 9	28,217 8 4	30,796 0 0	3,803 3 7	62,816 11 11	61,764 0 0	0 0 0	44,911 10 9	1,06,675 10 9
14,26,473 3 0	29,296 12 4	14,469 7 7	3,299 15 11	47,066 3 10	49,847 11 4	0 0 0	40,049 5 3	89,897 0 7
14,62,799 3 2	36,500 0 0	4,099 7 1	5,100 0 0	45,699 7 1	65,049 9 0	0 0 0	44,208 0 0	1,09,257 9 0
14,11,383 3 2	28,010 1 1	44,745 6 10	2,400 12 0	75,165 9 11	67,573 14 9	18,385 2 8	34,481 0 0	1,20,440 1 5
15,52,930 10 0	36,261 9 10	32,106 6 7	14,934 3 0	83,302 3 5	62,817 1 11	20,058 14 4	32,022 15 10	1,14,899 0 1
13,52,340 11 4	36,780 9 6	30,310 7 9	11,383 14 11	78,475 0 1	62,021 2 7	20,316 13 4	33,020 5 10	1,15,358 4 9
15,47,137 4 1	38,630 13 4	30,000 0 0	14,786 5 4	83,417 2 8	62,186 11 1	20,228 12 10	33,141 14 0	1,15,557 5 11
14,57,672 14 7	34,500 0 0	44,403 12 7	10,794 8 1	89,698 4 8	63,454 13 7	20,572 7 1	32,584 11 9	1,16,612 0 5
14,59,115 5 9	37,958 1 5	34,035 7 8	13,166 11 6	85,160 4 7	66,635 4 1	22,570 2 11	34,816 0 0	1,24,021 7 0
14,42,558 6 8	33,165 7 8	30,000 0 0	14,970 7 9	78,135 15 4	63,253 9 2	20,803 15 6	32,009 12 10	1,16,156 5 6
13,19,693 13 2	26,984 9 1	30,125 0 0	27,454 9 1	84,244 2 2	63,400 6 5	23,863 8 3	33,001 15 6	1,20,265 14 2
13,34,724 5 6	23,603 2 7	30,561 3 9	26,323 2 7	80,487 8 11	1,04,905 2 6	23,254 6 2	32,761 0 0	1,60,940 8 8
14,10,851 14 8	24,962 12 0	28,287 3 11	19,099 15 3	72,349 15 2	63,225 3 1	22,945 0 0	31,812 1 0	1,17,982 4 1
14,63,382 4 1	29,884 7 4	38,264 11 6	16,497 9 2	86,646 12 0	61,656 0 0	22,476 2 1	30,189 0 0	1,14,321 2 1
15,59,177 4 11	34,426 14 11	25,365 7 7	26,226 14 11	85,919 5 5	61,656 0 0	22,499 15 6	30,144 0 0	1,14,299 15 6
17,03,796 5 1	21,498 3 0	34,871 14 7	21,837 9 10	78,207 11 5	62,007 0 0	22,524 0 0	30,990 0 0	1,14,561 0 0
15,82,960 5 0	11,379 0 6	31,024 14 1	13,067 11 10	55,971 10 5	63,009 5 3	23,169 5 7	29,664 0 0	1,15,842 10 10
15,69,421 7 8	15,579 13 9	29,066 3 7	15,953 9 0	59,909 9 4	61,877 12 11	22,604 0 0	28,584 6 2	1,13,126 3 1
14,36,106 7 11	23,560 11 6	34,858 3 4	24,031 5 8	82,450 4 6	59,212 14 7	22,452 6 3	26,802 0 0	1,08,467 4 9
14,76,313 9 4	23,241 11 9	30,000 0 0	24,441 11 9	77,683 7 6	59,490 9 4	23,674 11 10	10,316 13 3	93,482 2 5
12,31,027 10 7	19,696 14 11	39,000 0 0	18,988 13 11	77,685 13 10	63,848 13 8	14,161 8 9	31,723 0 0	1,09,733 6 5
15,89,968 10 3	15,734 7 7	34,460 1 9	15,470 11 10	65,604 5 2	64,441 5 2	14,016 0 0	31,200 0 0	1,09,657 5 2
15,33,824 5 11	23,382 8 2	40,670 2 2	23,286 9 9	87,349 4 1	64,997 13 9	13,136 14 8	32,187 8 10	1,10,322 5 3
3,59,86,534 15 6	6,80,636 12 8	7,68,121 12 3	3,77,200 3 10	18,25,958 12 9	15,66,993 9 6	4,13,764 2 8	7,91,062 11 3	27,71,720 7 5

Statement showing the Receipts on account of Land Revenue and other Collections, and the Charges on Receipts,

YEARS.	DISBURSEMENTS.							
	Fixed Contingencies.				Contingent Bills.			
	Collector's Office.	Judge's Office.	Magistrate's Office.	Total.	Collector's Office.	Judge's Office.	Magistrate's Office.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P
1826-27, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	21 10 4	0 0 0	15,694 10 0	15,716 4 10
1827-28, ...	1,440 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,440 0 0	2,149 3 7	0 0 0	34,051 11 3	36,200 14 10
1828-29, ...	2,100 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,100 0 0	2,256 13 2	0 0 0	14,743 12 5	17,000 8 7
1829-30, ...	2,300 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,300 0 0	1,356 15 11	0 0 0	270 0 0	1,626 15 11
1830-31, ...	2,400 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,400 0 0	10,567 3 0	0 0 0	40,496 12 8	51,063 15 8
1831-32, ...	2,900 0 0	300 0 0	240 0 0	3,140 0 0	4,842 11 2	827 10 1	15,894 12 3	21,565 1 6
1832-33, ...	2,400 0 0	363 0 0	240 0 0	3,003 0 0	2,015 12 10	459 1 9	12,585 9 10	15,060 8 5
1833-34, ...	2,400 0 0	300 0 0	240 0 0	2,940 0 0	1,357 7 7	758 7 1	13,914 11 9	15,930 10 5
1834-35, ...	2,095 0 0	300 0 0	240 0 0	2,635 0 0	5,076 2 2	1,472 5 4	27,197 7 10	33,745 15 4
1835-36, ...	1,980 0 0	300 0 0	240 0 0	2,520 0 0	602 3 10	926 10 4	17,263 8 11	18,792 7 1
1836-37, ...	2,145 0 0	325 0 0	260 0 0	2,730 0 0	1,185 8 5	1,902 11 5	8,230 12 6	11,328 0 4
1837-38, ...	1,980 0 0	300 0 0	240 0 0	2,520 0 0	1,977 4 3	1,133 7 10	10,318 6 3	13,429 2 4
1838-39, ...	1,980 0 0	450 0 0	240 0 0	2,670 0 0	3,877 15 3	788 13 7	16,575 2 1	21,241 14 11
1839-40, ...	1,980 0 0	300 0 0	240 0 0	2,520 0 0	6,428 7 3	559 5 4	12,616 11 11	19,004 8 6
1840-41, ...	1,980 0 0	300 0 0	240 0 0	2,520 0 0	30,569 4 1	530 3 2	21,188 10 11	52,288 2 2
1841-42, ...	1,980 0 0	300 0 0	240 0 0	2,520 0 0	31,608 13 4	350 3 1	18,217 9 11	50,176 10 4
1842-43, ...	1,980 0 0	300 0 0	240 0 0	2,520 0 0	7,187 4 4	302 11 3	15,173 7 7	22,763 7 2
1843-44, ...	1,980 0 0	300 0 0	240 0 0	2,520 0 0	2,643 9 1	191 12 5	14,686 10 9	17,522 0 3
1844-45, ...	1,980 0 0	300 0 0	240 0 0	2,520 0 0	1,087 4 10	236 10 4	17,402 6 8	19,626 5 10
1845-46, ...	1,980 0 0	300 0 0	240 0 0	2,520 0 0	2,836 15 11	402 5 2	16,430 13 10	19,670 2 11
1846-47, ...	1,980 0 0	360 0 0	240 0 0	2,580 0 0	2,248 4 8	178 11 5	11,340 14 3	13,767 14 4
1847-48, ...	1,980 0 0	360 0 0	240 0 0	2,580 0 0	3,550 9 5	388 9 9	7,464 3 10	11,403 7 0
1848-49, ...	660 0 0	360 0 0	732 0 0	1,972 0 0	6,340 0 8	180 2 7	21,023 10 6	29,543 13 9
1849-50, ...	780 0 0	360 0 0	732 0 0	1,872 0 0	2,209 5 3	132 12 10	15,586 7 11	17,928 10 0
1850-51, ...	780 0 0	360 0 0	732 0 0	1,872 0 0	3,255 3 10	175 7 2	15,518 9 3	18,949 4 3
Total, ...	46,070 0 0	6,538 0 0	6,296 0 0	58,904 0 0	1,40,052 1 2	11,988 1 11	4,13,896 11 7	5,65,936 14 8

Futtehpore Collectorship,
July 1851.

Expenses of the Civil Officers in the District of Futtehpore, with Percentage of from 1826-27 *to* 1850-51.

DISBURSEMENTS.								Remarks.
Total.				Percentage of Charges on the Receipts.				
Collector's Office.	Judge's Office.	Magistrate's Office.	Total.	Collector's Office.	Judge's Office.	Magistrate's Office.	Total.	
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
45,512 15 1	15,732 2 6	30,174 5 9	91,419 7 4	3 14 3	1 5 6	2 9 3	7 13 0	
93,779 14 4	31,938 15 5	78,774 13 6	2,04,493 11 3	6 15 7	2 6 0	5 13 9	15 3 4	
94,338 4 6	30,796 0 0	63,458 10 9	1,88,592 15 3	7 3 2¼	2 5 7½	4 13 6¼	14 6 4	
82,801 7 7	14,469 7 7	43,619 5 2	1,40,890 4 4	5 12 10	1 0 2	3 0 11	9 13 11	
1,14,516 11 0	4,099 7 1	89,804 12 8	2,08,420 14 9	7 13 3	0 4 5	6 2 2	14 3 11	
1,03,026 11 0	64,258 3 7	53,025 8 3	2,20,310 6 10	7 4 9	4 8 10	3 12 1	15 9 9	
1,03,494 8 7	52,987 6 8	59,782 12 8	2,16,264 11 11	6 10 7¼	3 6 7¼	3 13 7¼	13 14 10	
1,02,459 3 7	51,685 11 2	58,559 0 6	2,12,703 15 3	8 2 10½	4 2 0½	4 10 9½	16 15 8	
1,07,978 10 7	52,001 2 2	75,365 11 2	2,35,345 7 11	6 15 8	3 5 9	4 13 11	15 3 4	
1,00,537 1 5	66,202 14 0	60,882 12 9	2,27,622 12 2	6 14 4¼	4 8 7¼	4 2 9¼	15 9 10	
1,07,923 13 11	58,833 6 0	56,482 8 0	2,23,239 11 11	7 6 9¼	4 0 9	3 14 2¼	15 5 9	
1,00,376 5 1	52,237 7 4	57,627 10 9	2,10,241 7 2	6 15 2	3 9 11	3 15 11	14 9 0	
95,922 14 9	55,227 5 10	77,271 10 8	2,28,421 15 3	7 4 3¼	4 2 11¼	5 13 8¼	17 4 11	
1,36,916 12 4	54,674 15 3	71,960 14 6	2,63,552 10 1	10 4 4¼	4 1 7¼	5 6 4¼	19 12 4¼	
1,20,737 3 2	52,062 7 1	72,340 11 2	2,45,140 5 5	8 8 0¾	3 10 8	5 1 6	17 4 2¼	
1,25,129 4 8	61,391 0 8	67,144 3 1	2,53,664 8 5	9 6 2	4 9 8	5 0 7	19 0 6	
1,05,250 3 3	48,448 2 4	71,784 6 6	2,25,482 12 1	6 12 0	3 1 8	4 9 8	14 7 4	
88,168 12 1	57,887 11 0	66,754 4 7	2,12,830 11 8	5 2 9	3 6 4	3 14 8	12 7 9	
78,855 10 7	54,730 14 0	60,374 2 6	1,93,960 11 1	4 15 9	3 7 3	3 13 0	12 4 1	
82,284 9 7	51,432 8 9	61,208 13 0	1,94,925 15 4	5 3 10¾	3 4 5¼	3 14 3¾	12 6 8¼	
87,001 14 9	57,849 4 11	62,414 3 11	2,07,265 7 7	6 0 11	4 0 5¼	4 5 6¼	14 6 11	
88,232 14 6	54,423 5 7	42,462 12 10	1,85,149 0 11	5 15 9¾	3 11 0¾	2 14 0¾	12 8 11	
92,765 13 3	53,701 11 4	72,467 8 5	2,18,935 1 0	7 9 6¾	4 5 9¾	5 14 2¼	17 12 6¾	
83,165 2 0	48,997 14 7	62,989 3 9	1,95,152 4 4	5 6 10¾	3 3 3¾	4 1 11	12 12 2¾	
92,425 9 9	54,342 8 0	71,724 11 10	2,18,492 13 7	6 0 4¾	3 8 8¾	4 10 9¾	14 3 10¾	
24,33,652 7 4	12,00,412 0 10	15,88,455 10 8	52,22,520 2 10	170 11 2¼	83 10 1¾	111 3 2¼	365 8 11¾	

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. XXII.

(VIDE PARA. 198.)

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE

TENURES OF ESTATES

IN THE

DISTRICT OF FUTTEHPORE.

Statement showing the Tenures of Estates in the District of Futtehpore.

Name of Pergunnah or Tehseeldaree Division	Number of Zemindaree Estates	Number of Perfect Putteedaree Estates	Number of Imperfect Putteedaree Estates	Number of Bhyacharee Estates	Total
Koru, ...	175	2	15	0	192
Bindkee, ...	62	0	14	0	76
Tuppehjar, ...	65	0	22	1	88
Kooteah-Gooneet, ...	59	0	9	1	69
Futtehpore, ...	193	21	45	2	261
Huswa,...	130	17	20	0	167
Ghazeepore, ...	60	10	11	2	83
Ayah Sar, ...	31	6	7	0	44
Matour, ...	24	6	3	5	38
Ekdillah, ...	88	2	55	0	145
Dhata, ...	34	0	4	0	38
Hutgaon, ...	192	28	42	4	266
Kotlah, ...	118	5	21	2	146
Total, ...	1,231	97	268	17	1,613

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

FUTTLHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.

APPENDIX No. XXIII.

(VIDE PARA. 201.)

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE

MUTATIONS OF PROPERTY

SINCE THE SESSION, UP TO JULY 1851.

Statement showing the Mutations of Property,

Name of Pergunnah or Tehseel-darree Division.	Villages which have remained uninterruptedly in the Possession of the Original Proprietors.			Villages transferred from					
				By voluntary Acts of Owners.			By Operation of Courts of Law.		
	Held by Communities.	Held by Individuals without Separature of Interests.	Total.	In whole.	In part.	Total.	In whole.	In part.	Total.
Kora, ...	23	59	82	22	8	30	42	11	53
Bindkee, ...	8	21	29	6	1	7	7	11	18
Tuppehjur, ...	15	15	30	19	6	25	5	4	9
Kooteah-Goonoer, ...	7	18	25	2	0	2	1	6	7
Futtehpore, ...	9	54	63	14	21	35	17	51	68
Huswa, ...	6	45	51	11	13	24	16	49	65
Ghazeepore, ...	1	9	10	33	4	37	4	13	17
Ayah Sar, ...	2	3	5	14	3	17	3	10	13
Matour, ...	6	2	8	12	3	15	5	7	12
Ekdillah, ...	12	25	37	20	8	28	6	6	12
Dhata, ...	2	24	26	5	4	9	1	0	1
Hutgaon, ...	4	97	101	18	5	23	17	34	51
Kotlah, ...	4	53	57	13	1	14	15	33	48
Total, ...	99	425	524	189	77	266	139	235	374

Futtehpore Collectorship,
July 1851.

since the Cession up to the present Time.

the Original Proprietors.						Total Number of Villages.	Remarks.			
By Operation of Revenue System.			Total.							
In whole.	In part.	Total.	In whole.	In part.	Total.		Upwards of three-fourths of the Villages that were sold for Arrears of Revenue in this District, were subsequently restored to the Original Proprietors, as will be seen from the Statement below.			
							Sold for Arrears of Revenue.			
							In Possession of Original Purchasers	Reversed by Orders of the Court or Special Commission.	Transferred by the Purchasers to Original Zemindars and others.	Total.
26	1	27	90	20	110	192	7	14	6	27
21	1	22	34	13	47	76	1	21	0	22
24	0	24	48	10	58	88	18	4	2	24
35	0	35	38	6	44	69	0	35	0	35
92	3	95	123	75	198	261	4	68	23	95
25	2	27	52	64	116	167	3	19	5	27
19	0	19	56	17	73	83	1	13	5	19
9	0	9	26	13	39	44	0	9	0	9
3	0	3	20	10	30	38	1	0	2	3
61	7	68	87	21	108	145	19	32	17	68
2	0	2	8	4	12	38	2	0	0	2
91	0	91	126	39	165	266	6	70	15	91
27	0	27	55	34	89	146	1	15	11	27
435	14	449	763	326	1,089	1,613	63	300	86	449

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. XXIV.

(VIDE PARA. 202.)

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE

NUMBER OF ESTATES

HELD BY

MAHAJUNS.

Statement showing the number of Estates held by Mahajuns.

Names of Pergunnah or Tehseeldaree Divisions.	Number of Proprietors.			Number of Estates.			Amount of Assessment.			Remarks.
	Residents of the Interior.	Residents of the City.	Total.	Residents of the Interior.	Residents of the City.	Total.	Residents of the Interior.	Residents of the City.	Total.	
Kora, ...	32	15	47	24	17	41	19,275	12,591	41,866	
Bindkee, ...	9	0	9	12½	0	12½	8,314	0	8,314	
Tuppehjar, ...	1	3	4	0½	0½	1	919	4,541	5,407	
Kooteah-Gooneer, ...	3	1	4	3½	1	4½	2,498	1,744	4,242	
Futtehpore,...	15	20	35	12½	22	34½	10,435	12,988	23,423	
Huswa, ...	20	10	30	8¼	9¾	17¾	4,554	8,479	13,033	
Ghazeepore, ...	5	8	13	4¼	11	15¼	4,111	12,760	16,871	
Ayah Sar, ...	3	2	5	6	2	8	5,753	1,150	6,903	
Matour, ...	3	6	9	4½	1½	5½	8,902	1,946	10,848	
Ekdillah, ...	28	4	32	26	14	40	24,298	8,927	33,225	
Dhata,...	2	0	2	0½	0	0½	510	0	510	
Hutgaon, ...	8	8	16	6¼	16¾	23	4,941	11,566	16,507	
Kotlah,...	9	5	14	3½	6	9½	2,055	1,503	3,558	
Total,.....	138	82	220	111¼	101	212¾	1,06,565	78,195	1,84,760	

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.

APPENDIX No. XXV.

(VIDE PARA. 203.)

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF LAND

HELD BY EACH PROPRIETOR AND CULTIVATOR,

AND THE

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT

PAID BY EACH PROPRIETOR.

Statement showing the average Amount of Land held by each Proprietor

Number.	Names of Pergunnahs or Tehseeldaree Divisions.	Number of Villages.	Number of Proprietors.			Number of Cultivators not Proprietors.		
			Lumberdars, i. e. Chief Proprietors.	Putteedars, i. e. Subordinate Proprietors.	Total.	Hereditary.	Non-hereditary.	Total.
1	Kora, ...	192	302	614	916	7,517	4,012	11,529
2	Bindkee, ...	76	204	797	1,001	3,905	1,228	5,133
3	Tuppchjar, ...	88	205	254	459	3,345	2,174	5,519
4	Kooteah-Gooneer, ...	69	158	477	635	3,832	939	4,771
5	Futtehpore, ...	261	557	1,164	1,721	7,326	3,219	10,545
6	Huswa, ...	167	308	1,006	1,314	4,601	2,960	7,561
7	Ghazeepore, ...	93	175	637	812	5,022	2,669	7,691
8	Ayah Sar, ...	44	84	208	292	1,614	1,123	2,737
9	Matour, ...	38	106	1,415	1,521	2,296	1,454	3,752
10	Ekdillah, ...	145	415	2,017	2,432	6,727	2,343	9,070
11	Dhata, ...	38	107	402	509	1,368	784	2,152
12	Hutgaon, ...	266	524	1,308	1,832	3,974	7,365	11,339
13	Kotlah, ...	146	269	689	958	1,184	1,353	2,537
	Total, ...	1,613	3,414	10,988	14,402	52,713	31,623	84,336

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.

and Cultivator, and the average Amount of Assessment paid by each Proprietor.

Total Area in Acres.	Assessment.	Detail of Land cultivated by Proprietors and Cultivators.					Average Quantity of Land cultivated by each Proprietor.	Average Quantity of Land cultivated by each Cultivator.	Average Quantity of Land owned by each Proprietor.	Average Amount of Assessment paid by each Proprietor.
		Quantity of Land cultivated by Proprietors.	Quantity of Land cultivated by Cultivators.			Total Quantity of Land cultivated by Proprietors and Cultivators.				
			Hereditary.	Non-hereditary.	Total.					
	Rupees.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rupees.
1,47,720	2,03,254	6,387	50,631	17,146	67,777	74,164	6·9	5·8	161·2	221 14 3
52,939	94,537	5,356	20,533	5,708	26,241	31,597	5·3	5·1	52·8	94 7 1
66,565	1,12,891	1,701	23,859	12,042	35,901	37,602	3·7	6·5	145·0	245 15 2
52,129	80,922	5,626	18,753	3,131	21,884	27,510	8·8	4·5	82·1	127 7 0
1,33,086	1,42,515	8,849	43,310	12,922	56,232	65,081	5·1	5·3	77·3	106 0 10
89,420	1,16,523	4,748	26,414	9,923	36,347	40,095	2·8	4·8	68·0	88 10 10
94,568	1,12,838	7,017	29,513	9,623	39,136	46,153	8·6	5·1	116·4	138 15 5
25,713	41,685	1,691	9,377	3,639	13,016	14,707	5·8	4·7	88·0	142 12 1
50,283	73,039	12,646	10,919	5,224	16,143	28,789	8·3	4·3	33·0	48 0 4
1,09,301	1,66,120	7,063	40,981	9,232	50,213	57,276	2·9	5·5	44·9	68 4 11
19,964	34,802	3,131	7,473	2,398	9,871	13,002	6·1	4·5	39·2	68 6 0
1,42,607	1,72,824	8,077	24,288	22,530	46,818	54,895	4·4	4·1	77·8	94 5 4
26,069	37,287	2,987	6,570	4,596	11,166	14,153	3·1	4·4	27·2	38 14 9
10,10,364	14,29,237	74,279	3,12,631	1,18,114	4,30,745	5,50,024	5·1	5·1	70·2	99 3 10

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. XXVI.

(VIDE PARA. 206.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT

OF

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALES OF LAND,

AND THE

PRICES OF THE SAME.

Abstract Statement of Public and Private

Lands sold for Arrears of Revenue.								Lands sold by			
Years.	Pergunnah.	Number of Villages.	Area sold.	Assessment of ditto.	Price paid.	Rate of Price per Acre. R. A. P.	Percentage of Price to Assessment.	Years.	Pergunnah.	Number of Villages.	Area sold.
1844-45, ...	Hutgaon, ...	2	666	450	360	0 8 8	79 15 2	1844-45,	Matour,.....	1	2,468
									Hutgaon, ...	1	107
									Kora, ...	5	4,432
									Tuppehjar,	1	252
	Total, ...	2	666	450	360	0 8 8	79 15 2	....	Total, ...	8	7,259
1845-46, ..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1845-46,	Hutgaon, ...	1	329
1846-47, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1846-47,	Futtehpore,	1	1,026
									Kora, ...	3	3,629
									Hutgaon, ...	1	263
	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	Total, ...	5	4,918
1847-48, ...	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1847-48,	Futtehpore,	3	1,440
									Matour, ...	1	422
									Tuppehjar,	4	2,837
									Hutgaon, ...	2	666
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total, ...	10	5,365
1848-49, ...	Ghazeepore,	1	1,775	1,380	1	.....	.....	1848-49,	Futtehpore,	2	342
									Ayah Sar,...	1	471
									Kora, ...	1	3,399
									Hutgaon, ...	1	1,791
	Total, ...	1	1,775	1,380	1	.....	.....	.....	Total, ...	5	6,003
1849-50, ...	Ekdillah, ...	2	1,735	4,069	1,192	0 10 0	29 9 9	....	.....	.....	.....
1850-51, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1850-51,	Futtehpore,	1	261
									Ghazeepore,	10	9,681
									Ayah Sar,...	5	3,172
									Dhata, ...	1	238
									Ekdillah, ...	1	220
									Kora, ...	1	1,696
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total, ...	19	15,268

Futtehpore Collectorship,
July 1851.

Sales of Land, and Prices of the same.

PRIVATE NEGOCIATION.				LANDS SOLD BY ORDER OF THE CIVIL COURT.							
Assessment of ditto.	Price paid.	Rate of Price per Acre.	Percentage of Price to Assessment.	Years.	Pergunnah.	Number of Villages.	Area sold.	Assessment of ditto.	Price paid.	Rate of Price per Acre.	Percentage of Price to Assessment.
4,174	6,500	2 10 2	155 11 8	1844-45,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...
228	425	3 15 6	186 6 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...
3,978	5,799	1 5 0	145 12 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...
567	900	1 12 4	158 11 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...
8,947	13,624	1 13 2	152 4 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...
600	1,400	4 1 1	233 5 4	1845-46,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...
1,382	2,500	2 6 1	180 14 4	1846-47,	Hutgaon, ...	1	942	1,680	3,600	1 5 6	134 5 3
2,433	4,200	1 2 6	172 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...
386	2,500	9 8 1	647 6 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...
4,201	9,200	1 13 11	218 15 0	.....	Total,.....	1	942	1,680	3,600	1 5 6	134 5 3
2,052	4,650	3 3 8	226 9 0	1847-48,	Bindkee, ...	1	706	954	1,825	2 9 4	191 4 5
887	800	1 14 4	90 1 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...
5,698	4,900	1 11 1	85 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...
803	3,030	4 8 9	377 5 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...
9,440	13,380	2 7 11	141 10 8	.....	Total,.....	1	706	954	1,825	2 9 4	191 4 5
617	3,000	8 12 7	486 3 0	1848-49,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...
816	200	0 6 9	23 12 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...
3,450	3,950	1 2 7	124 7 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...
2,129	4,000	2 13 7	187 12 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...
7,012	11,150	1 13 8	152 13 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...
.....	.....	.....	... ...	1849-50,	Tuppehjar,	3	1,232	1,845	3,335	2 11 4	180 11 8
217	642	2 7 4	295 3 8	1850-51,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...
14,605	26,000	2 10 11	178 0 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...
4,996	20,000	6 4 10	400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...
436	3,000	12 9 8	688 1 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...
476	2,500	11 5 9	525 3 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...
1,476	2,400	1 6 10	162 9 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...
22,206	54,542	3 9 2	245 9 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. XXVII.

(VIDE PARA. 207.)

STATEMENT

SHOWING

THE NUMBER AND NAMES

OF THE DIFFERENT

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES,

ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1848.

Statement showing the Number and Names of the different

Names of Pergunnah or Tehseeldaree Divisions.	Brahmin.	Rajpoot.	Kayusth.	Rustogee.	Buqqal.	Lodha.	Aheer.	Gurrurees.	Koormee.	Cach'hee.	Moorlee.	Lohar.	Burhie.	Bhat.	Mullah.	Luneea.	Tumbolee.
Kora, ...	8,904	3,699	361	0	517	106	4,728	1,364	8,841	2,629	0	659	0	172	2,168	0	0
Bindkee, ...	3,949	9,715	0	0	247	195	333	0	525	613	0	0	0	0	729	0	0
Tuppehjar, ...	1,600	2,848	103	0	498	200	1,615	1,303	1,712	1,900	0	0	0	315	1,613	0	0
Kootsah-Gooneer, ..	3,180	8,293	287	0	107	182	798	0	290	325	0	0	0	105	691	0	0
Futtehpore, ...	6,179	4,454	603	120	221	5,021	5,093	832	5,249	567	2,771	612	107	205	1,064	426	162
Huswa, ...	3,247	2,288	348	0	288	6,620	3,920	566	131	0	2,172	488	0	248	0	220	168
Ghazeepore, ...	5,173	4,696	534	0	416	1,993	2,497	704	512	274	667	407	282	140	566	0	186
Ayah Sar, ...	1,311	1,087	203	0	121	820	826	0	1,307	220	181	177	0	0	0	0	0
Matour, ...	2,365	7,596	109	0	130	0	781	329	0	240	0	0	0	0	973	0	0
Ekdillah, ...	2,756	696	305	0	313	1,696	633	701	2,341	0	819	201	103	0	1,329	0	0
Dhata, ...	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hutgaon, ...	4,690	3,434	766	0	687	7,386	6,263	1,334	768	0	3,601	950	241	331	915	372	528
Kotlah, ...	917	612	248	0	102	680	2,125	463	0	0	978	217	0	0	275	0	137
Total, ...	43,432	46,348	3,869	120	3,647	24,920	29,612	7,596	23,711	6,770	10,689	3,794	733	1,516	9,621	1,018	1,181

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.

Agricultural Classes according to the Census of 1848.

Malee.	Hujjam.	Kumhaur.	Talee.	Kulwar.	Khuttick.	Aurruk.	Dhobee.	Pasee.	Chumar.	Mussalman.	Kahaur.	Burbhunja.	Bhaina.	Fuqeer.	Hulalkhore.	Koree.	Various Castes, each under 100.	Total.
242	538	677	500	218	487	942	196	284	2,772	973	249	227	0	0	236	172	423	43,107
0	0	101	0	0	0	0	0	250	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	489	17,350
105	110	0	0	0	505	0	0	1,200	914	1,108	0	411	190	525	0	0	0	28,777
0	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	449	150	479	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	15,536
204	443	420	170	0	489	327	187	1,744	2,015	4,702	0	0	0	0	0	0	569	44,956
0	352	271	206	142	0	150	178	1,620	1,031	2,131	0	0	0	0	0	0	577	27,362
0	144	317	198	114	0	175	139	1,176	887	399	106	132	0	0	0	0	395	23,231
0	0	162	0	0	0	0	0	724	496	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	675	8,513
0	0	0	0	0	118	0	0	104	265	710	0	0	0	0	0	0	805	11,530
0	146	0	140	170	0	0	0	748	645	2,119	0	0	0	0	0	0	797	16,248
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	2,765
171	656	585	396	282	0	0	561	2,141	1,867	5,982	153	210	0	0	156	0	501	44,227
0	105	101	171	0	0	0	109	660	687	2,084	0	105	0	0	0	0	592	11,368
722	2,494	2,634	1,781	926	1,729	1,594	1,370	11,100	11,940	20,896	508	1,085	190	525	392	172	6,446	2,84,970

C. W. KINLOCH,

Collector and Magistrate.

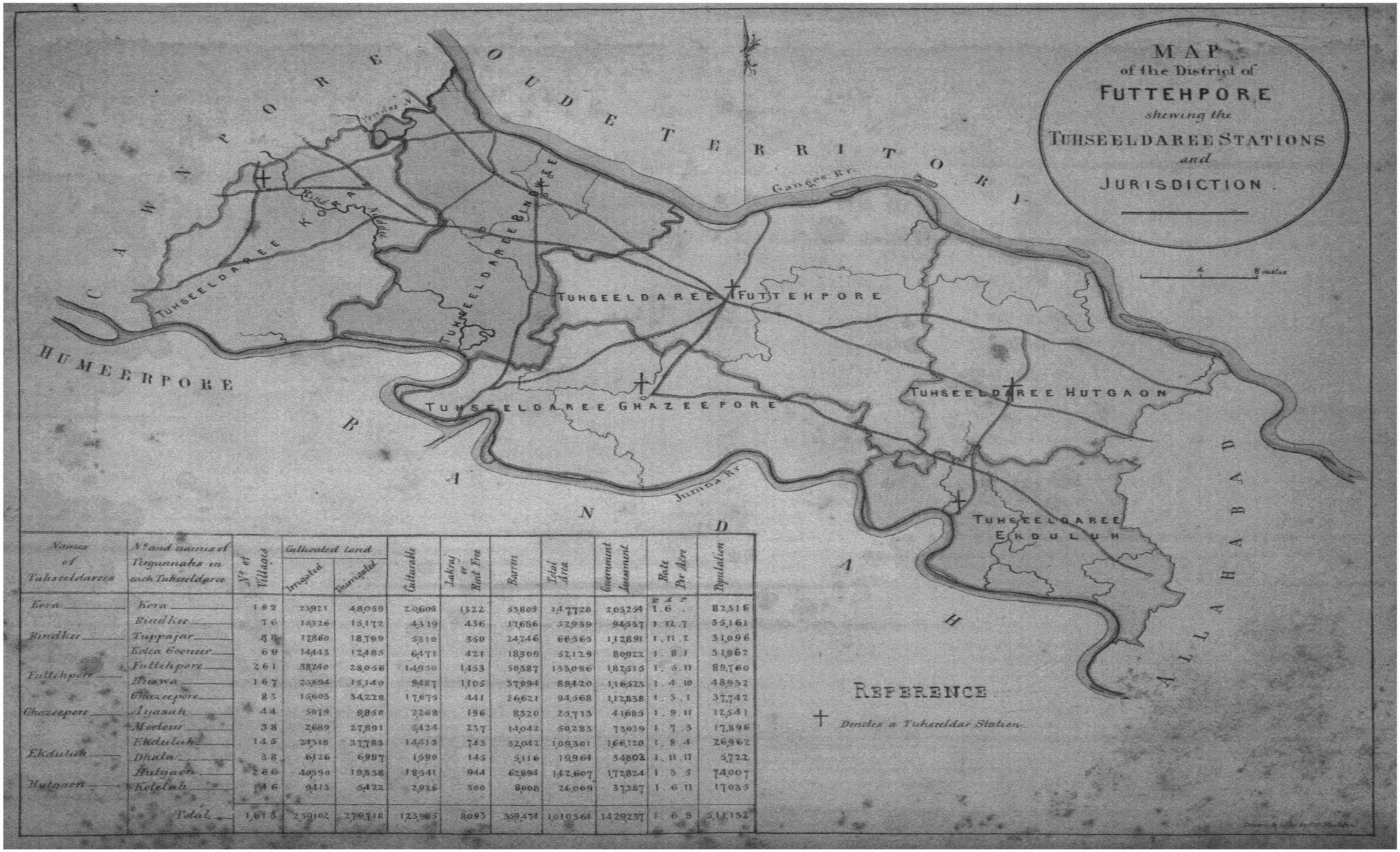
APPENDIX No. XXVIII.

(VIDE PARA. 208.)

SKETCH MAP

OF THE

REVENUE OR TEHSEELDAREE DIVISIONS.



Names of Tuhseeldarees	Nos and names of Pergunnahs in each Tuhseeldaree	Nos of Villages	Cultivated land: Irrigated	Cultivated land: Unirrigated	Culturable	Lakhraj or Rent Free	Barren	Total Area	Government Assessment	Rate Per Acre	Population
										R A P	
Kora	Kora	192	23921	48059	20609	1322	53809	147720	203254	1 6 .	82516
	Rindhee	76	18326	15172	4319	436	17686	52939	94557	1 12 7	56161
Rindhee	Tuppajar	88	17860	18799	5310	350	24246	66565	112891	1 11 2	51096
	Kolea Goenur	69	14443	12485	6471	421	18309	52129	80922	1 8 1	51962
Futtehpore	Futtehpore	261	58240	28056	14030	1453	30387	135086	182515	1 5 11	89760
	Jhoswa	167	23694	15140	9487	1105	37994	89420	116523	1 4 10	48932
	Ghazeepore	83	15603	34228	17675	441	26621	94568	112838	1 3 1	37742
Ghazeepore	Ayasah	44	5079	9850	2268	196	8320	25713	41685	1 9 11	12541
	Meolour	38	2689	27891	5424	237	14042	50283	73039	1 7 3	17896
	Ekdulah	145	24318	37783	14413	743	32042	109301	166120	1 8 4	26962
Ekdulah	Dhala	38	6126	6987	1690	145	5116	19964	34802	1 11 11	5722
	Hutgaon	286	40590	19838	18541	944	62894	142607	172824	1 3 5	74007
Hutgaon	Kotelah	146	9113	5422	2926	300	8008	24069	37287	1 6 11	17035
	Total	1613	239102	279718	123985	8093	369474	1010364	1429237	1 6 8	511152

APPENDIX No. XXIX.

(VIDE PARA. 215.)

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE

DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCES

ON ACCOUNT OF

ABKAREE,

OR

EXCISE UPON SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS AND INTOXICATING DRUGS.

From 1826-27 *to* 1850-51.

Statement showing the Demands, Collections, and Balances, of the

Years	Demands					Collections.					
	Abkaree or Spirituous Liquors.	Intoxicating Drugs	Toddy or Durbukra.	Opium.	Total.	Abkaree or Spirituous Liquors	Intoxicating Drugs.	Toddy or Durbukra	Opium.	Total.	Abkaree or Spirituous Liquors.
1826-27,	79,927 4 1	4,790 10 0	67 2 0	119 2 0	84,264 2 1	79,047 10 1	4,790 10 0	67 2 0	119 2 0	84,024 8 1	239 10 0
1827-28,	69,182 4 0	4,369 2 0	45 12 0	0 0 0	73,597 2 0	68,436 15 3	4,369 2 0	45 12 0	0 0 0	72,851 13 3	745 4 9
1828-29,	67,408 10 0	4,836 4 0	91 4 0	0 0 0	72,336 2 0	66,674 1 3	4,836 4 0	91 4 0	0 0 0	71,601 9 3	794 8 9
1829-30,	73,506 4 6	5,201 4 0	164 1 0	0 0 0	78,871 9 6	71,781 7 6	5,201 4 0	164 1 0	0 0 0	77,146 12 6	1,724 13 0
1830-31,	69,140 11 0	5,460 4 0	91 4 0	0 0 0	74,712 3 0	63,804 15 11	5,463 6 0	91 4 0	0 0 0	69,159 9 11	5,535 11 1
1831-32,	70,469 14 6	5,512 14 0	91 8 0	0 0 0	76,064 4 6	70,469 14 6	5,512 14 0	91 8 0	0 0 0	76,064 2 6	0 0 0
1832-33,	77,163 4 6	5,292 8 0	93 12 6	0 0 0	82,549 9 0	77,115 4 0	5,293 8 0	93 12 6	0 0 0	82,501 8 6	48 0 6
1833-34,	47,456 9 8	3,493 2 6	66 9 6	0 0 0	50,946 4 8	46,403 9 2	3,177 12 8	65 12 6	0 0 0	49,647 2 4	1,052 15 6
1834-35,	41,844 3 3	4,380 0 0	45 8 0	0 0 0	46,269 11 3	41,740 5 0	4,380 0 0	45 8 0	0 0 0	46,165 13 0	103 14 3
1835-36,	53,710 8 0	3,111 0 0	41 15 0	0 0 0	56,963 7 0	53,710 8 0	3,111 0 0	41 15 0	0 0 0	56,903 7 0	0 0 0
1836-37,	56,185 0 0	3,467 8 0	22 13 0	0 0 0	59,675 5 0	56,185 0 0	3,467 8 0	22 13 0	0 0 0	59,675 5 0	0 0 0
1837-38,	40,000 0 0	3,102 8 0	34 3 3	0 0 0	43,136 11 3	40,000 0 0	3,102 8 0	34 3 3	0 0 0	43,136 11 3	0 0 0
1838-39,	24,000 0 0	2,737 8 0	28 3 0	0 0 0	26,765 11 0	24,000 0 0	2,737 8 0	28 3 0	0 0 0	26,765 11 0	0 0 0
1839-40,	28,000 0 0	2,928 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0	30,953 0 0	28,000 0 0	2,928 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0	30,953 0 0	0 0 0
1840-41,	28,000 0 0	2,920 0 0	25 0 0	109 8 0	31,054 8 0	28,000 0 0	2,920 0 0	25 0 0	109 8 0	31,054 8 0	0 0 0
1841-42,	16,333 5 4	1,696 0 0	8 12 0	159 0 0	18,197 1 4	16,333 5 4	1,696 0 0	8 12 0	159 0 0	18,197 1 4	0 0 0
1842-43,	38,005 10 0	3,467 8 0	12 0 0	0 0 0	41,485 2 0	38,005 10 0	3,467 8 0	12 0 0	0 0 0	41,485 2 0	0 0 0
1843-44,	36,387 5 6	3,660 0 0	15 12 6	0 0 0	40,063 2 0	36,387 5 6	3,660 0 0	15 12 6	0 0 0	40,063 2 0	0 0 0
1844-45,	58,630 0 0	6,570 0 0	46 3 6	0 0 0	65,246 3 6	58,630 0 0	6,570 0 0	46 3 6	0 0 0	65,246 3 6	0 0 0
1845-46,	56,301 4 0	4,745 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	61,066 4 0	56,301 4 0	4,745 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	61,066 4 0	0 0 0
1846-47,	56,001 0 0	5,931 4 0	47 0 0	0 0 0	61,979 4 0	56,001 0 0	5,931 4 0	47 0 0	0 0 0	61,979 4 0	0 0 0
1847-48,	58,468 8 0	5,124 0 0	51 0 0	0 0 0	63,643 8 0	58,468 8 0	5,124 0 0	51 0 0	0 0 0	63,643 8 0	0 0 0
1848-49,	76,398 10 9	5,566 4 0	38 13 0	0 0 0	82,003 11 9	76,075 9 3	5,566 4 0	38 13 0	0 0 0	81,680 10 3	323 1 6
1849-50,	69,619 6 6	6,083 8 0	38 13 0	0 0 0	75,741 11 6	69,451 9 0	6,083 8 0	38 13 0	0 0 0	75,573 14 0	167 13 6
1850-51,	72,905 12 6	6,752 8 0	64 0 0	179 8 0	79,901 12 6	60,297 9 3	6,196 15 9	52 6 8	149 0 0	66,695 15 8	12,668 3 3

Futtehpore Collectorship,
July 1851.

Abkaree Revenue of the District of Futtehpore, from 1826-27 *to* 1850-51.

Balances.				Remissions.					Nett Balances.				
Intoxicating Drugs.	Toddy or Durbahra.	Opium.	Total.	Abkaree or Spirituous Liquors.	Intoxicating Drugs.	Toddy or Durbahra.	Opium.	Total.	Abkaree or Spirituous Liquors.	Intoxicating Drugs.	Toddy or Durbahra.	Opium.	Total.
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	239 10 0	239 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	239 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	745 4 9	745 4 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	745 4 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	794 8 9	794 8 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	794 8 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,734 13 0	1,734 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,734 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
16 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5,552 9 1	5,535 11 1	16 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5,552 9 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 2 0	0 0 0	0 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 0	0 0 0	0 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 13 0	0 0 0	48 0 6	48 0 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	48 0 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
245 5 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,299 2 4	1,052 15 6	245 5 10	0 13 0	0 0 0	1,299 2 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	103 14 3	103 14 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	103 14 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	523 1 6	523 1 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	523 1 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	167 13 6	167 13 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	167 13 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
555 8 3	11 9 4	30 8 0	13,265 12 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	12,668 3 3	556 8 3	11 9 4	30 8 0	13,265 12 10

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

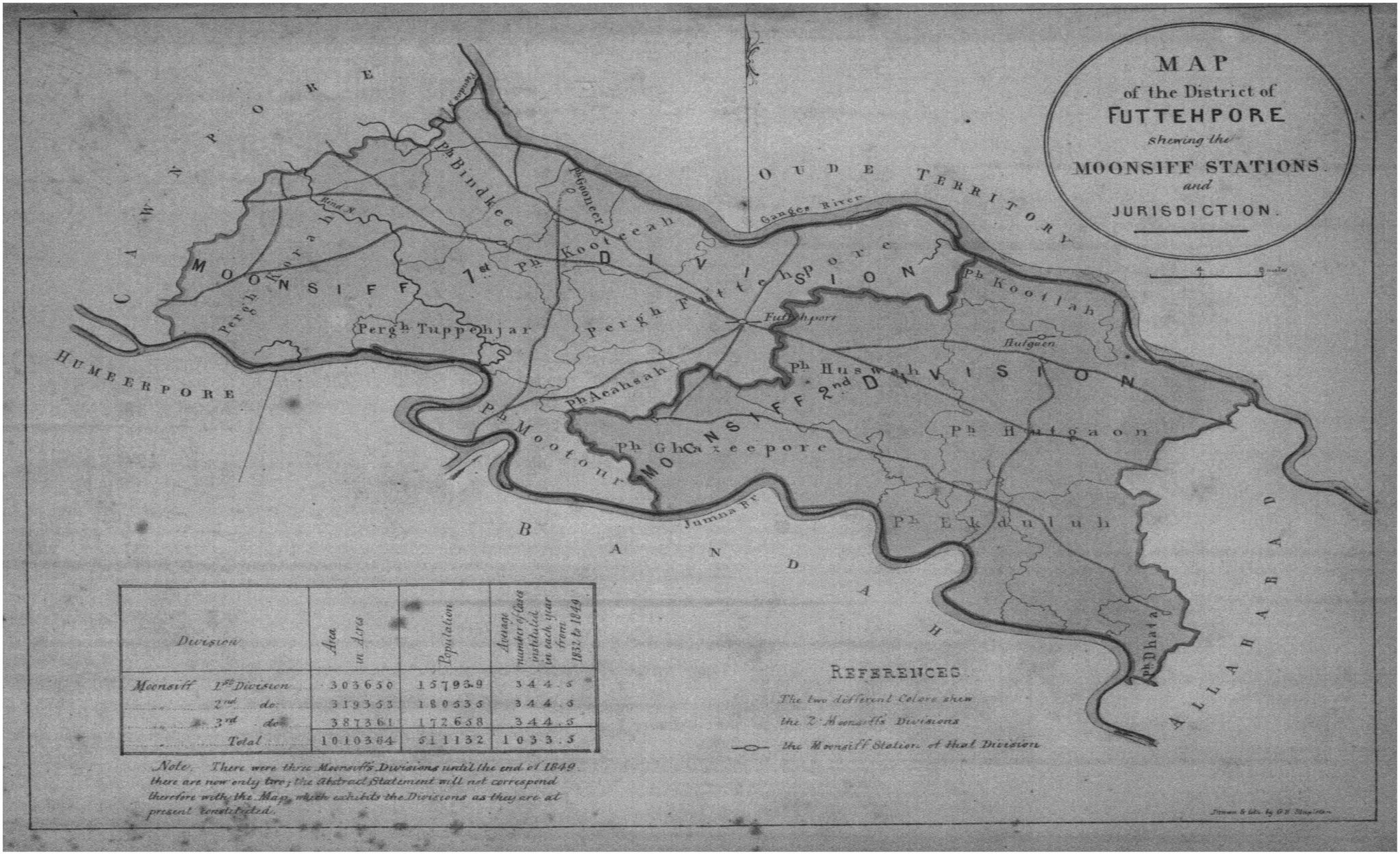
APPENDIX No. XXX.

(VIDE PARA. 225.)

SKETCH MAP

OF THE

MOONSIFFEE DIVISIONS.



Division	Area in Acres	Population	Average number of Cases instituted in each year from 1832 to 1849
Moonsiff 1st Division	303650	157939	344.5
" 2nd do	319353	180535	344.5
" 3rd do	387361	172658	344.5
Total	1010364	511132	1033.5

Note. There were three Moonsiffs Divisions until the end of 1849 there are now only two; the Abstract Statement will not correspond therefore with the Map, which exhibits the Divisions as they are at present constituted.

APPENDIX No. XXXI.

(VIDE PARA. 228.)

DETAILED STATEMENT

OF

DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF ORIGINAL SUITS

INSTITUTED BEFORE THE EUROPEAN AND NATIVE JUDGES

OF

FUTTEHPORE,

From 1837 *to* 1849.

Detailed Statement of the different descriptions of Original Suits instituted before

	1.	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14	15.	16.
YEAR	Suits connected with land rent.	Suits for real property on conveyance by sale.	Suits for real property on conveyance by gift.	Ditto by mortgage	Ditto by will.	Ditto by dowry	Ditto right of pre-emption.	Inheritance under the Mahomedan Law.	Ditto Hindoo Law.	Claims in right of adoption.	Lakhiraj suits under Section XXX, Regulation II. of 1819	Suits regarding dependant Tenures.	Suits to test Sales by Collectors for Arrears of Government dues	Suits for land not before included, such as boundary Suits, &c.	Debts on bond or otherwise	Suits of Bankers and Traders.
	A.													B.		
1837, ...	122	42	3	37	1	1	0	31	90	0	0	1	1	4	953	5
1838, ...	122	95	2	27	0	1	0	30	61	0	2	0	1	11	916	202
1839, ...	109	50	0	21	1	0	0	52	50	0	1	0	0	7	851	137
1840, ...	84	61	6	30	0	0	1	26	36	0	0	0	0	4	719	136
1841, ...	68	93	1	21	0	3	0	30	43	0	0	0	0	2	739	131
1842, ...	63	126	7	23	0	8	0	14	17	0	0	0	0	2	655	131
1843, ...	62	95	4	20	0	3	0	6	27	0	0	0	1	1	602	120
1844, ...	97	143	24	16	0	0	4	12	20	1	0	0	0	14	534	139
1845, ...	289	110	14	34	5	0	3	17	24	9	0	0	0	0	636	180
1846, ...	194	104	2	20	0	0	1	11	27	0	0	0	1	0	426	174
1847, ...	119	107	4	27	0	0	4	16	21	0	0	0	0	3	520	170
1848, ..	121	92	2	21	0	0	3	8	19	0	0	0	2	0	532	213
1849, ...	144	85	3	21	0	3	4	7	17	0	0	0	0	0	537	179
Total, ...	1,594	1,203	62	318	7	19	20	260	452	10	3	1	6	48	8,620	1,917

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.

the European and Native Judges of Zillah Futtehpore, from 1837 *to* 1849.

17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.		Remarks.								
							A. Particulars of the Suits entered in Column 1.								B. Particulars of the suits entered in Col. 14.
Religious Suits connected with costs, rights of Priests, &c.	Damages for breach of contract.	For recovery of money embezzled.	Wages.	Suits connected with Indigo, Sugar, Silk and other staple products.	Suits for personal property not before included.	Total.	Suits for fixing amount of rent.	Suits for arrears of rent.	Suits for reversal of Collector's award in summary suits.	Suits—Illegal attachment.	Tukurrooree Pottahs.	Dakhilahs.	Arrears of house rent.	Total.	Boundary disputes.
3	2	7	3	1	32	1,339	5	84	13	20	0	0	0	122	4
0	1	2	1	0	0	1,474	2	78	17	25	0	0	0	122	11
2	5	8	1	0	0	1,295	0	83	10	16	0	0	0	109	7
2	0	14	2	1	0	1,122	0	78	6	0	0	0	0	84	4
3	0	3	2	1	0	1,140	0	55	11	2	0	0	0	68	2
2	5	11	1	5	0	1,070	0	55	8	0	0	0	0	63	2
1	0	0	0	3	0	945	0	52	10	0	0	0	0	62	1
8	12	1	2	0	4	1,031	0	73	12	5	3	4	0	97	14
0	5	7	2	0	0	1,525	0	276	13	0	0	0	0	289	0
1	18	2	5	0	1	987	0	186	8	0	0	0	0	194	0
3	0	5	2	0	0	1,001	0	103	10	3	0	0	3	119	3
1	0	18	2	0	0	1,034	0	96	7	18	0	0	0	121	0
2	0	1	3	0	0	1,006	0	128	5	8	0	0	3	144	0
28	48	79	26	11	37	14,769	7	1,347	130	97	3	4	6	1,594	48

C. W. KINLOCH,

Collector and Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. XXXII.

(VIDE PARA. 228.)

LIST OF JUDGES,

ADDITIONAL JUDGES, AND OFFICERS

IN CHARGE OF THE

CURRENT DUTIES OF THE JUDGE'S OFFICE

OF

ZILLAH FUTTEHPORE,

From 1826 *to* 1850.

List of Judges, Additional Judges and Officers in charge of the current

Judges.			Additional
Names.	From	To	Names.
Mr. R. Walker, ...	20th November 1826, ...	21st January 1828, ...	Mr. R. Woodward.
Mr. W. T. Robertson, ...	22nd January 1828, ...	14th November 1828.	
Mr. W. T. Robertson, ...	9th December 1828, ...	17th April 1829.	
Mr. F. H. Lind, ...	8th May 1829, ...	23rd July 1831.	
Mr. B. Tayler, ...	24th December 1831, ...	31st March 1832.	
Mr. A. C. Flyer, ...	1st April 1832, ...	7th June 1832.	
Mr. J. T. Rivaz, ...	6th October 1832, ...	31st March 1835.	
Mr. A. Grote, ...	4th April 1835, ...	16th October 1835.	
Mr. R. J. Tayler, ...	10th January 1836, ...	9th March 1836.	
Mr. J. T. Rivaz, ...	1st April 1836, ...	28th February 1838.	
Mr. J. T. Rivaz, ...	1st April 1838, ...	31st October 1839.	
Mr. J. T. Rivaz, ...	1st January 1840, ...	16th February 1841.	
Mr. W. R. Kennaway, ...	1st March 1841, ...	6th June 1841.	
Mr. T. P. Woodcock, ...	7th June 1841, ...	7th December 1841.	
Mr. W. R. Kennaway, ...	28th December 1841, ...	16th September 1842.	
Mr. R. H. S. Campbell, ...	10th October 1842, ...	3rd January 1843.	
Mr. H. Boulderson, ...	4th January 1843, ...	22nd February 1843.	
Mr. C. W. Fagan, ...	2nd March 1843, ...	22nd March 1843.	
Mr. W. H. Benson, ...	23rd March 1843, ...	13th August 1843.	
Mr. J. Lean, ...	14th August 1843, ...	13th November 1843.	
Mr. W. H. Benson, ...	14th November 1843, ...	31st May 1844.	
Mr. H. W. Woodcock, ...	30th June 1844, ...	14th August 1844.	
Mr. H. Lushington, ...	24th September 1844, ...	25th December 1844.	
Mr. H. Lushington, ...	22nd February 1845, ...	28th February 1846.	
Mr. H. B. Harrington, ...	19th March 1846, ...	10th January 1847.	
Mr. H. Armstrong, ...	3rd February 1847, ...	16th December 1849.	
Mr. J. Muir, ...	1st January 1850, ...	3rd April 1850.	
Mr. J. Muir, ...	5th September 1850, ...		

Duties of the Judge's Office, of Zillah Futtehpore, from 1826 *to* 1850.

Judges.		Officers in charge of the Current Duties of the Judge's Office.		
From	To	Names.	From	To
1st August 1835, ...	6th May 1836, ...	Mr. A. Ford, ...	15th November 1828,	8th December 1828.
		Mr. C. M. Caldecott, ...	18th April 1829, ...	8th May 1829.
		Mr. H. Armstrong, ...	24th July 1831, ...	23rd December 1831.
		Mr. W. Onslow, ...	8th June 1832, ...	5th October 1832.
		Mr. H. Armstrong, ...	1st April 1835, ...	3rd April 1835.
		Mr. R. Woodward, ...	17th October 1835, ...	10th January 1836.
		Mr. R. Woodward, ...	10th March 1836, ...	31st March 1836.
		Mr. S. Becher, ...	1st March 1838, ...	31st March 1838.
		Mr. P. Taylor, ...	1st November 1839,	31st December 1839.
		Moulvee Mahomed Shukoor P. S. A., ... }	17th February 1841,	28th February 1841.
		Ditto, ...	8th December 1841,	27th December 1841.
		Ditto, ...	17th September 1842,	9th October 1842.
		Ditto, ...	23rd February 1843,	1st March 1843.
		Mr. F. B. Pearson, ...	1st June 1844, ...	29th June 1844.
		Ditto, ...	15th August 1844, ...	23rd September 1844.
		Moulvee Mahomed Yoosuf Hussun Khan, ... }	26th December 1844,	21st February 1845.
		Ditto, ...	1st March 1846, ...	18th March 1846.
		Ditto, ...	11th January 1847, ...	2nd February 1847.
		Ditto, ...	17th December 1849,	31st December 1849.
		Ditto, ...	4th April 1850, ...	4th September 1850.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH KORA.

Register of Mouzahs in Pergunnah Kora.

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
1	ابراهم پوردانده	Ibrahimpore Danda,...	350	545	3	31	106	83	65	112	0	0
2	ابراهم پورنواباد	Ibrahimpore Nuoabad,	665	355	3	77	161	74	212	18	0	0
3	اتيرا	Iturra, ...	937	1,704	6	2	856	626	225	48	0	0
4	ارگل	Urgul, ...	1,074	2,354	9	126	417	488	235	104	0	0
5	اري پور	Urueepore, ...	676	336	3	67	179	6	46	176	0	0
6	آصف پور	Asifpore, ...	701	525	3	136	88	100	79	5	0	0
7	اعتماد پور	Yatmadpore,.....	701	701	3	0	267	340	139	39	0	0
8	اعظم پورکدوا	Azumpore Kudwa, ...	1,529	918	6	169	387	42	363	78	0	14
9	اکبر پور نصیر پور	Ukburpore Nuseerpore,	822	512	22	165	129	79	78	20	0	0
10	امولي	Umuoolee, ...	2,265	1,180	6	266	422	138	484	1,750	31	225
11	انورا نصفي	Unoranisfee,.....	1,001	1,765	6	0	549	369	228	4	0	0
12	اودوپور	Oodopore,.....	1,079	726	3	172	171	22	125	49	0	0

13	باغ بادشاهي	Baghbadshahee, ...	147	176	3	52	2	9	Uninhabited.				
14	ببئي	Bubuee,.....	3,300	1,742	9	463	559	116	593	291	0	27	
15	بجري	Bijree, ...	1,025	891	6	91	380	55	129	22	0	0	
16	بجولي	Beejuolee,.....	1,100	568	3	236	150	53	334	16	8	0	
17	برگيوان	Burguwan, ...	2,534	948	3	489	52	20	600	455	5	9	
18	برنئي	Birnie, ...	815	589	3	38	331	14	91	24	0	0	
19	برمهه پوره	Burmpoora, ...	845	519	3	63	303	8	113	87	0	0	
20	بريارپور	Bureearpore,.....	401	116	3	29	67	7	6	0	0	0	
21	بسپهرا	Busfura, ...	2,277	1,693	6	353	507	138	608	179	0	7	
22	بكيوربزرگ	Bukewur-Boozoorg,...	785	471	3	105	125	100	261	25	0	4	
23	بمتهرا	Bumthura, ...	2,772	1,769	9	323	576	311	412	155	11	12	
24	بودهوان	Boodwan, ...	4,126	1,679	12	1,086	14	269	629	834	13	71	
25	بودهندا	Boodhunda, ...	1,250	655	3	145	191	151	155	0	3	0	
26	بهادرپور كوٹرا	Buhadoorpore-Kotrah,	646	499	3	86	174	25	48	24	0	0	
27	بتهه خورد	Behta-Khoord, ...	1,471	612	3	135	275	46	343	23	0	4	
28	بيتا	Beitta, ...	959	702	8	47	290	34	136	54	0	0	
29	بيگهن پور	Beeghunpore, ...	1,167	566	3	124	145	121	303	79	6	4	
30	بهرسا	Bhursa,.....	445	1,102	3	0	304	292	107	0	0	0	

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
31	بهوراجپور	Bhuorajpore,.....	701	416	3	118	177	51	139	76	0	0
32	بهول بهوليا پور	Bhoolbhooleeapore, ...	388	198	3	41	101	6	44	25	0	0
33	بهلگانون	Bhulgaon,.....	607	320	3	63	139	30	128	36	0	0
34	بهيسولي	Bhuesuoolee, ...	2,125	1,490	6	254	437	84	424	394	54	38
35	پارادهني	Paradhunee, ...	1,350	1,005	6	194	283	155	264	42	30	8
36	پاندي پور	Pandépore, ...	757	613	6	77	242	100	149	52	0	0
37	پپرندا هردو	Puprenda-Hurdo,.....	1,173	766	6	147	244	42	358	251	3	14
38	پپري	Pipree, ...	197	194	3	24	36	63	19	0	9	0
39	پچورا	Puchuoora, ...	385	877	3	1	153	109	113	24	0	0
40	پرشادپورمزرعهديوري بزرگ	Purshadpore Muzra Deoree-Boozoorg,	200	142	0	32	64	25	Uninhabited.			
41	پرسندة	Pursenda, ...	1,041	984	6	0	351	181	456	229	0	1
42	پنروا	Punurwa, ...	601	580	20	36	185	22	104	17	0	0
43	پورة راحت‌علي	Poore-Rahutulee,.....	221	129	3	15	75	7	63	21	9	0

44	پهاڑي پور	Puhareepore, ...	220	281	3	12	97	5	53	28	0	0	
45	پهاڑپور بگوان	Puharpore-Butguwan,	1,000	704	6	62	320	67	156	78	0	0	
46	تگرا	Teekra, ...	1,507	1,192	6	188	297	57	281	191	0	13	
47	جارا	Jara, ...	678	548	3	0	185	350	38	0	0	0	
48	ججموليا	Jujmuwueea,.....	685	280	3	90	119	9	173	10	0	0	
49	جرارة	Jurara, ...	990	448	3	213	24	57	154	199	0	8	
50	جرولي	Juruoolee,.....	808	622	3	134	109	244	118	123	0	3	
51	جعفرپورسڈهرا	Jafurpore-Sethurra,...	1,153	741	17	187	254	40	156	93	0	0	
52	جگديسپور بكيور	Jugdeespore-Bukewur,	1,005	547	3	108	190	55	121	47	0	0	
53	جلالپور نيوري	Julalpore-Neoree,.....	1,050	754	3	95	207	76	291	353	4	11	
54	جمالپوركونهه	Jumulpore-Kuonh, ...	124	52	3	2	38	1	19	8	0	0	
55	چاندپور	Chandpore, ...	7,751	7,385	18	155	2,941	731	2,217	830	31	54	
56	چهڈيا	Chuthya, ...	315	220	3	63	64	24	7	64	0	0	
57	چرلي	Chirlee,.....	1,132	600	3	232	114	43	225	174	0	20	
58	چوهرپور	Choohurpore, ...	485	278	3	36	82	58	103	17	0	0	
59	چك اكبرپور نصيرپور	Chuk Ukburpore Nuseerpore, ...	12	4	0	2	2	Uninhabited.					
60	چكپتا	Chuk Puta, ...	579	261	3	95	102	13	77	80	0	0	
61	چكپهي	Chuk Puhee,.....	213	100	3	40	37	3	Uninhabited.				

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
62	چک تولا	Chuk Toola, ...	115	68	3	9	38	5	Uninhabited.			
63	چک جرارہ	Chuk Jurara, ...	251	118	3	35	57	1	Ditto.			
64	چک جلالپور نیوري	Chuk Julalpore-Neooree, ...	61	36	0	0	22	10	Ditto.			
65	چک حافظ پور هرکرن	Chuk Hafizpore Hurkurun, ...	101	114	0	73	0	9	Ditto.			
66	چک حسام الدین	Chuk Hisamooddeen,..	49	14	0	8	5	0	Ditto.			
67	چک عنایت	Chuk Inaet, ...	94	68	0	16	23	0	Ditto.			
68	چک کسمري	Chuk Kushmeeree, ...	774	373	3	199	66	2	Ditto.			
69	چک کورا	Chuk Koora,.....	210	78	3	0	68	2	Ditto.			
70	چک لالہ	Chuk Lala, ...	285	202	3	0	96	96	26	0	0	0
71	چک لال بي بي	Chuk Lâl Beebee,.....	119	37	0	19	10	0	84	36	0	0
72	چک لالو پور	Chuk Laloopore, ...	247	60	3	26	25	1	54	21	0	13
73	چک محمد صلاح	Chuk Mohummud Sulah, ...	120	65	3	1	50	1	Uninhabited.			

74	چک مداري	Chuk Mudaree,.....	51	27	0	3	18	4	Ditto.			
75	چک نسنیبان	Chuk Nuseeneea, ...	55	31	0	15	16	0	Ditto.			
76	چک نونارہ	Chuk Nonara, ...	30	13	0	7	6	0	Ditto.			
77	حافظ پور هرکرن	Hafizpore Hurkuru,...	438	288	3	119	16	36	113	19	0	0
78	حسنپور دیوري هردوپٹي	Husunpore Deoree Hurdo-Puttee, ...	1,411	760	6	258	126	82	322	187	0	0
79	حسین آباد	Hoosenabad, ...	305	127	3	11	74	4	0	0	0	0
80	خانپور قدیم	Khanpore Qudeem, ...	816	458	3	149	182	42	162	92	0	10
81	خیرآباد	Khuerabad, ...	725	242	3	59	146	8	179	45	0	4
82	داري بزرگ	Daree Boozoorg, ...	1,525	854	29	348	210	68	274	203	0	9
83	داري خورد	Daree Khoord, ...	925	884	6	113	301	15	163	24	0	0
84	دبسورا	Dubsuora, ...	6,125	4,432	18	0	1,804	1,360	1,238	227	10	11
85	دریاپور چھدیا	Dureeapore Chhedeea,	776	518	6	68	247	55	135	9	0	5
86	دلاورپور	Dilawurpore, ...	770	255	3	46	117	3	84	60	0	9
87	دمودرپور	Dumodurpore, ...	847	406	3	98	127	5	191	171	0	7
88	دوارکاپور جٹ	Dwurkapore Jut, ...	455	218	3	47	92	59	86	0	0	0
89	دوبي پور	Doobepore, ...	1,000	454	3	47	187	50	148	90	0	0
90	دھمنان خورد	Dhumna Khoord,.....	1,150	909	6	178	424	250	197	61	0	8
91	دھمولي	Dhumuoolee,.....	1,097	666	3	201	132	8	113	61	0	8

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
92	ديوچلي	Deochulee, ...	726	538	6	73	276	79	139	44	0	0
93	ديومئي	Deomuee, ...	5,209	2,277	15	724	511	42	999	910	20	48
94	ديوري بزرگ	Deoree Boozoorg, ...	1,890	1,117	9	184	447	75	578	788	0	37
95	ديگهروا	Dighurooa, ...	2,875	1,433	13	333	546	45	1,291	896	0	23
96	رامپور بکيور	Rampore Bukewur, ...	350	162	3	29	81	38	63	48	11	0
97	رام پور حسينان	Rampore Hoosena, ...	2,418	1,089	26	565	80	71	400	559	0	12
98	رامپور کورمي	Rampore Koormee, ...	855	356	3	75	183	7	255	124	0	0
99	راي پور	Raēpore, ...	950	740	3	185	178	12	195	18	0	4
100	رتهوان	Rithwan, ...	3,450	3,399	18	4	1,330	557	377	80	35	8
101	رستم پور	Roostumpore, ...	602	773	3	0	206	152	127	3	0	0
102	رسولپور بکيور	Rusoolpore Bukewur,	1,025	393	3	263	5	54	210	493	4	15
103	رنون پور	Runnoopore, ...	629	327	3	86	129	3	105	63	0	0
104	روتي مزرعه ديگهروا	Rotee Muzre Dighurwa,	1,600	864	8	208	268	55	0	0	0	0
105	سراي بدلي	Suraee Budley, ...	284	453	11	11	87	19	21	132	4	15

106	سراي بكيور	Surae Bukewur, ...	501	310	3	83	80	5	144	100	10	3
107	سراي دهرمپور	Surae Dhurmpore, ...	2,775	1,123	9	548	107	132	301	354	0	1
108	سراي لنگر	Surae Lungur, ...	1,776	1,087	9	355	207	13	336	323	7	19
109	سراي محمود پور	Surae Muhmoodpore,..	801	439	3	146	109	46	257	291	10	6
110	سراي هوا خواه	Surae Huwakhwah,...	529	423	3	53	194	68	49	20	0	0
111	سراي هولي	Surae Huvolee,.....	500	1,134	3	21	257	31	13	0	0	0
112	سنگوان	Sutguwan, ...	715	334	3	40	179	17	388	54	2	20
113	سجاولپور	Sujjawulpore, ...	2,405	1,798	6	242	540	456	381	196	19	7
114	سجولي	Sujuoolee,.....	5,500	4,518	18	1,298	827	991	1,795	917	0	89
115	سروليا	Suruooleea, ...	35	19	3	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
116	سرهن بزرگ	Surhun Boozoorg,.....	1,601	1,693	6	77	499	468	430	35	0	4
117	سرهن خورد	Surhun Khoord, ...	631	837	6	7	310	160	145	22	0	0
118	سكندرپور	Seecundurpore, ...	801	788	6	11	393	74	303	86	4	4
119	سلطان گڈھ	Sooltan Gurh, ...	3,300	2,271	18	556	857	542	555	216	0	14
120	سليم پوركنيرہ	Sulēmpore Kunēra, ...	921	664	3	147	163	21	216	103	0	3
121	سهملپور	Suhmulpore,.....	794	500	3	200	0	2	204	113	0	0
122	شاه جهان پور ايمه	Shah Juhanpore Uemma, ...	592	347	3	87	143	16	0	162	5	28
123	شاه جهان پور خالصه	Shah Juhanpore Khalsa,	55	226	3	14	4	1	502	1,879	7	900

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						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
124	شہباز پور جرھا	Shuhbazpore Jurha,...	375	172	3	26	129	5	0	0	0	0
125	شیوپوري	Sheoopooree,.....	551	653	3	83	149	15	85	4	0	0
126	صالحپور	Salehpore,.....	922	405	3	31	230	62	138	10	0	0
127	عالمپور	Alumpore,.....	895	807	3	43	337	65	194	30	18	3
128	عبدالحي پور	Ubdool Hueepore, ...	96	104	3	0	38	43	0	0	4	0
129	علي پور	Uleepore, ...	420	359	3	4	175	79	82	0	0	0
130	عیسیٰ پور	Eesapore, ...	500	199	16	105	17	8	41	66	0	0
131	فرحت پور	Furhutpore, ...	455	280	3	12	152	0	87	33	0	20
132	فیض آباد	Fuezabad,.....	194	260	89	24	74	23	15	7	0	0
133	قصبۂ کورا	Qusbu Kora,.....	951	1,165	6	132	508	45	382	2,071	204	1,417
134	کانپل	Kanpil, ...	1,702	1,221	8	308	173	74	440	259	0	33
135	کپلیا	Kupeeleea, ...	310	189	3	55	51	15	6	27	0	0
136	کرپالپور بندھا	Kirpâlpore Bindha, ...	1,110	1,358	6	41	478	64	184	17	0	0
137	کرنپور	Kurnpore,.....	1,301	1,261	6	97	425	45	326	270	0	14

138	کشن‌پور	Kishoonpore,.....	426	413	1	63	70	64	68	53	0	0
139	ککرهیا	Kukruhya, ...	660	287	3	84	94	2	200	85	0	4
140	ککورا	Kukora,.....	775	1,779	16	0	421	932	117	30	0	0
141	کلانه	Kulana, ...	1,627	1,113	6	191	374	164	182	130	0	3
142	کمانسي	Kumasee, ...	931	628	6	149	241	62	158	109	22	0
143	کنیرہ معه چک	Kunera Miechuk, ...	829	377	3	56	129	129	103	9	5	0
144	کنساهي	Kunsahee, ...	795	350	3	115	41	16	129	64	0	2
145	کندي رام‌پور	Koondērampore, ...	646	255	3	58	101	3	328	18	5	0
146	کسمري پور عرف کسمري	Kushmureepore, ...	900	827	3	45	247	126	219	46	46	16
147	کورکهیرہ	Koorkhera, ...	840	537	3	42	250	127	176	6	6	0
148	کونه	Kuonh, ...	1,575	948	6	91	502	34	333	195	0	0
149	کوٹها بکهریا	Kota Bukhurreea,.....	1,251	692	6	57	368	85	186	70	3	0
150	کهنجرا	Kuhinjura, ...	768	827	3	20	351	178	212	3	21	2
151	گاگ	Gâg, ...	843	562	3	53	308	25	188	56	0	0
152	گانگپور	Gangpore,.....	505	631	3	0	316	92	33	1	0	0
153	گنگوپور	Gungoopore, ...	801	710	3	0	274	175	108	12	0	0
154	گنگولي	Gunguolee, ...	950	660	3	237	6	41	162	122	0	6
155	گندهربي	Gundhurpee,.....	940	508	47	121	167	52	231	8	0	0

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						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
156	گوبند پور بلاري	Gobindpore Bilaree,...	1,658	949	6	128	518	27	465	156	14	0
157	گوپاکپور دهندهورا	Gopalpore Dhundhora,	990	733	6	62	472	55	249	142	24	9
158	گورا	Guora, ...	2,175	1,278	6	399	262	245	421	338	0	19
159	گوري ارنج	Guoree Urunj, ...	594	394	10	53	260	3	53	0	0	0
160	گوري انورا	Guoree Uonra,.....	1,650	2,324	6	0	651	700	33	6	90	0
161	گهنسام پور	Ghunseampore,.....	1,625	1,050	6	323	326	204	253	140	1	0
162	گهراري	Gohraree, ...	4,176	3,324	34	382	1,434	425	1,017	136	4	26
163	گهورها معصير	Ghorha Mueseer, ...	1,281	1,198	6	112	375	309	212	595	0	22
164	لالابکسرا	Lala Buksura, ...	776	683	3	71	177	223	167	31	2	0
165	لالوپور	Laloopore,.....	301	183	3	51	47	1	0	0	0	0
166	لکهنا کهيرة عرف کهجوا	Lukhnakhera Oorf Khujooha, ...	1,160	532	6	325	29	11	444	2,231	0	297
167	لکهمي پور	Lukhmeepore, ...	50	25	3	0	18	1	0	0	0	0
168	مادهوپور	Madhopore, ...	779	325	3	184	65	13	121	133	0	0

169	مانې پور	Maneepore, ...	420	1,135	3	8	367	156	182	86	0	0
170	متهرا پور	Muthoorapore, ...	526	727	3	18	166	53	151	0	0	0
171	محي الدين پور	Muheeooddeenpore, ...	250	338	3	8	152	32	100	0	0	0
172	مرزا پور مکرندپور	Mirzapore Mukrundpore,.....	573	289	3	199	49	2	222	5	25	0
173	مرارپور	Moorarpore, ...	1,175	660	3	180	94	46	199	104	0	16
174	مصافه	Mūsafa,.....	2,592	1,277	6	412	282	67	760	465	13	43
175	مکرندپور نصفي جاکها	Mukrundpore Nisfeejakha, ...	1,101	1,008	6	4	541	82	93	66	0	5
176	مکروٰلي	Mukruolee, ...	200	649	3	33	85	182	22	18	0	0
177	ملاقا پور	Mulakapore, ...	1,766	1,214	29	140	552	279	596	2,645	88	835
178	مندري	Mendooree, ...	2,918	1,597	6	226	700	256	461	183	0	11
179	منگلپور تکولي	Mungulpore Tekuolee,	873	438	3	138	154	26	106	39	0	6
180	مومن پور	Mominpore, ...	103	57	3	31	12	2	29	17	0	0
181	مودیو	Muoo-Deo, ...	625	609	3	93	142	171	120	11	0	0
182	موئي	Muwnee, ...	1,951	1,921	12	0	747	186	468	292	9	14
183	مهدیا	Muhudeea, ...	751	387	3	102	241	28	91	0	1	0
184	میدهاپاٹي	Mendha Patee,.....	1,275	705	6	96	331	8	146	39	3	7
185	نرکهي	Nirkhee, ...	850	567	3	23	249	210	85	8	0	0

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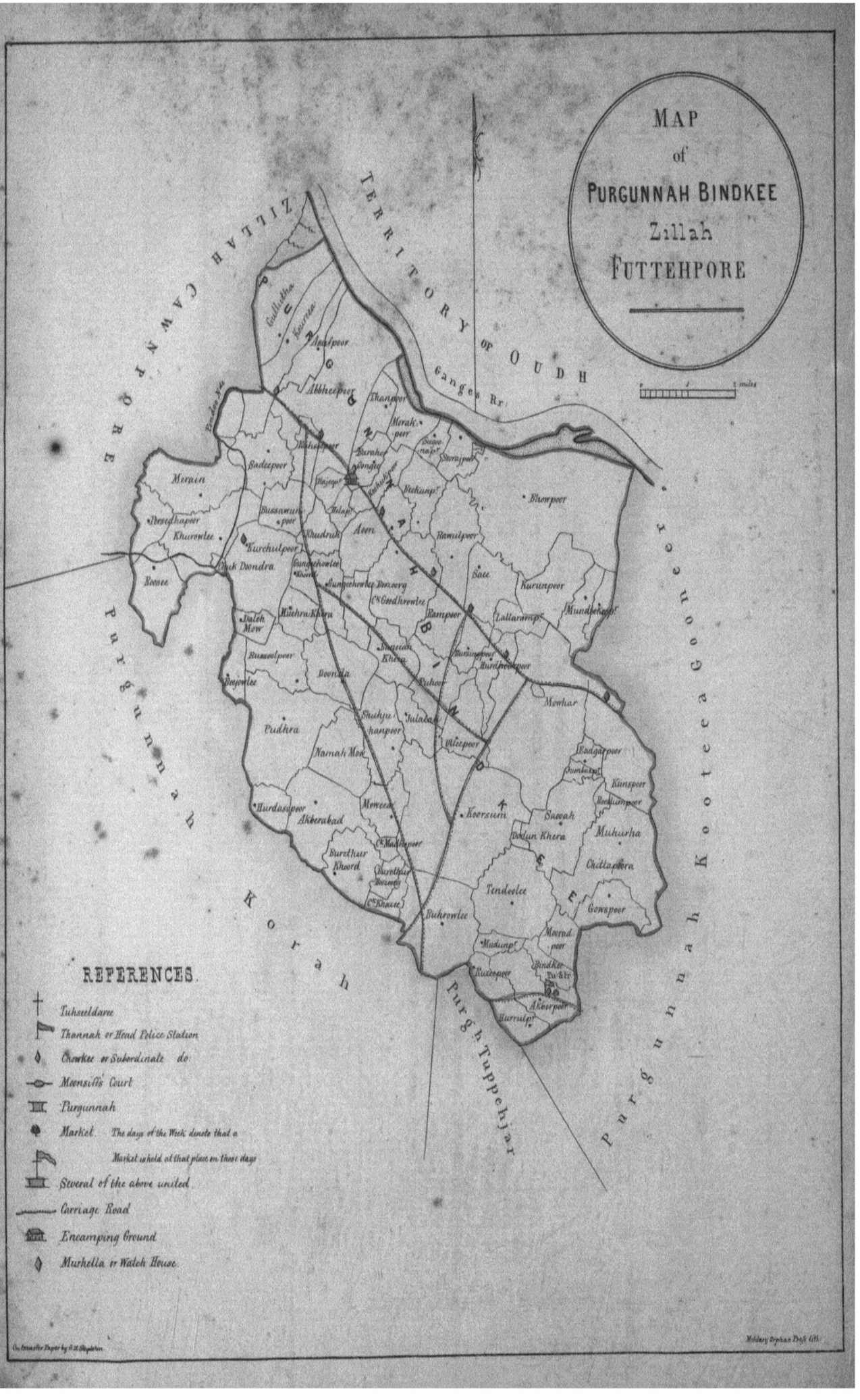
186	نريني	Nuruinee, ...	805	460	3	48	153	53	155	5	0	0
187	نريچه	Nuruicha, ...	1,535	1,741	9	287	377	302	183	276	0	4
188	نسنيان هردو	Nuseenia Hurdo, ...	1,549	846	9	301	215	25	377	108	0	16
189	نندا پور	Nundapore, ...	2,103	1,073	6	235	480	65	552	1,652	0	642
190	نوتارة	Nonara,.....	1,650	843	153	243	129	16	351	374	0	7
191	نهرامو	Nuhramuoo, ...	411	506	3	18	190	0	74	64	0	0
192	هونسي پور	Hoonseipore,.....	459	292	3	85	79	23	111	10	0	0
		Total, ...	2,03,254	1,47,720	1,322	23,921	48,059	20,609	42,327	32,754	973	5,392

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.


MAP
of
PURGUNNAH BINDKEE
Zillah
FUTTEHPORE
TERRITORY OF OUDH
ZILLAH CAWNPORE
Ganges Rr.
Purgunnah Korah
Purgunnah Kooteea Gooneer
Purgh Tuppehjar
Gullutha
Kourrea
Asafpoor
Abbheepoor
Thanpoor
Morakpoor
Sugoonapr
Storajpoor
Sadeepoor
Merain
Bussawunpoor
Persedhapoor
Khurowlee
Kurchulpoor
Chuk Doondra
Roosee
Aoon
Rawulpoor
Bhowpoor
Saee
Kurunpoor
Mundeekeepr
Lallarampr
Rampoor
Muchra Khera
Dalch Mow
Russoolpoor
Doonda
Beejowlee
Puhoor
Mowhar
Pudhra
Namah Mow
Ulleepoor
Eadgarpoor
Kunspoor
Hurdasspoor
Akberabad
Moweea
Koorsum
Sawah
Dodun Khera
Muhurha
Chittapoora
Burethur Khoord
Tendoolee
Gowspoor
Buhrowlee
Mudunpr
Moorad poor
Ruxeepoor
Bindkee
Akberpoor
Hurrulpr
REFERENCES.
Tuhseeldaree
Thannah or Head Police Station
Chowkee or Subordinate do.
Moonsiffs Court
Purgunnah
Market. The days of the Week denote that a Market is held at that place on those days
Several of the above united
Carriage Road
Encamping Ground
Murhella or Watch House
Contractor Paper by G. H. Stapleton
Military Orphan Press lith.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH BINDKEE.

Register of Mouzahs in Pergunnah Bindkee.

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
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						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
1	ابھي پور	Ubhepore,.....	2,687	2,262	9	595	427	46	571	146	0	48
2	آصف پور	Asufpore, ...	1,001	583	3	147	174	4	136	77	0	7
3	اکبرآباد	Ukburabad, ...	780	604	3	28	228	176	100	31	0	0
4	اکبرپور ایمہ و خالصہ	Ukburpore Uemmamue Khalsa,.....	1,094	746	22	358	0	47	32	1,036	20	1,022
5	اونگ	Uoong, ...	2,001	801	6	251	223	3	290	240	0	63
6	بجولي	Beejuoolee, ...	811	331	3	129	120	5	108	188	0	10
7	بریتھر بزرگ	Burethur Boozoorg, ...	441	197	3	51	94	7	74	47	9	0
8	بریتھر خورد	Burethur Khoord, ...	1,010	661	9	95	260	95	214	85	0	0
9	براھار	Burahar, ...	527	342	3	82	125	6	138	132	0	0
10	بساونپور	Busawunpore, ...	501	460	3	98	194	6	59	26	0	4
11	بندگي کھنہ	Bindkee Kohna, ...	894	331	18	126	70	7	218	573	0	31
12	بسان کھیرہ	Buneea Khera,.....	701	531	3	120	109	46	123	88	9	3

13	بهاوپور	Bhaoopore, ...	3,269	3,937	12	921	823	287	202	179	0	2
14	بهرولي	Buhruoolee, ...	2,231	1,357	6	393	418	18	426	438	2	16
15	بيگم پور	Bekumpore, ...	747	465	3	51	281	21	53	31	0	7
16	پدهارا	Pudhara, ...	4,101	1,654	90	634	600	140	650	418	0	9
17	پرسديپور	Pursudepore, ...	1,080	504	3	241	98	14	181	145	0	0
18	پهور	Puhoor, ...	1,875	625	6	221	184	45	340	311	7	5
19	تندلي	Tendoolee, ...	2,812	1,257	9	486	410	22	364	571	0	25
20	تهان پور	Thanpore, ...	572	408	3	35	173	41	107	192	0	0
21	جانبازپور	Janbazpore, ...	336	135	3	52	54	1	Uninhabited.			
22	جلاله	Julalah, ...	800	350	3	126	145	7	155	122	0	0
23	جتا پور	Jittapore, ...	201	143	3	22	73	14	44	6	0	0
24	جوگا پور	Jogapore, ...	638	463	3	34	162	86	128	139	0	0
25	چک قاضي مولوي	Chuk Qazee Moulvee,	430	269	3	15	178	14	48	11	0	0
26	چک مادهو پور	Chuk Madhopore, ...	466	177	3	68	60	8	80	41	0	0
27	چهولي	Chheeoolee, ...	480	276	3	12	147	43	86	38	0	20
28	حاجي پور	Hajeepore, ...	397	236	3	97	41	17	71	31	0	0
29	حضرتپو رايمهٔ خالصه	Huzrutpore Uemma Khalsa, ...	767	409	6	241	4	21	648	24	0	47
30	دادن کهيرة	Dadunkhera, ...	183	76	3	54	13	0	7	14	0	0

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31	دموٹي کهيرہ	Dumuotee Khera,.....	14	30	0	2	4	0	4	22	0	0
32	دوندرا	Doondra, ...	2,501	1,135	6	447	173	167	291	321	0	26
33	رام پور	Rampore, ...	1,075	436	3	153	202	24	286	104	0	2
34	راوتپور	Rawutpore, ...	1,835	913	6	112	533	157	354	251	0	17
35	رضي پور	Ruzzeepore, ...	568	236	3	140	63	8	121	78	0	4
36	رستم پور	Roostumpore, ...	213	101	3	15	49	2	Uninhabited.			
37	رسولپور	Rusoolpore, ...	1,008	595	3	147	182	22	153	114	0	0
38	روسي	Roosee, ...	1,501	802	6	127	461	152	272	131	15	4
39	رهسوپور	Ruhsoopore, ...	801	319	3	88	99	3	239	109	0	0
40	سائي	Saee, ...	1,701	605	3	167	234	12	337	104	0	10
41	سادي پور	Sadeepore, ...	954	706	3	108	240	138	157	50	8	11
42	سونهه	Suonh, ...	2,439	1,149	6	450	329	56	632	245	0	15
43	شاهجهانپور	Shah Juhanpore, ...	2,652	879	6	675	12	25	378	257	3	11
44	سگناپور	Sugoonapore,.....	206	235	3	6	120	48	72	414	0	9

45	شيراجپور	Sheeorajpore, ...	851	380	3	178	103	40	92	1,271	22	42
46	علي پور	Uleepore, ...	1,399	650	3	211	185	65	178	88	0	0
47	غوث پور	Ghuospore, ...	765	483	3	172	104	43	157	108	0	0
48	كرچلپور	Kurchulpore,.....	2,775	1,144	6	484	167	135	348	298	8	2
49	كرن پور	Kurunpore, ...	521	844	3	188	108	40	17	7	0	0
50	كنس پور گوگولي	Kunspore Goguolee,...	2,680	1,341	6	402	389	68	563	214	0	18
51	كوڈيا	Kuoreea, ...	682	684	3	143	162	25	152	6	0	0
52	كورسم	Koorsum, ...	6,367	2,844	12	179	867	338	1,330	335	0	30
53	كهروليي	Khuruolee, ...	1,180	1,043	6	137	387	126	107	78	0	4
54	كنچك پور	Keechukpore, ...	650	356	3	110	143	25	109	48	0	11
55	كهدرا	Khudra,.....	769	341	0	46	145	13	237	419	0	47
56	گليتهه	Gulatha,.....	953	1,071	3	141	240	129	341	284	0	21
57	گنگچولي بزرگ	Gungchuolee Boozoorg,	789	496	6	73	117	31	162	302	0	0
58	گنگچولي خورد	Gungchuolee Khoord,	1,615	687	6	104	314	41	198	181	0	2
59	گوبنده پور	Gobindpore, ...	501	308	3	132	68	2	163	120	0	1
60	گودهرولي	Goodhruolee,.....	2,325	1,227	6	396	373	111	355	223	0	12
61	لالارام پور	Lalarampore,.....	260	288	3	4	119	28	Uninhabited.			
62	مانک پور	Manikpore, ...	407	599	3	88	162	39	145	94	0	6
63	مدن پور	Mudunpore, ...	385	212	3	89	32	68	52	55	0	0
64	مدوكي پور	Mudokeepore, ...	1,195	438	3	277	66	19	185	290	0	5

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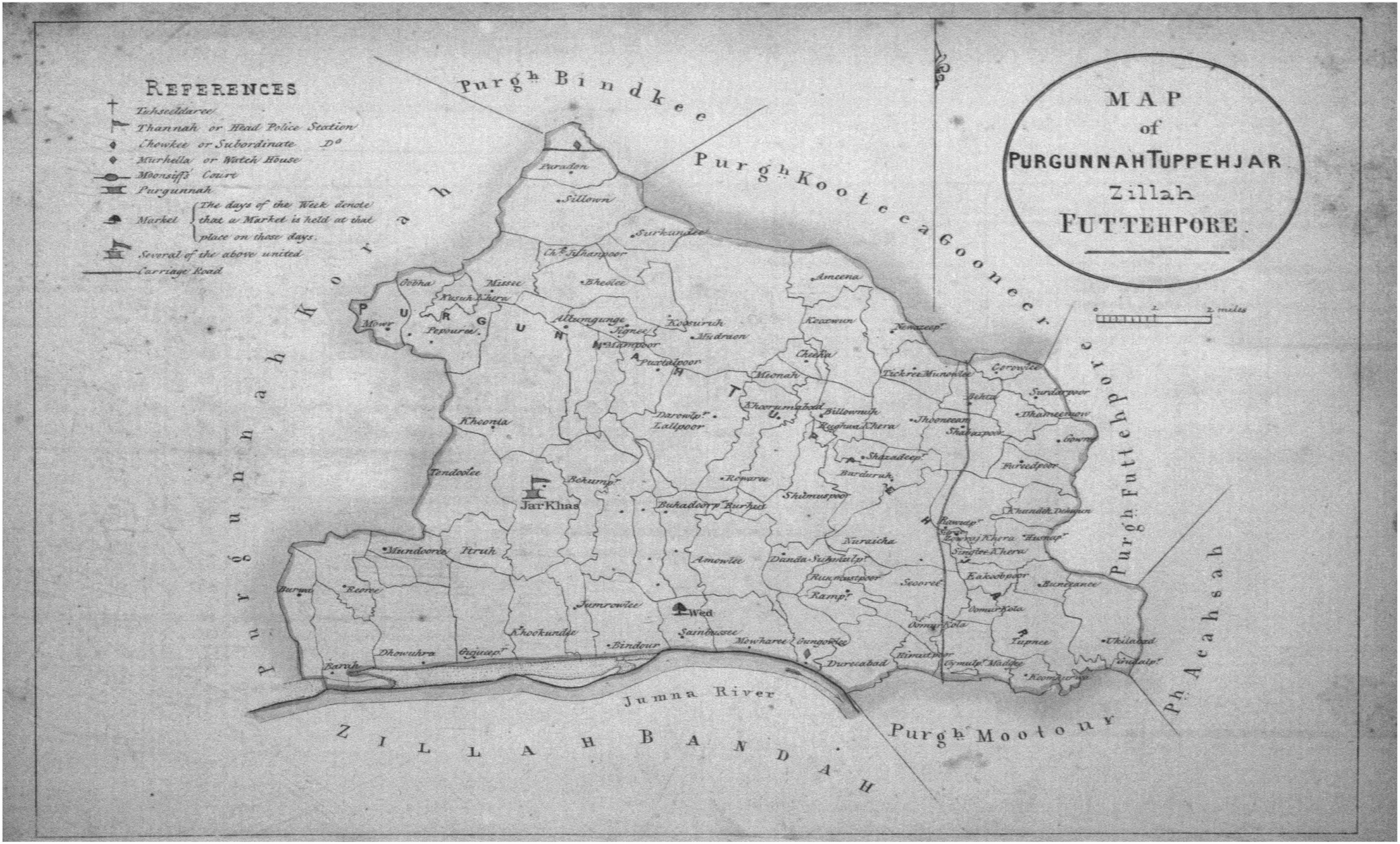
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
65	مراد پور	Mooradpore, ...	361	411	3	103	75	195	Uninhabited.			
66	مرائین	Meeraeen, ...	1,601	1,092	6	461	228	201	193	105	10	4
67	موهار	Mohar, ...	6,050	2,808	9	650	793	310	1,444	1,765	7	87
68	موئیا	Muwueea, ...	1,150	482	3	175	154	45	197	44	0	15
69	مہرها	Muhurha, ...	2,552	1,635	6	354	311	74	567	369	0	22
70	میارام کهیرة	Muyaram Khera, ...	809	354	3	91	140	13	175	131	0	0
71	نامامو	Namamuoo, ...	1,100	716	3	218	172	57	193	89	0	0
72	هرداسپور	Hurdaspore, ...	780	305	3	71	195	17	40	8	0	0
73	هردهورپور	Hurdhuorpore, ...	850	383	3	102	142	24	137	276	0	7
74	هرسنگهه پور	Hursingpore, ...	550	270	3	81	113	2	18	48	0	0
75	هولا پور	Hollapore, ...	296	165	3	71	2	11	100	80	0	0
76	یادگارپور	Yadgarpore, ...	368	151	3	75	7	9	106	135	0	0
		Total, ...	94,537	52,939	436	14,426	15,172	4,405	17,010	15,051	120	1,760

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.


MAP
of
PURGUNNAH TUPPEHJAR
Zillah
FUTTEHPORE.
REFERENCES
Tuhseeldaree
Thannah or Head Police Station
Chowkee or Subordinate Do
Murhella or Watch House
Moonsiffs' Court
Purgunnah
Market
The days of the Week denote that a Market is held at that place on those days.
Several of the above united
Carriage Road
0 1 2 miles
Purgh Bindkee
Purgh Kooteea Gooneer
Purgh Futtehpore
Ph Acahsah
Purgh Mootour
Jumna River
ZILLAH BANDAH
Purgunnah Korah
PURGUNNAH TUPPEHJAR
Paradon
Sillown
Surkundee
Ch. Juhanpoor
Bheolee
Missee
Gobha
Kusuh Khera
Mowr
Pepouree
Allumgunge
Jignee
Koosuruh
Mudraon
Mampoor
Puxtalpoor
Ameena
Kooxwun
Newazeep.
Cheeha
Meonah
Tickree
Munowlee
Gorowlee
Surdarpoor
Dhameenaow
Gowree
Khoonta
Darowlp.
Lallpoor
Khoorumabad
Billownuh
Rughwa Khera
Jhooneean
Shabazpoor
Shazadeep.
Fureedpoor
Tendoolee
Bekump.
Jar Khas
Rowaree
Burduruh
Shumuspoor
Buhadoorp.
Burhut
Khandeh Dehwun
Rawutp.
Zowraj Khera
Husnap.
Singlee Khera
Nuraicha
Mundooree
Itruh
Amowlee
Dunda Suhmulp.
Runmustpoor
Seooree
Eakoobpoor
Buneeanee
Burwa
Reoree
Jumrowlee
Wed
Ramp.
Oomur Kola
Khookundee
Sainbussee
Mowharee
Gungowlee
Tupnee
Ukilabad
Dhowuhra
Gujueep.
Bindour
Durecabad
Himutpoor
Gymulp.
Madhee
Gudalp.
Barah
Koomhurwa

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH TUPPEHJAR.

Register of Mouzahs in Pergunnah Tuppehjar.

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
1	اتّرا	Itra, ...	475	761	3	4	235	84	77	12	0	0
2	اردولي	Urduolee, ...	560	232	3	155	70	4	121	16	0	0
3	امولي	Umuolee, ...	1,675	1,432	6	159	383	40	116	23	5	0
4	امينان	Umena, ...	1,767	883	3	264	212	57	280	101	7	0
5	بارا	Bara, ...	2,201	939	6	123	775	33	722	365	0	13
6	برورا	Buruora, ...	2,650	1,069	6	347	254	64	322	77	0	0
7	بروا	Burwa, ...	736	520	3	154	272	38	142	5	0	0
8	برهت	Burhut, ...	2,299	1,067	6	424	207	38	115	10	72	15
9	بندور	Binduor, ...	1,643	1,055	5	173	403	23	268	363	0	12
10	بناني	Buneeanee, ...	1,101	496	3	201	186	21	57	32	0	0
11	بهادرپور	Buhadoorpore, ...	1,070	816	3	88	289	35	85	82	40	25
12	بهتا	Behta, ...	921	496	3	217	89	25	140	300	5	8

13	بلونا	Buluona, ...	1,018	574	3	162	233	87	145	3	0	0
14	بينو	Benoo, ...	1,899	937	3	399	232	18	93	35	5	0
15	بهارتهپور	Bharutpore, ...	1,014	719	3	135	238	35	367	17	5	0
16	بهكن پور	Bheekhunpore, ...	1,607	1,128	6	275	205	14	218	64	0	2
17	بهيولي	Bheolee, ...	1,357	887	3	166	217	73	100	36	7	4
18	پارآوان	Paradan, ...	1,240	724	6	507	0	83	281	71	0	6
19	پرتاب پور	Purtabpore, ...	1,291	792	3	190	237	8	65	32	15	48
20	پيبوري	Peebowree, ...	1,584	835	3	198	148	41	310	118	0	5
21	تپني	Tupnee,.....	3,531	1,299	6	462	450	54	406	403	82	98
22	تندولي لاكهيپور	Tendoolee Lakheepore,	2,001	1,324	6	292	408	142	62	33	0	4
23	ٹكري منوتي	Tikreemunuootee,.....	1,470	620	3	300	148	76	169	65	23	3
24	جگني	Jignee, ...	900	462	3	136	74	16	16	13	109	76
25	جمرولي	Jumruolee, ...	901	549	3	149	230	4	71	51	75	23
26	جونهان	Joonihan, ...	1,850	849	6	432	65	33	271	743	0	23
27	چک ابدال خان	Chuk Ubdal Khan, ...	96	77	3	21	49	0	Uninhabited.			
28	چک احاطه میر محمد علیخان	Chuk Eehatah Meer Mohummud Ulee Khan, ...	969	537	3	220	134	20	57	21	0	0
29	چک اولیاکهیره	Chuk Uoleeakhera, ...	241	215	3	40	100	4	0	141	9	0

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30	چک جعفرعلیخان	Chuk Jafur Ulee Khan,	231	120	3	45	72	0	234	1,561	28	308
31	چک جہان پور	Chuk Juhanpore, ...	501	139	3	74	22	3	49	27	0	0
32	چک نوروزعلي	Chuk Nuoroz Ulee, ...	149	60	3	6	51	0	Uninhabited.			
33	چھچھا	Chhechha,.....	470	295	3	81	69	27	136	75	0	0
34	حسناپور	Husnapore, ...	1,276	522	3	298	76	97	193	0	0	0
35	خورم آباد	Khoorrumabad,.....	801	415	3	109	183	18	251	136	4	11
36	دروٹا لعلپور	Durotalalpore, ...	3,585	2,206	9	553	501	49	442	181	0	0
37	دریاباد	Dureeabad, ...	879	864	3	21	286	61	304	24	91	16
38	دھورھرہ	Dhuoruhra, ...	1,741	1,597	8	166	519	261	268	101	0	4
39	دھامي موٴ	Dhamee Muoo,.....	775	456	3	180	69	77	186	138	0	7
40	داندہ سہملپور	Danda Suemulpore, ...	775	665	3	2	308	95	108	25	0	0
41	رامپور	Rampore, ...	781	442	3	108	133	1	43	2	0	1
42	راوت پور	Rawutpore, ...	2,127	973	6	466	243	23	476	329	0	31
43	رگھوا کھیرہ	Rughooa Khera, ...	101	32	3	19	7	1	Uninhabited.			

44	رحمت پور	Ruhmutpore, ...	515	329	3	102	64	50	104	51	0	4
45	ريوري	Reoree, ...	1,543	888	3	130	503	139	353	156	5	7
46	سردارپور	Surdarpore, ...	900	504	3	158	115	27	197	73	0	9
47	سركندي	Surkundee, ...	816	572	3	149	92	44	240	89	0	7
48	سراي	Surae, ...	146	84	3	39	0	3	289	55	0	10
49	سلاون	Selawun, ...	3,595	1,660	6	1,111	18	216	463	313	0	30
50	سنگلي کهيرة	Sunglee Khera, ...	253	93	3	43	35	6	0	0	0	0
51	سي بسي	Suebusee, ...	800	552	3	0	235	46	93	20	0	0
52	سوري	Seoree, ...	1,800	967	3	61	453	15	288	99	0	18
53	شهبازپور	Shahbazpore, ...	2,977	932	6	552	140	91	402	627	13	87
54	شهزادي پور	Shahzadeepore, ...	388	178	3	104	14	27	121	0	0	0
55	شمس پور	Shumshpore, ...	1,600	1,277	3	349	166	42	102	103	30	1
56	عاقل آباد	Aqilabad, ...	879	439	3	183	109	5	241	254	0	8
57	عالم گنج	Alumgunj,.....	1,501	851	5	247	186	25	195	123	318	44
58	عظمت پوربدبها	Uzmutpore Budbha,...	1,751	768	6	306	265	76	278	50	0	0
59	عمرگولہ خورم نگر	Oomurkola Khoor-rumnugur, ...	1,309	683	3	241	304	19	64	13	0	0
60	فريدپور	Fureedpore, ...	1,225	508	3	189	161	39	189	371	116	49
61	کورول هار	Korwulhar, ...	320	240	3	23	160	27	Uninhabited.			

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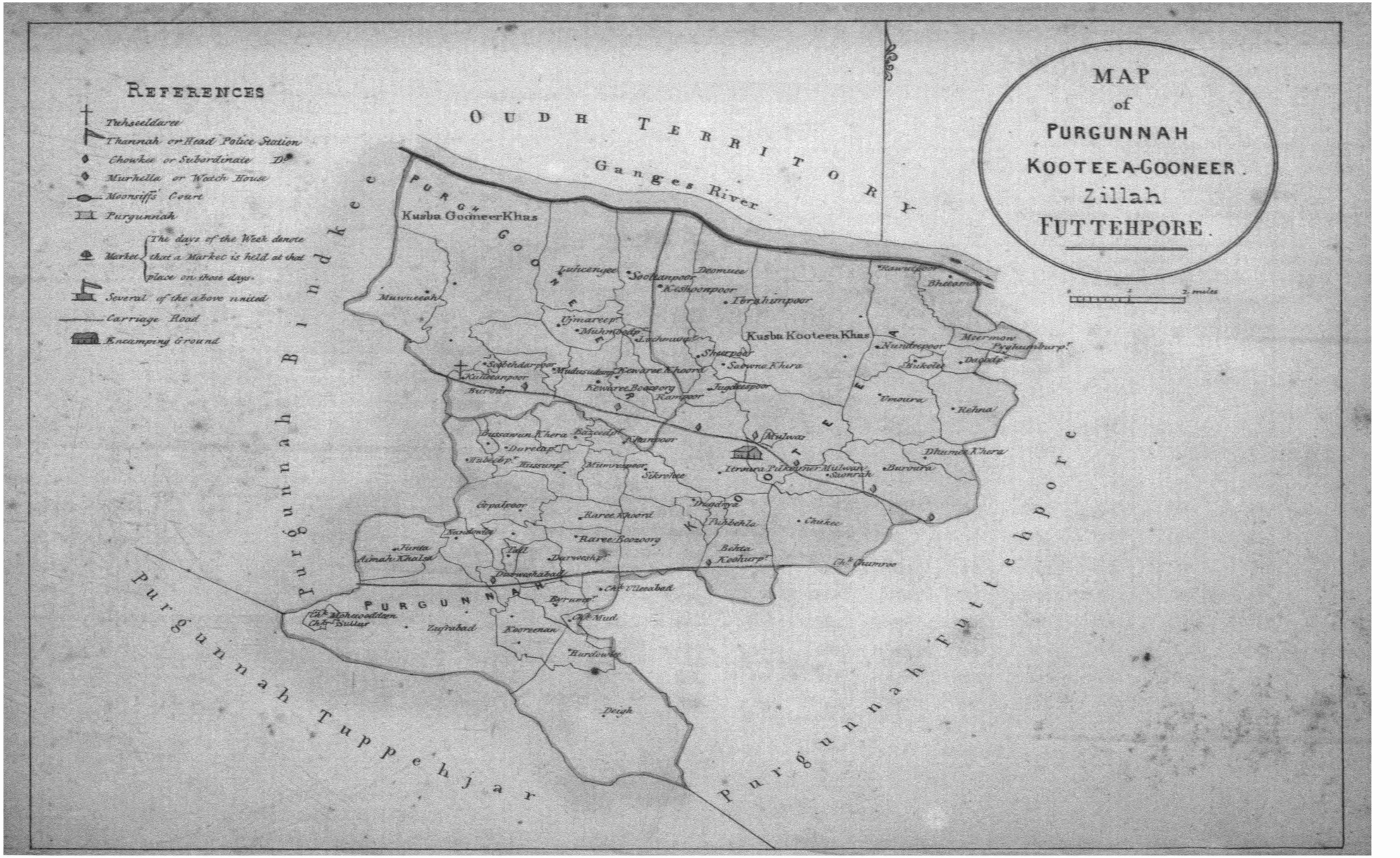
62	كوروان	Korwan, ...	2,000	1,175	6	310	420	417	221	78	237	35
63	كوسارا	Koosara, ...	904	594	3	116	141	96	134	64	0	0
64	كنساكهيرة	Kunsa Khera, ...	753	286	3	130	88	16	85	0	0	0
65	كومهروان	Koomhurwan, ...	567	252	3	125	86	12	44	2	0	0
66	كوكيندي	Kookendee, ...	1,211	1,020	6	167	327	119	134	229	0	0
67	كيوائي	Kewaee, ...	770	774	3	46	161	83	144	33	0	0
68	كهاندئي وپور	Khandedepore, ...	1,702	602	3	219	251	54	316	139	0	17
69	كهونتا	Khoonta, ...	3,878	3,084	9	767	483	498	422	477	50	110
70	گجي پور	Gujueepore, ...	1,301	1,235	6	0	557	246	163	11	0	0
71	گدالپور	Gudalpore, ...	215	126	3	51	55	9	Uninhabited.			
72	گدهئي معهٔ چک مير محمد	Gurhee Mue Chuk Meer Mohummud,	1,539	1,601	8	336	408	56	527	499	272	109
73	گوري	Guooree, ...	1,030	681	3	72	285	27	102	19	0	0
74	گنگولي	Gunguolee, ...	600	616	3	0	186	11	153	44	0	0

75	گوبها	Gobha, ...	710	543	3	142	32	4	107	20	0	0
76	لهراج کهیرة	Lúhraj Khera, ...	130	54	3	16	21	5	46	0	0	0
77	مام پور	Mâmpore, ...	558	518	3	79	146	10	84	18	0	0
78	مسي	Missee, ...	1,375	813	6	191	213	21	185	82	8	13
79	مدوري	Mudooree,.....	899	676	3	192	194	105	313	33	0	0
80	مندرون	Mundruon, ...	7,349	3,274	9	1,114	1,058	201	1,179	447	62	19
81	منصور پور	Munsoorpore, ...	2,377	1,347	6	172	574	28	336	162	0	6
82	موهاري	Moharee, ...	601	997	3	51	176	20	138	54	0	5
83	مُو	Muoo, ...	400	542	3	93	44	236	39	0	0	0
84	میونان	Meona, ...	577	272	3	138	15	16	82	11	0	0
85	نریچه	Nuruicha,.....	2,091	1,693	3	250	446	113	321	114	120	47
86	نیوازي پور	Newaziepore,.....	1,287	581	3	361	35	79	117	54	4	0
87	هیبت پور	Hybutpore, ...	651	295	3	52	158	35	177	77	6	16
88	یعقوب پور	Yaqoobpore,.....	840	299	3	162	97	13	Uninhabited.			
		Total,.....	1,12,891	66,565	350	17,860	18,799	5,310	16,954	10,925	1,823	1,394

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.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Thannah or Head Police Station
Chowkee or Subordinate Do.
Murhella or Watch House
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The days of the Week denote that a Market is held at that place on those days.
Several of the above united
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Encamping Ground
OUDH TERRITORY
Ganges River
Purgunnah Bindkee
Purgunnah Tuppehjar
Purgunnah Futtehpore
PURGUNNAH GOONEER
PURGUNNAH KOOTEEA
Kusba Gooneer Khas
Kusba Kooteea Khas
Muwueeah
Luhcengee
Sooltanpoor
Deomuee
Keshoonpoor
Ibrahimpoor
Ujmareep.
Muhmoodp.
Lachmunp.
Sheerpoor
Saowna Khera
Soobehdarpoor
Kulleeanpoor
Burour
Mudusudeep.
Kewaree Khoord
Kewaree Boozoorg
Rampoor
Jugdeespoor
Nundeepoor
Bhteamow
Moermow
Pyghumburp.
Dacodp.
Bukolee
Umoura
Rehna
Dhumee Khera
Buroura
Mulwar
Itroura
Pilkeuner
Mulwan
Saonrah
Dussawun Khera
Bazeedp.
Khanpoor
Dureeap.
Hubeebp.
Hussunp.
Mumreepoor
Sikrohee
Gopalpoor
Raree Khoord
Raree Boozoorg
Dugdrya
Pubbehla
Chukee
Behta
Koohurp.
Ch.k Chumroo
Nundowla
Junta
Aimah Khalsa
Tall
Durweshp.
Durweshabad
Ch.k Ulleeabad
Byrump.
Ch.k Mud
Ch.k Moheeoddeen
Ch.k Sultur
Zufrabad
Kooreenan
Hurdowlee
Deigh
0 1 2 miles

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH KOOTEAH-GOONEER.

Register of Mouzahs in Pergunnah Kooteah-Gooneer.

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
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						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
1	ابراهم پور	Ibrahimpore,.....	784	502	3	191	96	38	222	129	0	0
2	اتّرورا پلکهني	Itruora Pilkhinee,.....	2,701	1,546	6	417	314	75	526	469	0	10
3	اجميري پور	Ujmereepore, ...	311	185	3	18	106	19	46	9	0	0
4	امرودي کلیانپور	Oomruondee Kulyanpore, ...	2,290	1,156	6	372	220	63	503	293	0	51
5	امورا	Umuora, ...	2,085	1,238	6	413	208	37	487	983	0	66
6	اوکهرة	Okhra, ...	1,525	1,388	21	440	68	143	517	648	23	92
7	بازید پور	Bazeedpore, ...	678	268	3	70	168	5	92	22	0	0
8	برورا	Buruora, ...	2,456	1,456	6	419	212	111	361	265	49	35
9	بساون کهیرة	Busawun Khera, ...	417	168	3	32	92	26	121	55	0	0
10	بکولي	Bukuolee, ...	427	201	3	93	38	16	160	104	0	6
11	بهیامو	Bheeamuoo, ...	901	586	3	166	213	132	218	166	0	6
12	بیرم پور	Buerampore,.....	470	352	3	106	78	162	80	90	17	16

13	پاو بتا	Pah Behta, ...	277	153	3	66	42	7	Uninhabited.				
14	جگديسپور	Jugdeespore,.....	529	315	3	61	95	18	144	113	0	0	
15	جنتا	Junta, ...	1,531	1,007	6	366	171	108	146	114	0	3	
16	چكي	Chukkee, ...	2,350	1,715	84	409	404	132	337	605	0	11	
17	چک خمرو	Chuk Chumroo, ...	35	15	0	14	0	0	Uninhabited.				
18	چک دلي هار	Chuk Dilleehar, ...	34	16	0	9	0	0	Ditto.				
19	چک رجو	Chuk Rujjo, ...	66	58	3	1	21	7	0	3	5	14	
20	چک ستر	Chuk Sutur,.....	77	42	3	32	0	5	Uninhabited.				
21	چک عليا آباد	Chuk Uleeabad, ...	110	94	3	50	0	25	Ditto.				
22	چک محي الدين پور	Chuk Moheeooddeen-pore, ...	149	85	3	29	28	6	20	62	0	0	
23	چک مدا	Chuk Muda,.....	233	138	3	19	76	14	81	57	49	3	
24	چورامن كهيرة	Chooramun Khera, ...	399	316	3	47	92	28	148	65	0	0	
25	چک هيبت	Chuk Huebut, ...	84	67	3	48	1	5	0	0	19	0	
26	حبيب پور	Hubeebpore,.....	506	492	3	9	180	20	16	0	48	0	
27	حسن پور	Husunpore, ...	510	444	3	82	92	32	0	22	52	5	
28	خان پور	Khanpore, ...	336	207	3	58	71	56	88	79	13	9	
29	داود پور	Daoodpore, ...	710	254	3	116	53	4	175	202	0	2	
30	درويش پور	Durweshpore, ...	450	507	31	176	26	19	104	78	5	4	

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31	دريا پور	Dureeapore, ...	664	219	3	131	51	8	47	55	41	2
32	درويش آباد	Durweshabad, ...	251	242	3	15	82	40	37	31	7	7
33	دگديه	Dugdueea,.....	235	132	3	48	31	0	93	55	0	7
34	دولت پور	Duolutpore, ...	401	205	3	97	4	33	111	175	0	16
35	دهمني كهيرة	Dhumnee Khera, ...	539	331	3	99	88	21	41	39	0	7
36	ديومي	Deomuee, ...	1,759	1,372	6	739	19	447	334	288	0	11
37	ديگهه	Deegh, ...	5,229	3,384	12	1,379	291	647	1,034	848	0	30
38	رام پور	Rampore, ...	625	372	3	115	47	15	149	158	0	13
39	راري بزرگ	Raree Boozoorg, ...	1,181	787	6	186	289	71	71	97	55	38
40	راري خورد	Raree Khoord, ...	796	403	3	137	86	110	182	88	0	0
41	راوت پور	Raootpore, ...	1,300	1,094	3	170	372	52	282	373	0	15
42	رينان	Ryna, ...	2,030	883	3	269	183	55	274	379	29	37
43	ريواري بزرگ	Rewaree Boozoorg, ...	1,832	920	6	460	6	183	214	570	0	62
44	ريواري خورد	Rewaree Khoord,.....	764	360	3	168	26	91	215	358	0	202

45	سکرورے	Sikruoree, ...	897	534	3	213	69	50	176	203	0	2
46	سلطان پور	Sooltanpore, ...	1,271	993	6	14	550	190	407	194	0	16
47	سونان کھیرہ	Sowna Khera, ...	281	149	3	30	62	6	70	13	0	3
48	سونرا	Suonra, ...	1,219	571	3	271	55	72	231	240	78	34
49	سیرپور	Sērpore, ...	261	160	3	70	32	6	28	34	0	0
50	صوبہدار کھیرہ	Soobedar Khera, ...	301	69	3	42	23	1	46	39	0	6
51	ظفرآباد	Zufrabad, ...	7,009	3,743	18	803	1,231	450	833	970	11	21
52	علیاآباد	Uleeabad, ...	201	145	3	65	9	30	45	190	0	0
53	عمرگہنہ	Oomurguhna, ...	2,335	1,301	6	373	182	17	298	443	0	16
54	کشنپور	Kishenpore, ...	1,101	856	3	3	549	136	255	91	0	4
55	کوٹیہ خاص	Kooteah Khas, ...	4,001	3,527	12	363	1,319	609	1,231	950	0	37
56	کوریان	Korueeyan, ...	1,034	645	3	86	210	77	177	198	0	6
57	گنیرخاص	Gooneer Khas, ...	6,751	4,314	15	1,500	879	792	1,233	1,300	6	44
58	گوپال پور	Gopalpore, ...	1,239	1,497	3	109	223	116	188	275	13	54
59	لچھمن پور	Luchmunpore, ...	99	121	3	25	11	49	30	14	0	0
60	لہگے	Luhugee, ...	3,243	2,316	9	640	887	100	528	462	4	8
61	مدسودن کھیرہ	Mudsoodun Khera, ...	299	161	3	43	61	31	69	60	0	0
62	محمود پور	Muhmoodpore, ...	550	411	3	33	195	43	105	43	0	0

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						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
63	ملوان	Mulwan, ...	2,901	1,714	9	510	469	173	556	731	0	52
64	ممریزپور	Mumrezpore, ...	554	448	3	3	179	226	103	65	0	0
65	موئیا	Muwueea,.....	2,194	1,302	6	583	186	76	281	412	0	6
66	میرمو پیغمبرپور	Meer Muoo Puegumburpore, ...	528	318	6	104	116	23	124	82	0	0
67	مندولي	Nunduoolee, ...	221	422	3	90	4	72	113	48	0	0
68	نندي پور	Nundeepore, ...	730	343	3	62	100	10	39	16	0	0
69	هردولي	Hurduolee, ...	665	394	3	96	150	30	170	94	0	23
		Total,.....	80,922	52,129	421	14,443	12,485	6,671	15,012	15,314	524	1,112

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH FUTTEHPORE.

Register of Mouzahs in Pergunnah Futtehpore.

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
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						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
1	ابوالقاسم پور	Ubool Qasimpore,.....	225	370	3	53	59	17	Uninhabited.			
2	ابهيا لچهمن پور	Ubhueea Luchhmeepore,.....	248	389	3	50	54	17	51	4	0	0
3	اجگوان	Ujguwan, ...	1,020	1,300	7	176	231	35	240	52	0	0
4	احمد پور	Uhmudpore, ...	235	534	3	42	119	267	113	27	0	0
5	آدم‌پور	Adumpore,.....	1,515	1,722	6	274	578	56	554	265	15	15
6	استها	Ustha, ...	1,699	1,172	18	272	389	92	260	186	2	6
7	استي باز يافتي	Ustee Bazyaftee, ...	895	529	4	259	22	74	36	116	101	200
8	استي	Usnee, ...	1,020	728	4	235	179	162	246	1,417	0	29
9	اسوار تاراپور	Uswartarupore,.....	2,992	1,523	7	367	487	189	505	481	8	11
10	اعظم آباد بهيساهي	Azmabad Bhuesahee,...	630	724	6	118	219	86	152	70	0	0
11	الناپور	Alnapore, ...	400	246	2	108	26	21	86	13	0	0
12	الهداد پور	Uluhdadpore,.....	883	775	8	257	31	34	140	66	27	21

13	امري	Umree, ...	351	214	3	67	69	21	79	62	0	0
14	اميدپور	Oomedpore, ...	1,402	466	6	276	74	22	171	82	13	3
15	اندولي	Induolee, ...	1,195	721	60	378	30	92	96	310	229	108
16	انور	Oonnuoor,.....	1,681	1,621	13	368	339	141	476	471	2	12
17	اوجهپور	Ojhapore, ...	460	343	32	83	91	30	127	73	0	0
18	اوجهي کهرگسين پور	Ojheekhurugsenpore,...	990	663	4	163	170	22	149	236	0	0
19	اودهرنا پور	Oodhurnapore, ...	369	313	3	121	2	9	77	6	14	0
20	اودهراجپور	Oodehrajpore, ...	227	121	2	29	37	7	26	0	0	0
21	اوريدّه	Uorerha, ...	1,347	1,273	6	383	66	59	344	237	73	26
22	باجاپور	Bajapore, ...	230	143	3	47	32	22	29	27	0	0
23	بادلپور	Badulpore,.....	1,195	566	8	372	34	25	288	220	11	35
24	بار	Bar, ...	560	539	4	45	203	256	77	89	0	0
25	بتا پور	Buttapore,.....	567	506	4	139	71	5	132	59	6	5
26	بخش پور	Bukhshpore, ...	217	261	4	117	5	26	28	8	0	0
27	بوڑگانون	Buragaon, ...	331	227	4	90	23	17	99	210	11	4
28	برناپور	Burnapore, ...	10	20	1	0	18	0	Uninhabited.			
29	بدّن‌پور	Burnpore, ...	1,382	1,026	18	273	334	56	271	342	4	31
30	براهم‌پور	Berahimpore,.....	330	163	3	76	20	15	49	1	0	0

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31	برمت‌پور	Burmutpore, ...	510	238	3	71	43	17	41	55	0	0
32	برهوان	Buruhooan, ...	688	572	3	238	88	22	278	53	0	10
33	بري‌پور گوبندپور	Bueereepore Gobind-pore, ...	350	142	3	77	1	7	84	8	0	0
34	بساونپور	Busawunpore, ...	551	303	4	76	154	2	52	26	0	0
35	بسوهني	Busohnee,..	1,645	1,497	97	334	198	98	376	272	37	41
36	بکندہ	Bukundha,.....	486	491	4	158	75	40	51	21	62	0
37	بلندپور	Beelundpore,.....	821	311	5	174	41	18	173	203	0	6
38	بهبل‌پور	Buhbulpore, ...	305	298	3	71	37	4	83	3	0	0
39	بي‌بي‌پور	Beebeepore, ...	545	438	11	66	159	85	73	79	0	0
40	بيجاني	Buejanee, ...	676	918	4	185	77	34	230	176	0	34
41	بيراگڈهيوا	Bera Gureewa,.....	2,011	1,123	6	361	160	119	505	139	7	4
42	بيرم پور	Buerumpore,.....	200	41	3	18	20	0	60	4	0	0
43	بروي	Beroee, ...	450	387	3	102	30	12	Uninhabited.			

44	بيني پور هرسنگه پور	Beneepore Hursingpore,	300	206	3	83	6	10	70	34	0	0
45	بهدار	Bhudar,.....	400	235	3	80	67	2	99	88	0	0
46	بهدبه	Bhudba,.....	2,275	1,302	9	369	303	83	288	516	4	32
47	بهدسري	Bhudsuree, ...	1,515	992	7	143	457	12	3	218	0	0
48	بهدني دوديا پور	Bhudnee Duoodeeapore,	642	450	7	137	126	17	Uninhabited.			
49	بهرسوان	Bhursuwan,.....	1,040	602	4	146	151	208	221	31	0	0
50	بهرهرة	Bhurhura, ...	381	338	4	93	119	15	19	0	0	0
51	بهگونت پور	Bhugwuntpore, ...	493	566	2	95	62	69	95	31	0	0
52	بهوپت پور	Bhoputpore, ...	560	457	7	101	87	10	90	32	0	0
53	بهيرم پور	Bhuerumpore, ...	335	342	0	63	41	11	111	0	0	0
54	بهكهاري پور	Bheekhareepore, ...	221	105	5	60	31	4	Uninhabited.			
55	بهيكهنا پور	Bhiknapore, ...	221	195	3	58	62	43	10	0	0	0
56	بهيكهن پور موچي هار	Bheekhunpore Mocheehar, ...	130	53	1	35	1	1	Uninhabited.			
57	پتّي ميتّهن پور	Puttee Mittunpore, ...	201	145	0	31	64	0	13	23	0	0
58	پدّري	Pururee, ...	801	533	3	117	16	34	128	198	3	8
59	پرسرام پور	Pursrampore, ...	368	321	8	108	12	193	129	25	0	0
60	پلنهان	Pulnuha, ...	475	196	3	65	29	31	91	39	0	1
61	پلئي	Puluhee, ...	307	143	3	72	61	1	41	5	0	0

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62	پني چهٹو	Punnee Chhittoo, ...	400	216	3	74	28	18	26	56	0	0
63	پني عنايت پور	Puttee Enayutpore, ...	1,783	1,168	6	333	300	23	244	73	5	3
64	پورة تاج محمود	Poore Taj Muhmood,..	278	206	3	89	23	17	106	5	0	0
65	پورة سودا	Poore Sooda,.....	423	182	3	94	59	12	8	18	0	0
66	پهرسي	Fursee, ...	1,401	1,209	3	259	249	97	408	278	10	40
67	ٹارا پور بهلورا	Tarapore Bhiluora, ...	2,003	1,650	79	355	414	174	607	1,150	7	19
68	ترگدي مو	Turgudemuoo, ...	333	159	3	17	92	2	Uninhabited.			
69	تيلوکي پور	Teelokeepore, ...	348	260	3	114	21	8	12	19	75	26
70	توفير احمد عليخان	Tuopheer Uhmud Ulee Khan, ...	17	7	0	3	2	0	Uninhabited.			
71	تلياني	Teleeanee, ...	320	442	3	106	20	15	34	30	0	0
72	تهري	Thuree, ...	421	347	3	201	99	34	35	6	0	0
73	ٹانده	Tanda, ...	525	492	4	34	241	21	81	132	0	0
74	ٹهٹورا	Theethuora, ...	1,080	854	4	215	153	87	244	235	4	3

75	جرار	Jurar, ...	340	196	3	116	18	36	52	0	0	0
76	جرواپور	Jeerwapore, ...	103	90	3	37	31	1	4	3	3	0
77	جگني	Jignee, ...	350	422	3	77	97	170	59	15	0	0
78	جگتپور عادل	Jugutpore Adil, ...	545	350	4	77	100	5	81	54	0	23
79	جگت پورگاندہ معہ پٹّي کنجن	Jugutpore Ganda Mue Puttee Koonjun, ...	543	708	3	116	51	30	100	49	0	0
80	جگناتھہ پور	Jugurnathpore,.....	384	212	3	16	74	15	81	68	0	0
81	جلال پور خلیل نگر	Jululpore Khuleelnugur, ...	575	428	7	142	74	62	Included in Qusba Futtehpore, No. 155.			
82	جمالپور	Jumalpore, ...	361	312	3	60	88	82	70	2	0	3
83	جمرانوان	Jumrawan Hurseh Puttee, ...	4,649	3,084	59	1,096	862	485	1,255	2,147	0	107
84	جھاوپور	Jhaoopore,.....	450	399	10	200	60	67	85	0	0	0
85	جھاومدني پور	Jhaoomedneepore,.....	1,033	621	4	219	79	118	158	41	0	0
86	چاندپور	Chandpore, ...	375	161	3	79	32	8	71	59	0	0
87	چتورا	Chituora, ...	2,725	1,084	8	572	88	20	378	104	64	16
88	چکھندي	Chukhéndee, ...	1,068	504	4	185	88	11	297	158	102	47
89	چندائي پور	Chundeepore, ...	494	356	4	106	85	9	112	89	10	0
90	چوپھروا	Chuopherwa,.....	346	670	3	65	31	27	113	6	0	0

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91	چيت عيسى پور	Cheet Isapore, ...	2,098	1,323	7	394	395	294	814	280	86	52
92	چک بار	Chuk Bar,.....	183	81	3	33	42	0	Uninhabited.			
93	چک بخاري	Chuk Bokharee, ...	58	25	1	17	2	0	Ditto.			
94	چک بسوني	Chuk Busohnee, ...	119	272	3	37	53	37	62	0	0	0
95	چک بکندھ	Chuk Bukundha, ...	26	26	1	1	24	0	Included in Mouzah Bukundha.			
96	چک پهاني	Chuk Pihanee, ...	458	616	38	51	189	173	181	556	0	34
97	چک رهرہ	Chuk Ruhra, ...	65	30	0	17	6	0	4	0	6	0
98	چک ساحل مؤ	Chuk Sahel Muoo, ...	30	10	0	1	9	0	Uninhabited.			
99	چک سادہ	Chuk Sada, ...	427	151	3	50	75	6	8	3	0	0
100	چک سراي ميناشاہ	Chuk Surur Meena Shah, ...	37	28	1	17	8	1	Uninhabited.			
101	چک علاولپور	Chuck Ulawulpore, ...	40	38	1	28	5	0	Ditto.			
102	چهونکه	Chheoonka, ...	2,037	1,949	10	658	21	203	585	2,282	42	356
103	حاجي پور چينته	Hajeepore Chheeta, ...	419	398	5	116	83	14	Uninhabited.			

104	حاجي پور گنگ	Hajeepore Gung, ...	1,674	2,321	7	380	353	84	609	363	2	0
105	حبيب پور	Hubeebpore, ...	580	405	4	198	62	22		Uninhabited.		
106	حسنا پور	Husnapore, ...	605	465	4	195	43	40	344	180	0	0
107	حسنا پور	Husnapore, ...	145	180	3	35	6	12		Uninhabited.		
108	خانپور	Khanpore, ...	300	490	4	0	160	12	179	16	3	0
109	خسرو پور	Khoosroopore, ...	170	169	3	67	25	4	66	199	0	3
110	دمان پور	Dumapore, ...	1,255	553	4	209	220	19	347	199	0	18
111	دوگري	Doogre-ee, ...	2,107	1,377	7	499	343	234	395	356	0	13
112	دولت پور	Duolutpore, ...	194	166	3	47	38	4	23	8	17	0
113	دیالپور	Duyalpore, ...	239	124	3	65	34	16	29	0	0	0
114	ديواني پور	Dewaneepore, ...	153	151	3	26	15	11	22	0	0	0
115	ديورانار	Deoranar, ...	800	678	4	64	283	141	92	129	0	0
116	ديوري	Deoree, ...	300	196	3	46	29	16	122	40	0	0
117	دهاروپور	Dharoopore, ...	2,100	1,418	4	208	257	80	548	274	5	3
118	دهمنان	Dhumna, ...	422	352	4	128	71	11	132	232	0	10
119	دهنكولي	Dhukuolee, ...	628	522	5	159	113	118	151	7	0	0
120	دونڈهياي	Dhoondheeaee, ...	621	371	4	162	34	22	186	0	36	0
121	رارة	Rara, ...	2,317	1,718	7	644	212	172	358	162	0	9

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						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
122	رام پور	Rampore, ...	275	130	3	65	51	3	15	0	0	0
123	رام پور پچبیٹہ	Rampore Puchbhita,...	560	238	3	75	95	8	246	93	0	16
124	رام پور کھورانہ	Rampore Khorana, ...	838	698	4	136	198	62	165	0	11	0
125	راوت پور	Raootpore,.....	1,707	1,502	4	344	89	595	241	120	11	1
126	رحمت پور دولتپور	Ruhmutpore Duolutpore,.....	939	406	3	243	57	12	213	49	0	0
127	رسولپور	Russoolpore, ...	190	122	3	39	39	6	65	0	0	15
128	رمواپنتھوا	Rumwa Punthooa, ...	4,959	4,062	23	599	1,356	724	946	406	3	17
129	رہرہ	Ruhra, ...	335	232	3	56	71	78	82	19	0	0
130	صادي پور بزرگ هردوپٹي	Sadeepore Boozoorg Hurdo Puttee,.....	36	100	2	15	12	37	Uninhabited.			
131	صادي پور خورد	Sadeepore Khoord, ...	343	276	3	142	6	38	58	280	71	13
132	ساري پور بیرا	Sareepore Bera, ...	559	455	4	110	73	60	11	0	0	0
133	صاهوپور	Sahoopore, ...	467	297	3	86	63	18	105	26	0	0
134	ستھریانون	Suthureeaon, ...	770	811	5	317	1	78	172	22	0	0

135	سجولي	Seejuolee, ...	260	110	3	54	7	5	50	96	32	12
136	سداندپور	Sudanundpore, ...	94	79	3	27	22	3	Uninhabited.			
137	سدهور	Seedhour, ...	137	112	3	31	46	19	Ditto.			
138	سراي ابهيا	Surae Ubhueea, ...	380	352	4	93	102	110	64	10	0	0
139	سراي جگت	Surae Jugut, ...	126	162	3	69	10	10	Uninhabited.			
140	سراي دندهرا	Surae Dundeera, ...	731	488	4	3	388	63	205	9	0	6
141	سراي شهزادة	Surae Shuhzada, ...	567	658	6	117	116	30	126	159	5	37
142	سراي کهرگو	Surae Khurgoo, ...	700	559	4	175	103	15	31	59	35	11
143	سراي ميناشاة	Surae Meenashah,.....	232	294	15	55	8	6	20	0	0	0
144	سريلا	Surela, ...	591	425	4	208	49	5	207	44	4	0
145	سکت پور	Sukutpore Himmutpore,.	196	119	3	38	36	6	40	22	0	0
146	سليم آباد	Sulemabad, ...	685	838	0	133	108	253	117	89	0	0
147	سليمان پور	Soolemanpore, ...	425	282	3	114	20	23	48	0	0	0
148	سليم پور	Sulempore, ...	370	209	3	69	39	10	59	0	0	0
149	سمدا سهودهر پور	Sumda Suhodurpore,..	870	576	4	245	199	99	157	72	0	0
150	سنگانون	Sungaon, ...	2,683	1,466	7	530	271	133	211	792	391	265
151	سنگرام پور	Sungrampore, ...	155	70	3	29	17	3	44	17	0	0
152	سنرة	Soonuhru,.....	450	286	3	57	41	10	47	54	0	0

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
153	سوپا	Soopa, ...	685	460	4	130	127	10	77	44	66	25
154	سونهي	Sonuhee, ...	703	590	4	171	172	56	278	133	0	0
155	سهلي	Suhlee, ...	1,381	1,177	4	144	289	142	495	28	0	0
156	سهني پور	Suhneepore, ...	525	274	3	120	11	9	133	111	0	0
157	سيدنپور	Suedunpore, ...	203	174	3	60	35	7	61	21	0	0
158	سير براهم پور	Seer Birahimpore, ...	1,527	789	6	400	298	10	433	572	7	6
159	سمورا	Semuora, ...	2,208	801	4	465	17	25	446	342	28	32
160	سين پور	Senpore, ...	1,015	758	4	113	263	123	109	118	0	0
161	سيني پورملوني	Seneepore Muluonee,...	1,960	847	4	415	50	34	610	447	8	28
162	سهار	Suhar, ...	673	872	4	61	243	537	44	15	0	0
163	شاه محمد پور	Shah Muhummudpore,	107	264	3	56	2	52	Included in Qusba Futtehpore, No. 155.			
164	شيخپورانوان	Shekhpore Oonnuwan,	477	409	0	120	42	8	0	11	4	0
165	طالب پور	Talibpore, ...	374	191	3	87	37	27	67	43	0	0
166	عارب پور	Arubpore, ...	11	123	1	11	1	18	Included in Qusba Futtehpore.			

167	عالم پور نرهي	Alumpore Nurhee, ...	853	352	4	150	85	44	213	134	0	0
168	علاولپور	Alawulpore, ...	150	179	3	85	2	51	Uninhabited.			
169	عمرپور استي	Oomurpore Ustee,.....	142	148	3	51	20	43	38	0	0	0
170	عمرپور برا	Oomurpore Bera,.....	145	72	1	28	1	17	83	42	0	0
171	فتح آباد	Futtehabad, ...	297	157	3	53	73	17	19	7	0	0
172	فيروز پور	Feerozepore,.....	815	555	4	46	275	199	115	136	0	0
173	قاسم پور	Qasimpore, ...	135	93	3	44	5	4	20	0	0	0
174	قصبهٔ فتحپور	Qusba Futtehpore, ...	668	400	32	189	21	5	1,091	8,293	2,560	3,510
175	قصبهٔ کمال پور	Qusba Kumalpore, ...	575	593	4	119	66	28	Included in Qusba Futtehpore.			
176	کاکابيري	Kakabueree,.....	401	233	3	91	47	59	54	30	0	0
177	کاندهي	Kandhee, ...	3,707	2,127	11	703	706	237	625	423	0	11
178	کسروا	Kuserooa, ...	1,375	1,035	4	201	223	23	407	72	40	13
179	کشنپور عثمان پور	Kishenpore Oosmanpore,.....	280	167	3	45	23	19	Included in Qusba Futtehpore.			
180	کشنداسپور	Kishoondaspore, ...	438	242	4	0	211	13	Uninhabited.			
181	کلهرپورة	Kulhurpoora, ...	200	134	3	53	38	4	26	14	0	0
182	کلياني پور	Kulyaneepore, ...	243	151	3	26	55	15	88	77	0	0
183	کمال پور	Kumalpore, ...	95	52	1	20	14	4	Uninhabited.			
184	کندهرا پور	Kundhurapore,.....	351	300	3	126	12	84	8	19	0	0

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185	كورايين	Koraeen, ...	2,433	1,827	11	998	34	49	685	497	0	41
186	كورسٹي كلان	Koorusteekulan, ...	1,371	739	4	222	193	42	286	207	0	13
187	كوڈهئي	Kodhuee, ...	830	821	4	146	213	279	250	105	0	0
188	كيٹو پور	Keetoopore, ...	101	86	3	9	44	25	0	0	0	0
189	كيندي پور	Kuendeepore, ...	461	298	4	133	41	94	72	22	0	0
190	كيشوپور	Keshopore, ...	1,200	675	4	139	147	39	249	110	0	0
191	كيمان	Kuema,.....	250	180	3	68	68	3	23	0	0	0
192	كيوئي	Kewaee, ...	2,225	1,448	7	729	170	212	295	151	0	4
193	كبراهار	Kubrahur,.....	57	46	3	20	0	2	Uninhabited.			
194	كهرگ پور	Khurugpore,.....	706	642	4	321	32	61	145	20	0	0
195	كهمباپور	Khumbapore, ...	175	322	3	81	3	51	57	95	6	0
196	گنيش پور	Guneshpore, ...	1,387	1,028	7	357	327	34	295	106	11	10
197	گوبردهن پور	Goburdhunpore, ...	635	549	4	251	9	45	165	55	0	0
198	گوپالپورکهورهت	Gopalpore Khoorhut,..	253	291	4	60	81	17	131	387	0	18

199	گوبلا پور	Goplapore,.....	212	12	2	56	21	6	60	27	0	0
200	گورا چوريارا	Guora Chooreeara, ...	490	297	4	89	68	13	73	61	0	0
201	گوراکلان	Gourakulan,.....	842	739	4	239	155	64	347	188	0	6
202	گوري	Guoree,.....	127	188	8	64	13	25	13	0	0	0
203	گهنسام پور	Ghunseampore,.....	630	250	3	90	16	4	181	32	0	0
204	گهنسورپور	Ghunsoorpore, ...	300	281	4	41	70	11	70	9	0	0
205	گهوري	Ghooree, ...	601	319	3	131	2	7	162	28	0	0
206	لعلپور	Lalpore,.....	448	473	3	133	66	16	108	134	43	57
207	لالي پور	Laleepore,.....	1,221	946	7	275	214	145	391	212	0	6
208	لکري	Lukree,.....	1,068	986	7	255	329	29	222	26	3	0
209	لکهه پورة	Lukhpoora, ...	570	532	4	21	199	20	195	475	0	0
210	لوٹها	Lotha, ...	600	344	4	74	141	48	165	29	0	0
211	لوهاري	Loharee, ...	1,320	629	6	303	148	50	269	158	0	0
212	ماتن پور	Matunpore, ...	250	146	3	3	83	1	0	182	107	29
213	مادهوپور	Madhopore, ...	181	99	3	9	51	22	30	5	0	0
214	مالي پور	Maleepore, ...	303	195	3	72	29	16	116	42	3	0
215	مان پور	Manpore, ...	282	183	3	73	31	4	48	38	28	39
216	ماه پور	Mahpore, ...	172	282	9	20	69	7	Uninhabited.			

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217	متیا پور	Muthueeapore, ...	948	566	4	193	198	6	349	141	0	9
218	مچوا پور	Moochwapore, ...	769	333	4	114	68	82	126	121	0	0
219	محمدي پور	Mohummudeepore, ...	730	358	4	175	15	7	189	160	0	3
220	محمود پور	Muhmoodpore, ...	66	89	9	17	22	14	Uninhabited.			
221	محي الدين پور	Moheeooddeenpore, ...	453	204	3	106	5	10	218	46	4	4
222	مخدوم پور	Mukhdoompore, ...	231	161	3	93	5	57	32	0	0	0
223	مداري پور	Mudareepore, ...	785	830	4	191	135	306	149	34	0	0
224	مداري پور	Mudareepore, ...	130	57	3	51	0	0	Uninhabited.			
225	مداري پور خورد	Mudareepore Khoord,	227	101	3	51	7	8	40	4	0	0
226	مدهپوري	Mudhpooree,.....	299	164	3	60	56	3	77	98	0	0
227	مردن پور	Murdunpore,.....	347	217	3	36	78	4	76	7	0	0
228	مرزا پور بهتاري	Mirzapore Bitaree, ...	763	417	4	52	175	17	196	287	5	5
229	مرزا پور	Mirzapore,.....	558	273	4	19	209	37	52	22	0	0
230	مصطفی پور	Moostufapore, ...	535	359	3	113	6	41	145	31	0	0

231	مکنپور	Mukunpore, ...	255	192	3	53	69	22	81	0	0	0
232	ملاکا	Mulaka,.....	1,650	1,256	4	402	46	205	530	519	0	66
233	منبھون سیدھار	Munbhuwun Suedhar,	286	53	3	45	0	0	Uninhabited.			
234	منبھون شیخھار	Munbhuwun Shekhar,	108	31	1	24	6	0	Ditto.			
235	منجھوپور	Munjhoopore, ...	861	452	4	125	142	46	210	176	12	12
236	منصورپور شکرالله	Munsoorpore Shookroollah, ...	223	199	3	62	1	66	58	16	0	0
237	منصورپور مودھن پور	Munsoorpore Modhunpore, ...	753	472	4	134	32	46	191	16	0	0
238	مؤ	Muoo, ...	600	393	2	148	47	136	260	33	0	0
239	موسیٰ پور ناھرپور	Moosepore Nahirpore,	1,015	1,080	7	330	187	52	Included in Qusba Futtehpore.			
240	موھن کھیرہ	Mohun Khera, ...	2,049	1,663	7	302	381	104	428	440	0	33
241	موئي	Muwuee, ...	2,703	2,378	7	164	811	349	773	450	0	18
242	موئیا	Muwueea,.....	413	304	4	99	26	40	139	2	0	0
243	مھادیو پور	Muhadeopore, ...	945	679	4	346	94	31	421	153	0	19
244	مھیس پور	Muheshpore,.....	312	190	4	101	2	59	65	43	0	0
245	مھیوا	Muhewa, ...	404	429	3	40	127	250	65	0	0	0
246	میتّن پور کرتو	Meethunpore Kirtoo,...	270	198	3	52	77	6	36	15	0	0
247	میتّن پور کھورانہ	Meethunpore Khorana,	444	335	3	168	37	148	107	18	5	0
248	میرپور کورستي	Meerpore Koorsutee,...	460	283	4	115	47	5	85	29	8	0
249	میولي بزرگ	Meolee Boozoorg,.....	900	365	2	142	72	12	344	176	16	10

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250	ناصرپور	Nasirpore,.....	260	267	4	64	66	17	Uninhabited.			
251	نراین پور	Naraenpore, ...	216	176	2	51	67	9	86	0	0	0
252	نربت پور	Nurputpore, ...	345	302	3	47	39	47	58	18	0	0
253	نرولي بزرگ	Nuruolee Boozoorg, ...	1,601	982	6	298	423	48	315	311	0	13
254	نصیرپور بلوارہ	Nuseerpore Belwara,...	597	401	4	123	41	37	148	81	10	5
255	نوگانون	Nuogaon, ...	1,293	618	4	239	166	10	574	271	0	3
256	واحد پور	Wahidpore, ...	391	123	3	58	5	2	122	102	0	0
257	ولید پور	Wuleedpore,.....	126	40	1	21	13	5	Included in Mouzah Uluhdadpore, No. 12.			
258	هربنس پور	Hurbunspore,.....	369	316	3	69	21	72	33	9	0	0
259	هرگن پور	Hurgunpore,.....	235	135	3	73	2	17	54	16	0	0
260	هسنوپور	Husnoopore, ...	937	753	6	209	236	18	296	133	0	9
261	یسین پور	Yaseenpore, ...	314	211	4	124	11	25	48	6	29	0
		Total,.....	1,82,515	1,33,086	1,453	38,240	28,056	14,950	40,254	38,917	4,702	5,887

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH HUSWA.

Register of Mouzahs in Pergunnah Huswa.

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
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1	اتّرا	Uturha, ...	970	1,026	3	203	164	173	100	49	17	0
2	اتّرورا	Itruora, ...	407	447	3	151	157	80	71	37	0	0
3	اجیت پور	Ujeetpore, ...	857	762	3	207	68	47	273	75	0	0
4	اسوان	Uswan, ...	679	573	3	116	151	70	150	0	0	0
5	اکبر پور	Ukburpore, ...	792	515	3	205	111	57	69	69	0	0
6	امبي	Ambee, ...	1,022	966	3	241	53	47	172	78	3	13
7	اوري	Uore-ee, ...	3,146	2,617	9	702	477	373	1,105	626	10	35
8	اهيوا	Uhewa, ...	700	239	3	133	9	8	284	71	0	4
9	ایکاري	Ekaree, ...	2,000	1,848	6	380	277	72	270	240	211	110
10	بابرپور	Baburpore, ...	110	145	1	25	20	55	60	0	0	0
11	بدسرا	Budsura, ...	750	391	3	142	93	43	99	48	0	5
12	براري	Buraree, ...	631	751	3	179	67	68	55	19	0	0

13	بري بزرگ	Bueree Boozoorg,.....	259	307	3	87	28	128	38	15	0	0
14	بري خورد	Bueree Khoord, ...	1,059	641	3	275	71	27	158	149	17	73
15	پلند پور	Beelundpore,.....	47	71	1	3	14	51	Uninhabited.			
16	بلهي‌مو	Bulhemuoo, ...	255	202	3	55	53	23	47	11	0	0
17	بهرولي	Bumhruoolee, ...	612	390	3	132	0	29	74	89	0	0
18	بهرام پور	Buhrampore,.....	1,457	1,100	3	220	214	64	86	93	137	57
19	بني سادات	Beteesadat, ...	655	381	3	190	46	17	96	117	46	40
20	بيرا پور مودهن پور	Berapore Modhunpore,	356	629	3	17	201	169	Uninhabited.			
21	بهليوان	Bhulewan,.....	3,200	2,419	6	436	396	149	736	390	0	8
22	بهواني‌پور	Bhuwaneepore,.....	121	76	1	34	3	9	12	67	0	0
23	بهوجپور	Bhojpore, ...	274	308	3	40	60	35	14	3	0	0
24	بهيدپور	Bhedpore, ...	505	338	0	124	85	33	0	0	0	0
25	بهروان	Bhueruwan, ...	1,544	908	6	286	211	43	310	272	0	20
26	برمي قطب‌پور	Purmee Qootoobpore,..	259	226	3	51	99	6	62	56	11	0
27	پلکهني	Pilkheenee, ...	1,334	1,320	6	365	115	92	388	161	51	139
28	پورۂ الماس	Poore Ulmas, ...	152	117	3	28	33	2	9	0	53	0
29	پورہ بزرگ بهگوتي پور	Poore Boozoorg Bhugwuteepore, ...	1,460	1,037	6	322	410	194	292	122	8	0
30	پورہ جمال	Poore Jumul, ...	83	59	1	7	26	3	Uninhabited.			

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31	پورہ منصور	Poore Munsoor, ...	85	106	3	31	21	41	10	24	0	0
32	پياري پور	Peearepore, ...	208	114	3	27	21	2	Uninhabited.			
33	پياگداسپور	Puyagdaspore, ...	277	223	3	41	67	16	29	4	0	0
34	پمراج پور	Pemrajpore, ...	102	54	1	34	8	10	2	0	0	0
35	تکساري بزرگ	Teksaree Boozoorg, ...	1,201	1,031	6	260	202	125	419	302	0	11
36	تکساري خورد	Teksaree Khoord,.....	525	344	3	121	58	47	96	22	0	0
37	ٹيسي	Teesee, ...	826	341	3	121	33	24	255	191	37	12
38	ٹيکر	Teekur,.....	1,800	1,303	6	375	224	275	548	126	24	9
39	جلال پور اتولي هردوپٹي	Julalpore Ituolee Hurdo Puttee,... ...	284	169	3	89	0	7	45	9	0	0
40	جمال پور	Jumalpore, ...	163	177	4	40	52	35	31	0	0	0
41	جملامو	Jumlamuoo, ...	877	513	3	179	122	50	343	157	0	10
42	جيت پور	Jeetpore, ...	175	107	3	35	24	10	48	17	0	0
43	جي چند پور	Juechundpore, ...	200	130	3	30	10	17	45	40	0	0

44	چينلي پور	Cheetueepore, ...	41	39	3	13	0	1	Included in Qusba Huswa.			
45	چک بدر الدين	Chuk Budurooddeen,...	100	44	1	33	0	6	Uninhabited.			
46	چک براري	Chuk Buraree, ...	187	174	3	71	4	9	110	699	0	130
47	چک بهيکه	Chuk Bheekh, ...	25	13	1	4	8	0	Uninhabited.			
48	چک تبارت	Chuk Tubarut,.....	103	70	1	27	15	1	Ditto.			
49	چک تکساري	Chuk Teksaree,.....	25	18	1	10	3	0	Ditto.			
50	چک حاجي پور	Chuk Hajeepore, ...	141	72	3	62	7	0	0	0	0	0
51	چک رزق الله	Chuk Rizq Ullah,.....	101	58	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	چک رسول آباد	Chuk Rusoolabad, ...	584	184	3	145	4	2	274	367	7	32
53	چک روشن کلي	Chuk Roshun Kulee,...	122	50	1	45	0	1	Uninhabited.			
54	چک زين الدين احمد	Chuk Zuenooddeen Uhmud, ...	161	139	3	40	46	10	14	9	0	0
55	چک سدهوان	Chuk Seedhwan, ...	51	24	1	16	3	0	Uninhabited.			
56	چک سراي اودي	Chuk Surae Ooduee,...	65	33	3	23	0	1	Ditto.			
57	چک سلطان پور	Chuk Sooltanpore, ...	101	59	3	56	0	0	Ditto.			
58	چک سيد حسين	Chuk Suyud Hoosein,..	15	6	1	5	0	0	Ditto.			
59	چک شاه زاهد	Chuk Shah Zahid, ...	119	55	1	43	0	4	0	8	0	0
60	چک شاهي پور	Chuk Saheepore, ...	34	26	1	8	9	8	Uninhabited.			
61	چک شيربيگ	Chuk Shērbeg,.....	43	17	1	1	15	0	Ditto.			

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
62	چک غلام حسین	Chuk Gholam Hoosein,	.30	25	1	10	7	0	Uninhabited.			
63	چک کورا سادات	Chuk Korra Sadat, ...	1,500	1,255	16	359	191	222	325	304	88	243
64	چک مغل	Chuk Moghul, ...	500	336	3	97	53	6	123	5	19	2
65	چک مکي	Chuk Mukuee, ...	185	91	3	26	44	4	Uninhabited.			
66	چک میتھن پوز	Chuk Meethunpore,...	111	82	1	40	0	7	30	160	0	0
67	چک نوح	Chuk Nooh, ...	44	31	1	16	6	1	Uninhabited.			
68	چوهتّه	Chuohutta, ...	515	415	3	206	0	53	147	50	3	7
69	چھچھني	Chheechheenee,.....	1,535	1,252	6	436	106	98	343	226	0	13
70	چیتم پور	Chheetumpore, ...	1,137	779	6	282	74	31	404	48	13	10
71	حاجیپور	Hajeepore, ...	195	162	4	76	14	20	Uninhabited.			
72	حسنپور	Husunpore, ...	442	259	3	116	0	10	195	239	0	4
73	حیدرپور ایتولي	Huedurpore Etuolee,..	333	166	3	65	19	9	84	44	0	4
74	خلیل پور	Khuleelpore,.....	139	94	3	61	14	15	28	21	0	0
75	خمازپور	Khummazeepore, ...	311	350	3	57	97	85	3	0	0	0

76	خواجگي پور	Khwajgeepore, ...	880	509	3	203	54	45	242	54	0	0
77	دانيال پور	Danialpore, ...	412	337	3	92	101	28	218	10	0	0
78	دليپ پور	Duleeppore, ...	356	181	5	94	24	13	13	39	34	19
79	دهولي بدليداسپور	Dhuoolee Budleedas-pore,.....	1,034	888	8	130	209	84	198	37	0	16
80	دهرم پور ساتون	Dhurmpore Saton, ...	5,128	3,981	12	453	1,311	481	931	757	19	29
81	رارة	Rara,.....	650	251	3	118	10	32	144	72	0	0
82	رامپور	Rampore, ...	563	370	3	105	35	20	131	100	0	6
83	رامپور تهريون	Rampore Thureon, ...	5,426	4,863	15	1,505	684	231	1,451	877	3	22
84	ريتهوان	Reethwan,.....	1,837	1,310	6	361	514	195	228	44	19	0
85	رحمانپور	Ruhmanpore, ...	509	365	3	124	79	34	68	43	0	0
86	رحمانپور ثاني	Ruhmanpore Sanee,...	95	221	3	82	0	110	28	12	0	0
87	رسولپور	Rusoolpore, ...	215	121	3	50	28	3	66	0	0	0
88	رسولپور بهمبيچه	Rusoolpore Bhum-bueecha, ...	420	533	3	67	115	63	164	0	0	0
89	رسولپور	Rusoolpore, ...	843	602	3	210	97	79	187	368	0	14
90	ساتون پورت طرف پهت	Saton Poorut Turuf Peet, ...	1,787	1,110	6	340	245	136	214	242	0	20
91	ساتون پورت طرف جوگا	Saton Poorut Turuf Joga, ...	2,151	1,614	9	339	410	123	323	424	0	4

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						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
92	سجولي	Seejuolee, ...	524	349	3	143	20	76	80	20	0	0
93	سداعان پور	Soodamapore, ...	171	90	3	36	30	2	39	0	0	0
94	سدهوان	Seedhwan, ...	338	490	3	129	9	11	17	0	0	0
95	سراي اعظم	Surae Azum,.....	71	43	0	28	7	0	Uninhabited.			
96	سراي اُدوئي	Surae Ooduee, ...	520	478	3	122	1	37	184	116	0	5
97	سراي سعيدخان	Surae Sueed Khan, ...	426	728	3	151	25	37	77	518	0	26
98	سراي مندا	Surae Munda, ...	623	384	4	98	103	42	235	289	0	21
99	سراي موهن سليم پور	Surae Mohun Sulempore,.....	141	150	3	29	40	1	173	205	5	33
100	سير برايم پور	Seer Birahimpore, ...	25	60	3	14	5	6	Included in Qusba Huswa.			
101	سكوئي	Sheekoee, ...	800	503	3	144	76	29	180	19	0	0
102	سكهه پور	Sookhpore, ...	423	336	9	149	82	35	36	0	6	0
103	سكهيانون	Sukheeaon, ...	1,855	969	6	326	263	129	376	382	9	19
104	سلطانپور خالصه	Sooltanpore Khalsa, ...	77	49	3	26	1	2	31	160	0	0

105	سلطانپور ساتون	Sooltanpore Saton, ...	688	415	3	132	120	73	88	191	0	0
106	سليم پور	Sulempore, ...	109	84	3	39	20	9	Included in Qusba Huswa.			
107	سمرا	Semra, ...	918	769	3	272	29	173	302	62	37	2
108	سمري	Semree, ...	2,021	1,784	6	647	251	506	561	335	41	21
109	سنگانون	Sungaon, ...	1,637	1,486	37	763	103	471	256	44	17	0
110	سيدي پور	Sueedeepore, ...	100	99	3	39	2	3	Uninhabited.			
111	ساہ پور	Sahpore, ...	420	398	3	70	89	140	93	60	0	0
112	ساہ پور کودتیا	Sahpore Kuoreeha, ...	459	345	3	124	0	153	112	19	0	0
113	سنکرپور	Shunkurpore, ...	257	105	3	55	5	11	32	14	0	0
114	شہاب الدین پور	Shuhabooddeenpore,...	401	352	3	60	134	28	85	55	0	0
115	عاشق پور	Ashiqpore, ...	803	495	3	138	117	22	202	171	0	0
116	عالم پور	Alumpore, ...	49	31	0	15	0	1	5	0	0	0
117	عبدالپور گہوري	Ubdoolpore Ghooree,..	241	206	10	73	27	13	88	25	0	0
118	عرب پور	Urubpore, ...	510	325	3	47	58	31	131	33	0	0
119	عماد پور	Emadpore, ...	706	416	3	115	43	43	104	46	0	5
120	عمر پور	Oomurpore, ...	290	239	3	61	0	14	107	45	0	0
121	غلامي پور	Gholameepore, ...	102	62	0	29	3	2	Uninhabited.			
122	غياث پور	Ghuyaspore, ...	275	288	3	56	31	86	76	17	0	0

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						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
123	فريدپور	Fureedpore, ...	1,134	795	3	375	59	132	172	143	6	5
124	فريدا	Fureedpore Oosrena,..	595	364	3	142	62	58	61	88	19	49
125	فيض آباد	Fuezabad, ...	210	237	8	35	93	77	17	8	0	0
126	قاسم پوربي بي هات	Qasimpore Beebeehat,	625	506	3	129	126	36	70	16	0	0
127	قاسم پور علي بيگ پور	Qasimpore Uleebegpore,.....	50	54	3	26	0	5	Included in Qasimpore.			
128	قاسم پور كودرپل	Qasimpore Kodurmul,	66	65	3	26	0	2	Ditto.			
129	قاسم نابهي پور	Qasimpore Nabheepore,...	149	141	36	45	0	2	26	0	66	0
130	قريه مذو	Qureea Muoo, ...	580	455	3	85	110	36	162	42	0	0
131	قصبهٔ هسوه	Qusba Huswa, ...	2,234	2,504	281	1,074	139	134	571	1,416	584	1,056
132	قطب پور مشهور پوره خاص نومي	Qootoobpore oorf Poore Qazee, ...	102	79	3	28	23	2	0	6	34	2
133	قطب پور معهٔ چك هردیال	Qootoobpore Mue Chuk Hurdial,.. ...	84	73	2	38	6	6	18	1	0	0
134	كالوپور	Kaloopore,.....	180	65	3	37	9	5	1	4	0	0

135	كتهروان	Kuthruwan, ...	1,800	874	6	324	176	42	250	95	0	0
136	كرم چندپورسانها	Kurumchundpore Sanda, ...	700	311	13	151	40	9	30	69	46	119
137	كمال پور	Kumalpore, ...	206	142	19	78	1	9	39	23	0	0
138	كوتوالي پور	Kotwaleepore, ...	70	73	4	39	0	8	Included in Qusba Huswa.			
139	كوسمبهي	Koosoombhee, ...	4,377	3,722	39	586	869	284	1,329	633	0	67
140	كوندرپور	Kuondurpore, ...	675	383	3	147	51	18	174	105	15	31
141	كيشوپور	Keshopore, ...	219	340	3	14	80	6	38	3	0	0
142	كهرسولة	Khursuola, ...	522	216	3	87	35	23	142	53	0	0
143	گندوري	Gundoree, ...	1,570	684	6	182	335	77	333	68	0	0
144	گهرواسي پور	Ghurwaseepore, ...	120	46	1	18	19	0	9	131	0	18
145	گهوري بزرگ	Ghooree Boozoorg, ...	1,030	760	6	240	88	84	257	116	0	0
146	لچهمين نراين پور	Luchhmeenaraenpore,..	300	91	3	60	8	8	78	21	0	0
147	لطيف پور	Luteefpore, ...	1,205	697	6	213	225	37	322	190	0	0
148	مانكهوپور	Makoopore, ...	107	117	3	37	35	27	Uninhabited.			
149	مان پور	Manpore, ...	839	470	4	235	24	6	266	49	0	3
150	مچكي	Muchkee, ...	809	553	3	166	145	69	326	159	0	21
151	محمد پور كلان	Mohummudpore Kulan, ...	1,450	1,422	6	232	262	46	47	311	189	162

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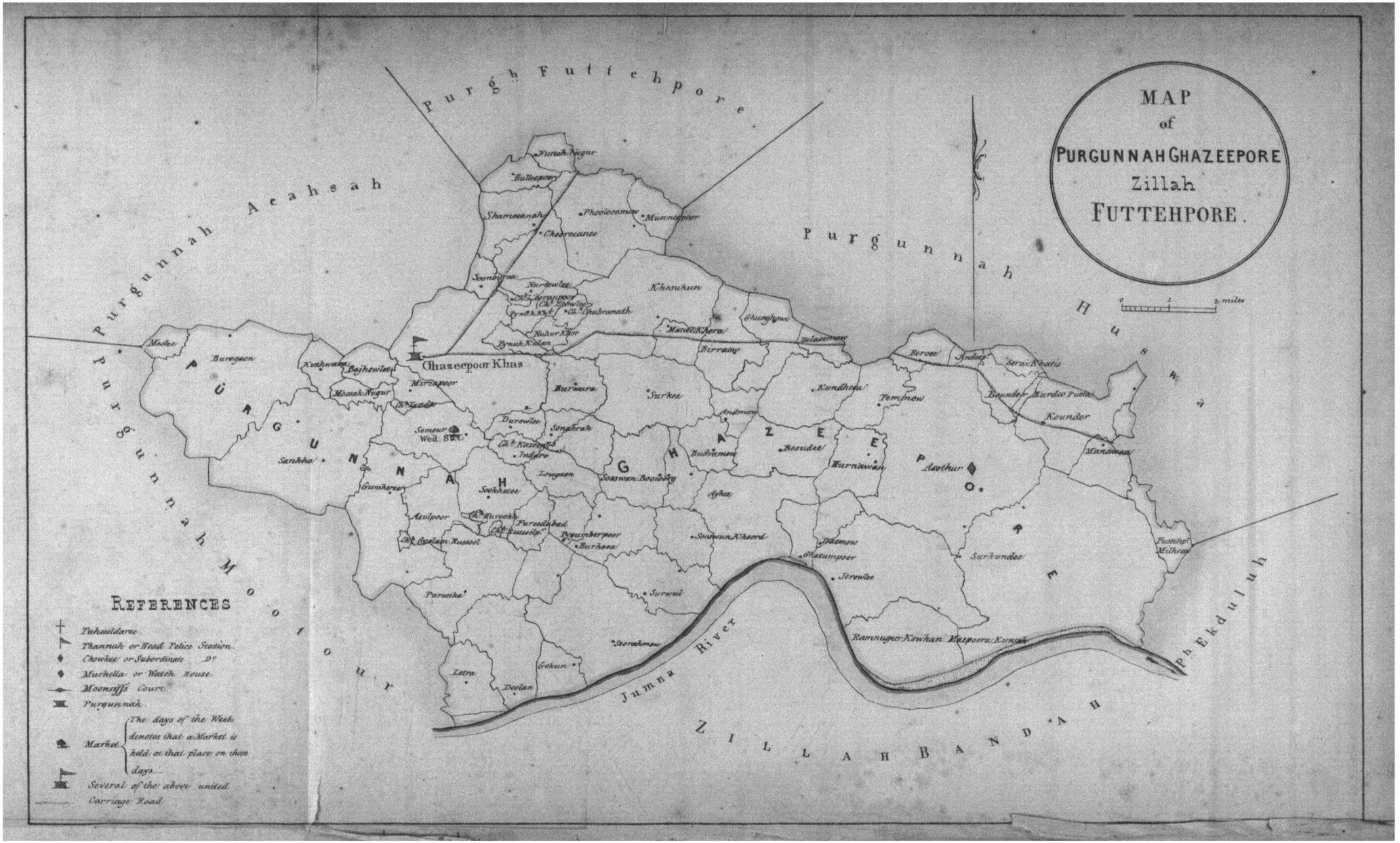
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
152	محمدپور نوادہ	Mohummudpore Nuwada, ...	465	334	29	123	84	32	71	11	0	0
153	مسعدپور	Moosuedpore, ...	137	113	3	48	30	3	40	10	14	5
154	مصرامو	Misra Muoo, ...	700	609	3	121	74	38	165	58	14	4
155	مصطفیپور	Moostufapore, ...	201	127	3	32	29	40	53	2	0	0
156	مکنپور	Mukunpore, ...	1,875	2,208	6	596	1	34	364	266	63	173
157	ملانوان	Mulawan, ...	1,500	898	6	241	122	58	353	225	0	35
158	مورانون	Moraon, ...	2,098	1,560	6	340	277	143	529	690	0	7
159	موراپور	Moraeepore, ...	373	335	18	108	8	16	Included in Qusba Huswa.			
160	مهوي	Mohoee, ...	1,388	1,476	63	408	11	52	199	143	118	48
161	میرپور	Meerpore, ...	51	50	3	3	24	15	5	0	0	0
162	میرپور	Meerpore, ...	175	104	3	25	40	13	65	64	0	10
163	میسان	Meesan, ...	1,101	663	3	207	134	98	355	29	0	10
164	نبیپور	Nubeepore, ...	310	175	3	101	1	13	45	19	0	0

165	نريني	Nurueenee, ...	2,787	1,592	6	447	252	222	549	1,134	0	107
166	هاشم‌پور	Hashimpore, ...	505	338	3	121	85	33	237	81	0	5
167	هيبت‌پور	Huebutpore, ...	1,150	994	10	304	26	146	207	41	18	0
		Total,.....	1,16,523	89,420	1,105	25,694	15,141	9,487	25,231	18,372	2,131	3,197

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.


MAP
of
PURGUNNAH GHAZEEPORE
Zillah
FUTTEHPORE.
0 1 2 miles
Purgh Futtehpore
Purgunnah Acahsah
Purgunnah Huswa
Purgunnah Mootour
Ph. Ekduluh
Jumna River
ZILLAH BANDAH
PURGUNNAH GHAZEEPORE
Ghazeepoor Khas
Semour Wed. Sta.
Futteh Nagur
Bulleepoor
Shameeanah
Phoolooamow
Munneepoor
Cheereeanee
Soonbursa
Nurtowlee
Khesuhun
Ghunghowl
Manee Khera
Belaeemow
Birraow
Moolee
Buragaon
Kuthwara
Bejhowlee
Mirzapoor
Moosah Nugur
Burwara
Surkee
Kundheea
Pemmow
Boroee
Jindeep
Serai Khatis
Bounder
Kurdoo Putta
Kounder
Munawan
Andmow
Durowlee
Sonahrah
Indaro
Sankha
Gumheree
Lowgaon
Sooswan Boozoorg
Budramow
Besudee
Hurnawan
Asothur
Sookhazee
Ayhee
Asulpoor
Fureedabad
Pygumberpoor
Burhooa
Sooswun Khoord
Daemow
Ghatumpoor
Jerowlee
Surkundee
Futtehp. Milheea
Pursetha
Surwul
Seorahmow
Gokun
Letra
Doolan
Ramnugur Kowhan
Maepoora Kunsah
REFERENCES
Tuhseeldaree.
Thannah or Head Police Station.
Chowkee or Subordinate Do.
Muchella or Watch House.
Moonsiffs Court.
Purgunnah.
Market. The days of the Week denotes that a Market is held at that place on those days.
Several of the above united.
Carriage Road

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH GHAZEEPORE.

Register of Mouzahs in Pergunnah Ghazeepore.

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
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						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
1	اصل پور	Asilpore, ...	1,235	990	12	164	307	56	207	85	0	6
2	اسوتهر	Usothur, ...	6,186	6,752	21	1,693	1,606	2,121	1,184	1,002	38	52
3	ايندرو	Indroo, ...	255	209	3	46	18	11	41	19	0	0
4	اندمو	Undmuoo,.....	686	499	3	193	112	98	51	4	0	0
5	اُندي پور	Uindepore, ...	170	84	3	28	20	2	139	28	0	0
6	ايجهي	Uejhee, ...	2,400	2,675	6	0	1,124	142	525	311	0	6
7	بجهولي	Beejhuoolee,.....	700	474	3	175	126	29	170	57	0	0
8	بدّاگانون	Buragaon,.....	6,688	4,277	12	594	1,358	446	866	570	0	21
9	برانون	Birraon, ...	1,650	1,201	6	257	459	149	567	401	0	8
10	بروها	Burooha, ...	1,325	1,155	6	27	773	205	133	43	0	0
11	بروئي	Berooee, ...	1,001	655	3	172	140	52	435	200	10	9
12	بسندي	Bisndee,.....	2,216	1,622	6	733	252	198	449	116	0	3

13	بلي پور	Buleepore,.....	779	529	3	176	170	45	56	30	0	0
14	بلاريموٗ	Bilaree Muoo, ...	470	394	3	88	133	79	171	104	0	0
15	بوانرة	Buwanra, ...	1,479	919	6	259	288	55	388	279	4	19
16	بودهرامو	Boodhra Muoo,.....	1,337	683	3	317	100	22	315	190	0	10
17	بوندر	Boundur, ...	1,041	774	3	172	129	25	186	124	7	0
18	بهادرپور	Buhadoorpore, ...	845	765	3	0	563	177	87	83	0	0
19	بهولي	Bhuoolee, ...	840	789	3	267	93	21	145	94	0	7
20	پرسيٹه	Pursētha, ...	1,656	2,115	9	0	1,151	585	168	26	0	0
21	پورةكندا	Poore Kunda, ...	574	411	3	0	342	25	195	94	0	0
22	پنه خورد	Puēna Khoord,.....	440	283	3	69	147	19	102	135	0	0
23	پينه كلان	Puēna Kulan, ...	567	339	3	112	159	13	59	41	0	0
24	پيغمبرپور تكري	Puighumburpore Tikree, ...	725	534	3	49	326	113	183	68	19	3
25	پم مو	Pem Muoo, ...	1,225	876	6	134	403	163	127	17	0	0
26	پهولوامو	Phoolwa Muoo, ...	2,459	2,200	9	522	571	243	548	425	0	18
27	ترهو	Turēhoo, ...	240	174	3	18	75	50	Uninhabited.			
28	جرولي	Juruoolee,.....	2,221	3,560	15	0	1,614	783	533	293	0	5
29	چك اتولي	Chuk Ituoolee, ...	334	200	3	55	81	31	87	65	0	0
30	چك بازيد پور	Chuk Bazeedpore,.....	52	58	0	0	26	4	Uninhabited.			

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31	چک ٹانڈا	Chuk Tanda, ...	25	60	0	0	14	40	Uninhabited.			
32	چک چبناتھ	Chuk Chhubnath,.....	326	195	3	31	102	12	60	18	0	0
33	چک دولہ	Chuk Doolah, ...	70	42	0	30	0	5	Uninhabited.			
34	چک رسولپور	Chuk Rusoolpore,.....	115	68	0	3	57	0	Ditto.			
35	چک علاول	Chuk Ulawul, ...	89	45	3	31	0	7	Ditto.			
36	چک غلام رسول	Chuk Gholam Rusool,	76	56	3	0	46	6	Ditto.			
37	چک فرخ	Chuk Furrookh, ...	140	66	0	15	26	10	Ditto.			
38	چک قاضي پورہ	Chuk Qazeepoorah, ...	375	231	3	117	8	55	141	107	18	5
39	چک قاضي کبيرعلي	Chuk Qazee Kubeer Ulee, ...	48	185	0	0	22	1	Uninhabited.			
40	چک ميان پور	Chuk Meeanpore,.....	140	95	3	2	61	9	23	28	13	3
41	چورياني معہٗ چک عسمان	Chooreeanee Mue Chuk Oosman,.. ...	1,230	1,089	6	162	450	269	313	206	3	23
42	درولي	Duruolee, ...	601	462	3	63	108	28	55	4	0	0
43	دھرم پور سسون	Dhurmpore Siswun,...	1,673	1,503	6	28	865	122	523	131	0	0

44	دیمو	Demuoo, ...	450	482	3	0	263	90	31	0	0	0
45	دیولان	Dioolan, ...	1,800	1,886	9	0	1,145	459	567	218	55	8
46	رام نگرکوهن	Ramnugur Kuohun,...	1,796	1,666	9	0	1,072	296	445	116	0	0
47	سانکها	Sankha, ...	5,964	4,105	18	877	1,731	181	947	1,044	15	84
48	سراي خالص	Surae Khalis, ...	829	402	3	175	101	15	129	92	0	3
49	سرکندي	Surkundee, ...	6,211	8,322	21	0	3,148	3,469	953	300	0	11
50	سرکي	Surkee, ...	2,441	2,228	9	972	249	726	493	362	4	23
51	سروال	Surwul, ...	1,295	1,130	6	0	745	29	490	239	0	14
52	سسون بزرگ	Siswun Boozoorg,.....	1,245	1,149	6	50	666	225	380	151	0	2
53	سمور	Semuoor, ...	2,165	1,454	6	670	78	275	684	370	92	231
54	سوانرا	Sunwara, ...	130	98	3	32	15	2	52	6	0	0
55	سوکهیتي	Sookhetee,.....	1,367	1,257	3	271	154	83	466	262	0	9
56	سون برسا	Sonbursa, ...	688	373	3	114	131	25	212	70	0	0
57	سهو رامو	Seora Muoo,.....	4,581	3,271	15	682	1,508	858	867	496	0	10
58	سامیانه	Samiana, ...	1,488	1,170	6	453	172	119	364	273	8	20
59	غازیپور	Ghazeepore, ...	3,846	2,626	18	970	564	382	689	789	39	128
60	فتح پور متیها	Futtehpore Muteeha,..	1,167	816	3	0	460	187	250	169	0	0
61	فتح نگرکرسومان	Futtehnugur Kursooma, ...	534	369	3	107	118	33	93	23	0	0

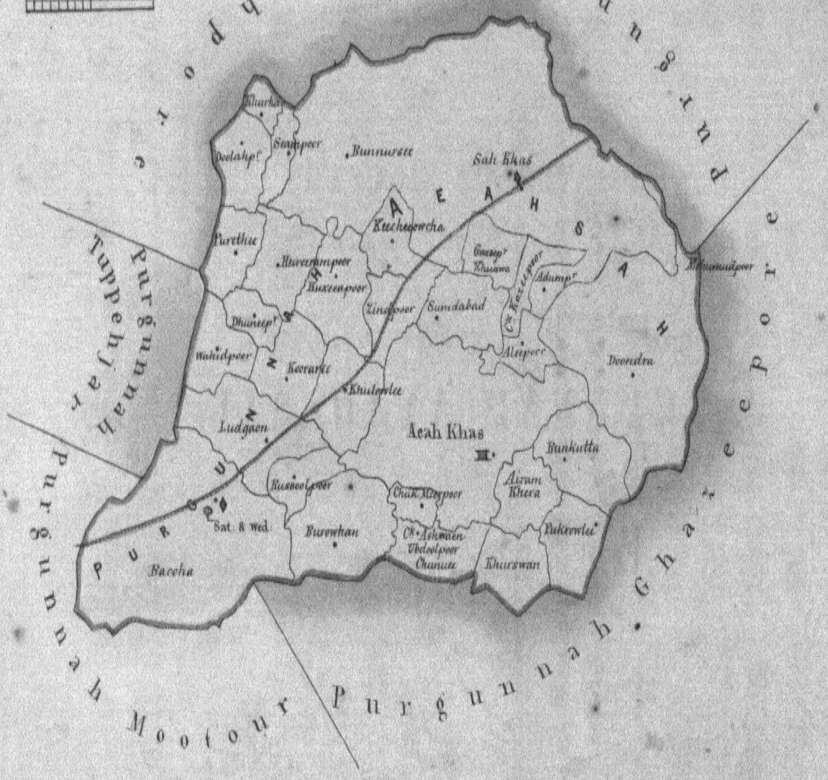
Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
62	فريد آباد تكري	Fureedabad Tikree, ...	901	550	3	97	223	87	232	173	0	0
63	كهنّوارة	Kuthwara,.....	1,485	493	3	210	101	19	465	89	0	20
64	كندهيا	Kundheea,.....	1,564	1,521	6	92	452	184	469	199	0	7
65	كوندر	Kuondur, ...	3,323	2,474	12	184	949	704	429	361	8	0
66	كهسهن	Khes-hun, ...	4,237	3,419	12	240	1,391	307	748	952	0	50
67	گمهري	Gumhree, ...	3,267	2,631	9	477	810	627	801	456	24	7
68	گوكن	Gokun, ...	1,088	671	6	0	454	187	236	129	0	0
69	گهاتم پور	Ghatumpore,.....	449	566	3	0	225	2	33	12	0	0
70	گهنگول	Ghunghuol, ...	1,915	1,153	6	147	537	70	323	217	15	4
71	للرا	Lilra,.....	1,200	999	6	178	421	114	167	49	3	18
72	لوگانون	Luogaon, ...	950	879	6	249	213	246	133	82	0	0
73	ماني كهيرة	Manee Khera, ...	812	501	3	57	304	44	47	40	2	2
74	محمد پور	Mohummudpore, ...	739	598	0	201	155	182	250	68	0	0
75	مخدوم پور	Mukhdoompore, ...	450	570	0	121	168	88	200	85	8	0

76	مرزا پور	Mirzapore,.....	433	490	3	81	41.	21	86	35	0	0
77	منانوان	Munawan, ...	971	921	3	216	208	415	145	48	11	3
78	مني پور	Muneepore, ...	705	563	3	41	267	153	135	85	0	0
79	موسی نگر هتمیه	Moosanugur,.....	455	414	3	118	64	74	32	13	0	0
80	میولي	Meoolee, ...	901	527	3	223	158	84	103	23	0	0
81	ناهرکهور	Nahur Khor,.....	408	270	3	74	62	27	70	12	3	0
82	نرتولي	Nurtuolee,.....	494	272	3	79	124	44	33	20	0	0
83	هرنوان	Hurnuwan, ...	1,400	987	6	343	156	16	157	223	0	10
		Total,.....	1,12,838	94,568	431	15,603	34,228	17,675	22,832	13,649	399	862

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

MAP
of
PURGUNNAH AEAHSAH.
Zillah
FUTTEHPORE.



REFERENCES.

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- Chokies or Subordinate do.
- Moonsiffs Court
- Purgunnah
- Market — The days of the Week named denote that a Market is held at that place on those days.
- Several of the above united.
- Carriage Road.

Drawn & Lith. by H.B. Blagdon

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH AYAH SAR.

Register of Mouzahs in Pergunnah Ayah Sar.

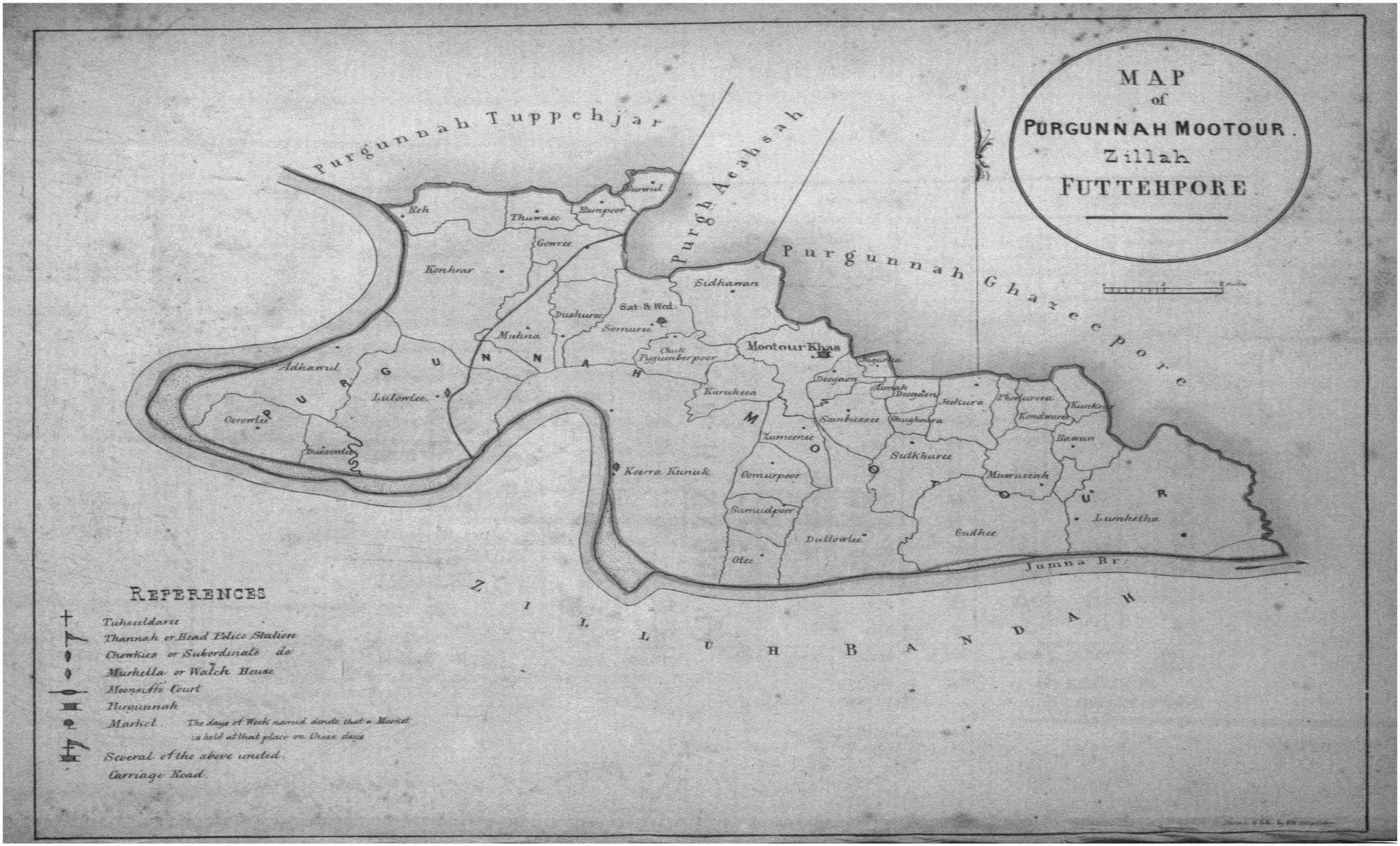
Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
1	آدم پور	Adumpore, ...	303	173	3	10	122	9	14	0	0	0
2	ابو محمد پور	Uboo Mohummudpore,	415	232	3	57	126	9	37	5	0	0
3	اهیرم کهیرة	Uhirum Khera,.....	675	384	3	28	255	20	25	0	0	0
4	ایاة خاص	Uyah Khas, ...	3,801	2,388	12	485	1,041	298	802	537	3	10
5	برهوان	Buruhooan, ...	1,425	893	6	176	363	50	428	39	7	0
6	بنرسي	Bunursee, ...	1,967	1,740	9	187	497	150	370	161	0	0
7	بنکتا	Bunkata, ...	904	605	3	106	282	24	135	66	7	14
8	بهوة	Buhoou, ...	4,312	2,678	9	788	311	66	782	794	7	148
9	پربهتي	Purethee, ...	747	480	3	149	107	47	101	28	0	0
10	پکهرولي	Pukhruolee, ...	780	523	3	39	325	36	116	9	0	0
11	پهرولي	Pumhruolee, ...	667	449	4	188	146	37	253	146	4	0
12	پهارپور	Puharpore, ...	733	558	4	174	178	155	206	54	4	0

13	چک اسکرن	Chuk Uskurun, ...	250	186	3	0	115	7	14	9	0	4
14	چک پیاري	Chuk Peearee, ...	103	53	3	28	16	2	Uninhabited.			
15	چک حکیم	Chuk Hukeem,.....	106	53	0	29	9	15	Ditto.			
16	چک رسولپور	Chuk Rusoolpore,.....	241	138	0	50	53	8	128	5	0	0
17	چک سي گوبند	Chuk Seegobind, ...	94	33	0	1	32	0	Uninhabited.			
18	چک قاضي پورة	Chuk Qazeepoorah, ...	300	216	3	48	94	14	95	20	19	10
19	چک میرپور	Chuk Meerpore, ...	307	190	3	117	5	28	86	14	0	0
20	چک نعمت الله	Chuk Neamut Oollah,	85	47	0	0	26	0	Uninhabited.			
21	دونڈرا	Doondura,.....	1,324	1,069	7	332	318	199	376	191	31	2
22	دولہ پور	Dooluhpore, ...	981	439	3	58	243	20	162	52	0	17
23	دھني پور	Dhuneepore,..	490	286	3	22	200	16	94	11	0	0
24	رسولپور	Rusoolpore, ...	354	268	3	26	128	43	93	13	0	0
25	زند پور	Zindpore, ...	800	438	3	25	266	18	174	126	0	0
26	سیام پور	Seampore,.....	732	267	3	109	59	17	181	49	5	3
27	ساہ خاص معہ چکوک	Sah Khas Mue Chukook, ...	5,817	3,684	32	475	1,451	212	1,225	715	16	35
28	صمدابادکومیتي	Sumdabad Komeetee,	742	448	16	77	158	6	122	43	0	0
29	عبدالغني پور	Ubdool Ghuneepore,..	315	249	3	1	128	7	15	31	0	0
30	علي پور	Uleepore, ...	351	253	3	45	96	31	38	3	0	0
31	غازیپور کھرگوان	Ghazeepore Khurguwan, ...	360	275	3	0	169	41	Uninhabited.			

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
32	کچھوچھہ	Kuchhuochha, ...	489	323	3	55	125	4	235	37	0	0
33	کھرسوان	Khursuwun, ...	816	471	3	66	204	27	151	11	0	0
34	کملا پور	Kumlapore, ...	831	358	3	102	108	18	54	19	0	0
35	کوراري	Koraree, ...	1,234	522	3	353	16	22	447	63	0	11
36	کھتولي	Khutuolee, ...	1,098	608	3	19	405	86	170	11	0	0
37	کھرکا	Khurka, ...	210	122	3	21	63	17	9	2	0	0
38	لدگوان	Ludgaon, ...	1,583	822	6	141	433	60	239	93	0	0
39	محمد پور	Mohummudpore, ...	660	507	3	3	213	58	180	80	0	5
40	موهن پور	Mohunpore, ...	456	529	4	73	146	258	102	35	0	0
41	نندلال پور	Nundlalpore, ...	203	173	3	37	59	46	39	14	0	0
42	واحد پور	Wahidpore, ...	757	434	3	81	233	50	81	27	0	0
43	هریا پور	Hureeapore, ...	1,728	646	3	150	286	12	417	219	0	5
44	هري رام پور	Hureeram, ...	1,139	503	3	148	240	25	114	32	0	0
		Total, ...	41,685	25,713	196	5,079	9,850	2,268	8,410	3,764	103	264

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.


MAP
of
PURGUNNAH MOOTOUR.
Zillah
FUTTEHPORE.
Purgunnah Tuppehjar
Purgh Aeahsah
Purgunnah Ghazeepore
Jumna Rr.
ZILLUH BANDAH
PURGUNNAH MOOTOUR
Reh
Thuwaee
Rampoor
Burwul
Gowree
Konhrar
Sidhawan
Sat. & Wed.
Dushuree
Sornuree
Muhna
Chuk Pygumberpoor
Mootour Khas
Adhawul
Lulowlee
Oorowlee
Dussowlee
Kuruheea
Deogaon
Jugurha
Aimah
Deogaon
Jeokura
Phoolureea
Kunkrar
Kondwaree
Bawun
Sainbussee
Ghughoura
Zumeenee
Sutkhuree
Koorra Kunuk
Oomurpoor
Muwueeah
Sumudpoor
Lumhetha
Dullowlee
Gudhee
Otee
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Several of the above united.
Carriage Road.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH MATOUR.

Register of Mouzahs in Pergunnah Matour.

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
1	اُدھاول	Udhawul, ...	4,179	2,468	9	0	1,693	62	538	116	0	12
2	اُوتي	Otee, ...	1,701	762	6	5	506	57	388	220	0	0
3	اُورولي	Oruolee, ...	2,900	1,167	6	0	930	189	364	119	2	11
4	ایمہ عظام	Uemma Oozzam, ...	394	187	3	28	135	1	18	0	17	0
5	باون	Bawun, ...	732	652	3	0	407	69	125	34	0	0
6	بروٹ	Burwut, ...	863	361	3	116	142	11	136	86	0	0
7	پھولروا	Phooluroa, ...	465	254	3	53	114	14	67	17	0	0
8	تھوي	Thuwaee, ...	950	580	3	221	147	78	170	144	3	7
9	ججرھا	Jujurha, ...	337	172	3	49	80	17	119	88	0	0
10	جیوکرا	Jeeokura, ...	1,364	915	6	23	616	1	121	83	0	0
11	چک پیغمبرپور	Chuk Pueghumburpore, ...	925	698	6	0	470	50	323	131	0	2
12	چک کوري	Chuk Koree, ...	114	54	3	0	50	1	Uninhabited.			

13	دتولي	Dutuolee, ...	3,339	2,707	12	0	1,272	283	1,379	380	0	19
14	دسولي	Dusuolee, ...	1,400	570	3	0	486	31	181	107	164	13
15	دسهري	Dusuhree, ...	1,209	772	3	0	381	21	106	35	0	0
16	ديوگانون	Deogaon, ...	980	492	3	28	292	28	175	224	0	0
17	رامپور	Rampore, ...	887	422	3	87	157	24	58	13	0	0
18	ري	Ray, ...	1,750	1,088	6	43	742	284	562	109	0	4
19	زميني	Zumeenee, ...	1,000	732	3	0	467	17	60	81	0	0
20	ست‌کهرا	Sutkhura, ...	1,080	1,454	6	0	740	637	70	0	0	0
21	سمري	Semree,.....	2,600	1,569	6	0	963	159	193	97	0	0
22	سدهاون	Seedhaon, ...	2,600	1,762	6	143	930	172	476	505	6	23
23	سي‌بسي	Suebusee, ...	1,095	804	6	8	491	110	186	76	0	0
24	صمدپور	Sumudpore, ...	1,045	583	6	0	495	71	52	9	0	0
25	عمرپور	Oomurpore, ...	1,292	849	6	0	643	161	51	33	0	0
26	کريها	Kuruheea,.....	858	815	6	0	578	16	Uninhabited.			
27	ککرار	Kukrar,.....	426	475	3	0	243	21	Ditto.			
28	کوراکنک	Korrakunuk,.....	8,090	6,946	24	266	3,741	1,475	1,404	1,059	0	37
29	کوندار	Kondar,.....	5,600	3,610	12	153	1,585	210	795	373	0	35
30	کوندواري	Kondwaree, ...	622	561	3	76	254	36	Uninhabited.			

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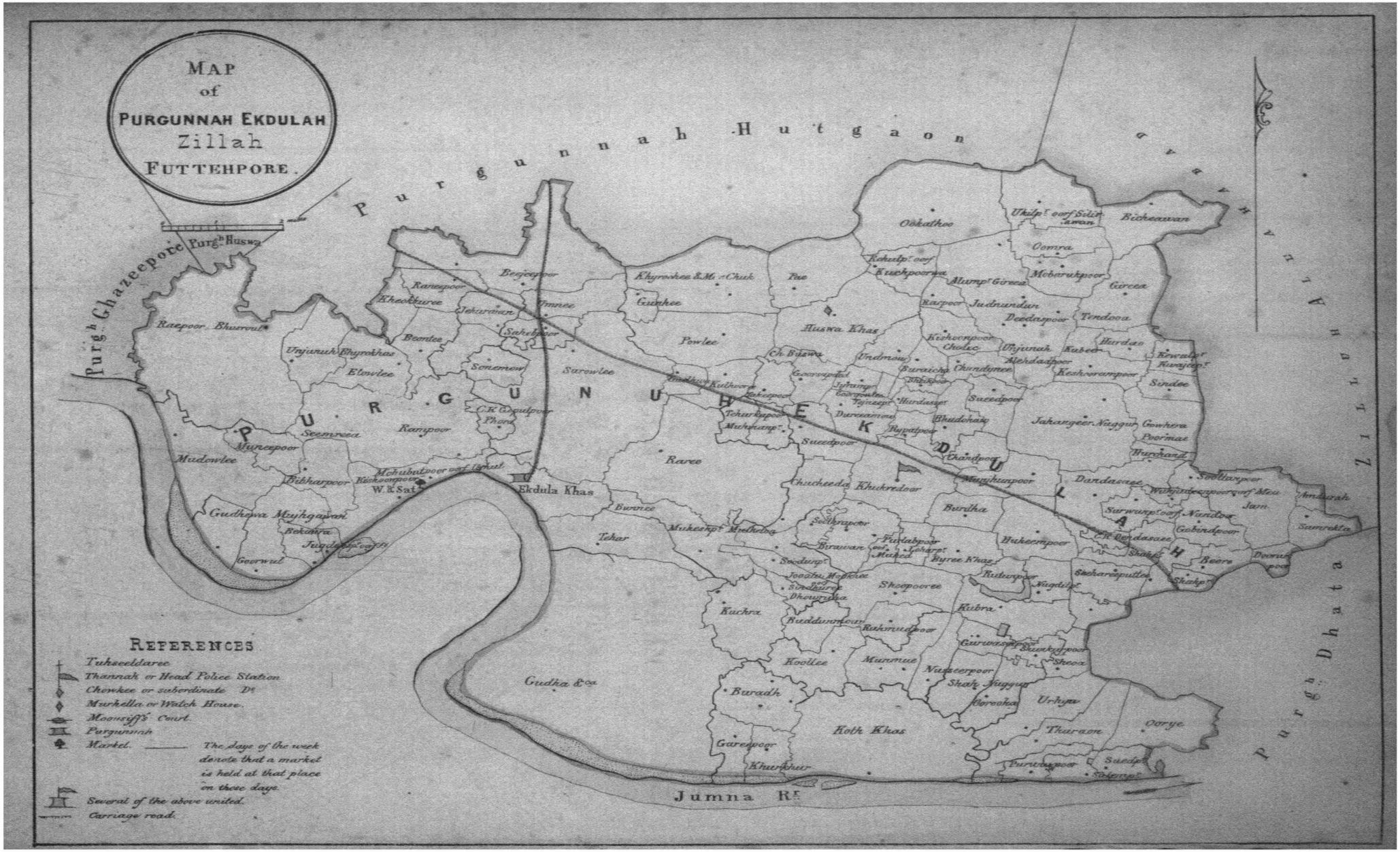
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
31	گوري	Guoree,.....	1,550	872	6	35	537	115	95	7	0	2
32	گدهي	Gurhee,.....	2,267	2,715	6	0	944	195	321	209	0	0
33	گهنگهورا	Ghunghuora, ...	1,009	591	3	270	133	67	174	25	0	0
34	للولي	Luluolee, ...	8,850	3,982	18	906	2,266	105	181	267	470	194
35	لمهٹه	Lumehta, ...	2,701	4,265	15	0	2,457	385	432	294	0	21
36	متور	Matour, ...	2,020	1,267	6	1	781	96	331	565	44	110
37	مويا	Muwueea,.....	1,101	1,056	6	26	507	142	258	96	4	2
38	مهنه	Muhna,.....	2,744	1,094	6	152	516	13	911	251	0	21
		Total,.....	73,039	50,283	237	2,689	27,891	5,424	10,820	5,853	710	513

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.



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- Moonsiffs Court.
- Purgunnah
- Market. ——— The days of the week denote that a market is held at that place on these days.
- Several of the above united.
- Carriage road.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH EKDILLAH.

Register of Mouzahs in Pergunnah Ekdillah

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
1	اُدھیا	Udhueea, ...	1,243	954	6	114	452	119	56	31	82	4
2	الہداد پور	Uluhdadpore, ...	241	128	3	69	24	14	0	0	0	0
3	امدرا	Umdura, ...	339	185	3	96	8	22	30	15	10	9
4	امرا	Oomra, ...	1,018	628	3	293	0	9	118	61	0	8
5	امني	Umnee, ...	1,287	698	6	301	140	128	36	90	0	0
6	انجنان بہرون	Unjuna Bhuero, ...	1,075	955	3	0	424	88	103	8	0	0
7	انجنان کبیر	Unjuna Kubeer, ...	1,134	592	3	307	50	21	12	60	48	53
8	ایتولي پور	Ituoleepore, ...	1,600	1,021	6	156	434	277	78	48	2	2
9	اندمو	Undmuoo, ...	1,382	554	3	244	119	40	76	20	0	0
10	اورہا	Oorha, ...	988	741	6	40	366	242	107	13	25	17
11	اوري	Oruee, ...	1,516	1,193	6	79	568	383	80	11	0	0
12	اوکا تھو	Okathoo, ...	4,215	2,521	12	1,506	14	478	367	0	13	46

13	ايكدله	Ekdillah, ...	1,050	1,029	3	42	415	495	248	230	31	43
14	بهار پور	Beharpore, ...	176	207	3	9	79	34	Uninhabited.			
15	بجئي پور	Beejueepore,.....	3,375	1,893	12	616	470	78	222	249	0	0
16	بچهيا وان	Beechheeawan,.....	1,489	1,148	6	386	110	245	85	72	0	0
17	بدن مو	Budunmuoo,.....	460	456	3	0	209	17	0	37	40	52
18	برار	Burar, ...	1,050	1,110	6	21	573	323	104	59	6	0
19	بروان	Berruwan,.....	701	330	3	104	129	31	150	45	0	0
20	بريچه	Burueecha, ...	778	289	3	104	27	41	85	36	0	0
21	بريچي	Burueechee, ...	1,100	597	3	205	194	16	76	97	5	0
22	بري پور	Burueepore, ...	476	206	3	76	69	22	37	0	0	0
23	بسوا	Bus-wa,.....	3,071	1,685	41	705	97	142	270	273	4	5
24	بيكورا	Bikuora, ...	485	326	3	39	215	32	49	0	0	0
25	بيونتي	Beontee, ...	1,491	671	3	390	0	36	152	10	0	0
26	بيري شرائتي و نيلامي	Bueree Shee Raktee-o-Neelamee, ...	1,546	693	6	374	14	36	154	93	0	4
27	بني هار	Buneehar,.....	300	181	3	39	102	18	Uninhabited.			
28	پائي	Paee,.....	1,355	1,158	6	478	0	164	150	119	18	3
29	پرتاب پور	Purtabpore, ...	335	196	3	136	36	6	39	4	0	0
30	پرويز پور	Purwezpore,.....	579	371	3	15	271	16	85	92	5	3

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
31	پورملي	Poormuee,.....	1,185	727	6	189	216	28	128	135	34	25
32	پهارپور	Puharpore, ...	660	755	3	12	288	207	130	98	0	1
33	پهورا	Puhoora, ...	485	312	3	0	155	72	45	12	0	0
34	تيجني پور	Tejneepore, ...	200	51	3	37	0	0	6	7	0	0
35	تقي پور	Tuqeepore, ...	650	399	3	105	110	49	36	78	0	0
36	تددوا	Tendooa, ...	2,109	1,284	6	547	19	165	219	225	0	12
37	تهار	Teehar,.....	2,220	1,255	6	41	782	80	53	25	2	0
38	تهرانون	Thuraon, ...	1,936	1,161	6	197	774	74	19	2	4	0
39	تهرکا پور	Tehurkapore, ...	410	331	3	0	237	55	Uninhabited.			
40	جام	Jam, ...	2,328	1,222	6	163	419	33	176	120	0	0
41	جگديسپور	Jugdeespore,.....	205	125	3	7	75	15	36	0	0	0
42	جوالا مکهي	Jwala Mookhee, ...	445	416	3	3	245	25	29	5	0	0
43	جهانگيرنگر	Juhangeer Nugur, ...	3,632	2,080	9	753	406	17	113	209	170	109
44	جهروان	Jeehurwan, ...	1,040	489	3	188	202	39	56	98	3	2

45	جيرام پور	Juerampore, ...	305	130	3	66	14	6	40	0	0	2
46	چچيندا	Chucheendha, ...	1,294	782	3	257	185	50	200	121	0	0
47	چک بسوہ	Chuk Buswa, ...	127	80	0	50	9	6	Uninhabited.			
48	چک شاهجهان پور	Chuk Shah Juhanpore,	Maufee.	215	3	12	146	22	24	115	0	0
49	چندا پور	Chundapore, ...	1,827	1,323	6	384	526	338	195	116	0	0
50	چهديني	Chhduinee, ...	528	323	3	114	52	25	44	27	0	0
51	دلپت پور	Dulputpore, ...	282	236	0	20	115	10	Uninhabited.			
52	دهورهره	Dhuoruhra, ...	201	294	0	25	102	46	16	0	0	0
53	ڈنڈهيا	Dundheea, ...	180	232	3	0	107	41	2	0	5	0
54	ديورار	Deorar, ...	550	264	3	90	92	11	85	39	0	0
55	راري	Raree, ...	3,944	3,335	12	674	1,189	286	421	313	0	9
56	رام پور	Rampore, ...	2,505	2,727	9	182	1,078	636	106	58	1	2
57	راني پوربهيرہ	Raneepore Behera, ...	1,550	606	3	329	74	38	226	118	0	0
58	راي پوربسرول	Raepore Busruol, ...	5,600	4,737	15	103	2,109	999	631	0	9	0
59	رتن پور	Rutunpore, ...	512	326	3	165	40	18	47	30	20	7
60	رحمت پور	Ruhmutpore, ...	825	525	3	45	321	23	29	62	48	23
61	روح الله پور	Rooh-Oollahpore, ...	615	616	3	247	0	25	18	77	36	9
62	سوتهرا پور	Soothrapore, ...	475	222	3	73	105	9	90	12	0	0

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
63	سرولي	Suruolee, ...	6,000	3,254	15	857	1,322	809	802	305	8	16
64	سرونپور	Surwunpore,.....	752	421	3	124	135	15	0	36	75	31
65	سلون	Sulon, ...	484	273	3	50	149	5	Included in Mouzah Birruwan.			
66	سليم پور	Sulempore, ...	530	367	3	0	265	14	122	44	0	5
67	سمرتهه	Semruhta, ...	1,327	542	3	318	52	27	50	84	4	13
68	سودنپور	Soodunpore, ...	660	481	3	109	179	26	24	2	0	0
69	سوديسرا	Soodesra, ...	417	267	3	74	50	16	0	35	57	16
70	سيد پور	Suedpore, ...	887	362	3	31	268	60	96	6	6	40
71	سوني مؤ	Sonemuoo, ...	665	417	3	110	157	75	8	2	0	0
72	شاه نگر	Shahnugur, ...	926	670	3	18	361	189	52	62	46	22
73	شنکرپور	Shunkurpore, ...	544	323	3	90	68	3	83	23	0	0
74	شيخپور	Shekhpore, ...	401	140	3	50	4	26	47	4	20	0
75	شيوپوري	Sheopooree, ...	1,800	1,136	6	356	428	280	170	26	52	10
76	شيودسپور	Sheodaspore,.....	601	340	3	58	152	7	105	50	0	0

77	صاحب پور	Sahebpore, ...	750	443	3	118	194	98	6	2	0	0
78	عاقلپور	Aqilpore, ...	1,523	1,119	6	431	43	67	146	75	0	0
79	غازیپور	Ghazeepore, ...	915	513	3	36	368	75	118	76	4	0
80	کبرا	Kubra, ...	1,695	1,003	6	262	303	110	66	130	54	86
81	کتّھیا	Kuthureea, ...	672	491	3	104	153	47	76	68	0	0
82	کچھرا	Kuch'hra, ...	1,344	1,221	3	141	464	149	64	53	4	2
83	کُلي	Koollee,.....	1,068	943	3	190	217	490	145	33	17	4
84	کوٹ	Kote,.....	4,514	3,461	15	699	1,457	588	334	72	379	266
85	کھرکھر	Khurkhur, ...	786	461	3	39	298	104	138	30	0	0
86	کھونکھري	Khonkhree, ...	718	483	3	138	99	37	78	0	0	0
87	کھري	Khueruee,.....	2,800	1,900	6	747	176	334	280	75	162	14
88	کھري راوت	Khueree Raoot,...	669	489	3	139	141	57	81	19	0	0
89	گدّھه	Gurha, ...	5,363	3,001	12	640	1,320	445	240	403	31	31
90	گدّھوا	Gurhwa, ...	277	244	3	38	85	80	4	0	0	0
91	گدّھوا مجھگوان	Gurhwa Mujhguwan,..	986	591	3	11	337	39	53	30	0	0
92	گرول	Goorwul, ...	1,443	1,197	6	0	800	160	128	28	2	0
93	گوبندپور	Gobindpore, ...	685	587	3	121	126	27	75	36	0	0
94	گوپالپور	Gopalpore, ...	80	30	3	8	19	0	Uninhabited.			

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
95	گورسندي	Goorsundee, ...	729	403	3	230	2	11	82	15	0	2
96	گورگولا	Goorguola, ...	341	119	3	86	0	0	54	33	0	2
97	گوندورا	Gonduora,.....	1786	1,321	6	406	231	432	258	40	3	4
98	گهروانسي پور	Ghurwanseepore,.....	724	321	3	72	140	27	112	14	0	6
99	گهني پور	Ghunneepore, ...	314	248	3	67	61	33	36	46	0	0
100	لوهارپور	Loharpore, ...	421	298	3	20	190	18	32	43	0	0
101	مندولي	Menduolee, ...	1,834	1,653	6	0	798	64	132	70	0	0
102	منمني	Muemunee, ...	414	470	3	2	257	112	10	0	3	0
103	مني پورسمريا	Muneepore Semureea,	432	600	3	0	331	112	85	17	0	0
104	مهابت پور معهٔ پٹّي کشنپورو پٹّي جانکي پرشاد	Muhabutpore Mueputtee Kishoonpore and Puttee Jankeepurshad,..	1,635	1,207	9	0	654	98	231	795	14	132
105	مهمانپور	Muheemapore, ...	462	337	3	75	149	5	40	32	0	0
106	مهيش پور معهٔ پٹّي شيو سياهي	Muheshpore Mueputtee Sheosuhae,	1,479	939	9	183	419	54	139	96	0	7

107	نرولي	Nuruoolee, ...	5,879	4,866	15	432	2,252	608	424	403	0	0
108	نصيرپور	Nuseerpore, ...	566	465	3	0	284	95	43	8	13	0
109	نكدل پور	Nukdulpore, ...	431	214	3	78	53	15	28	6	10	5
110	وجيه الدين پور	Wujehooddeenpore, ...	803	130	3	58	38	6	43	7	12	3
111	هرچند پور	Hurchundpore, ...	457	273	3	104	48	31	2	23	48	12
112	هرداسپور	Hurdaspore, ...	520	237	3	113	26	6	89	27	4	0

Villages transferred from Pergunnah Kurra, Zillah Allahabad to Pergunnah Ekdillah.

1	هردهورپور	Birdhurpore, ...	690	327	6	147	86	1	73	68	0	3
2	هرسنگه پور	Birsingpore, ...	575	360	3	102	79	25	31	12	0	0
3	بريتّه	Buretha, ...	800	528	6	0	340	12	105	35	51	17
4	بهدوهان	Bhuduonha, ...	1,151	375	11	64	252	40	122	114	2	4
5	پولي	Puoolee, ...	2,400	1,496	11	343	466	239	91	193	85	86
6	جدنندن پور	Judoonundunpore, ...	281	146	3	65	23	10	4	3	33	10
7	چاندپور اوريدها	Chandpore Uorerha,...	600	395	3	314	0	10	25	7	29	2
8	چک ديندا سي	Chuk Denda Saee, ...	281	164	2	13	146	1	Uninhabited.			
9	چک کهکريدو معافي عبدالغني	Chuk Khukreedoo Muafee Ubdool Ghunee, ...	60	42	0	0	36	3	Ditto.			
10	چک مدينه	Chuk Mudeena, ...	30	14	0	0	14	0	Ditto.			

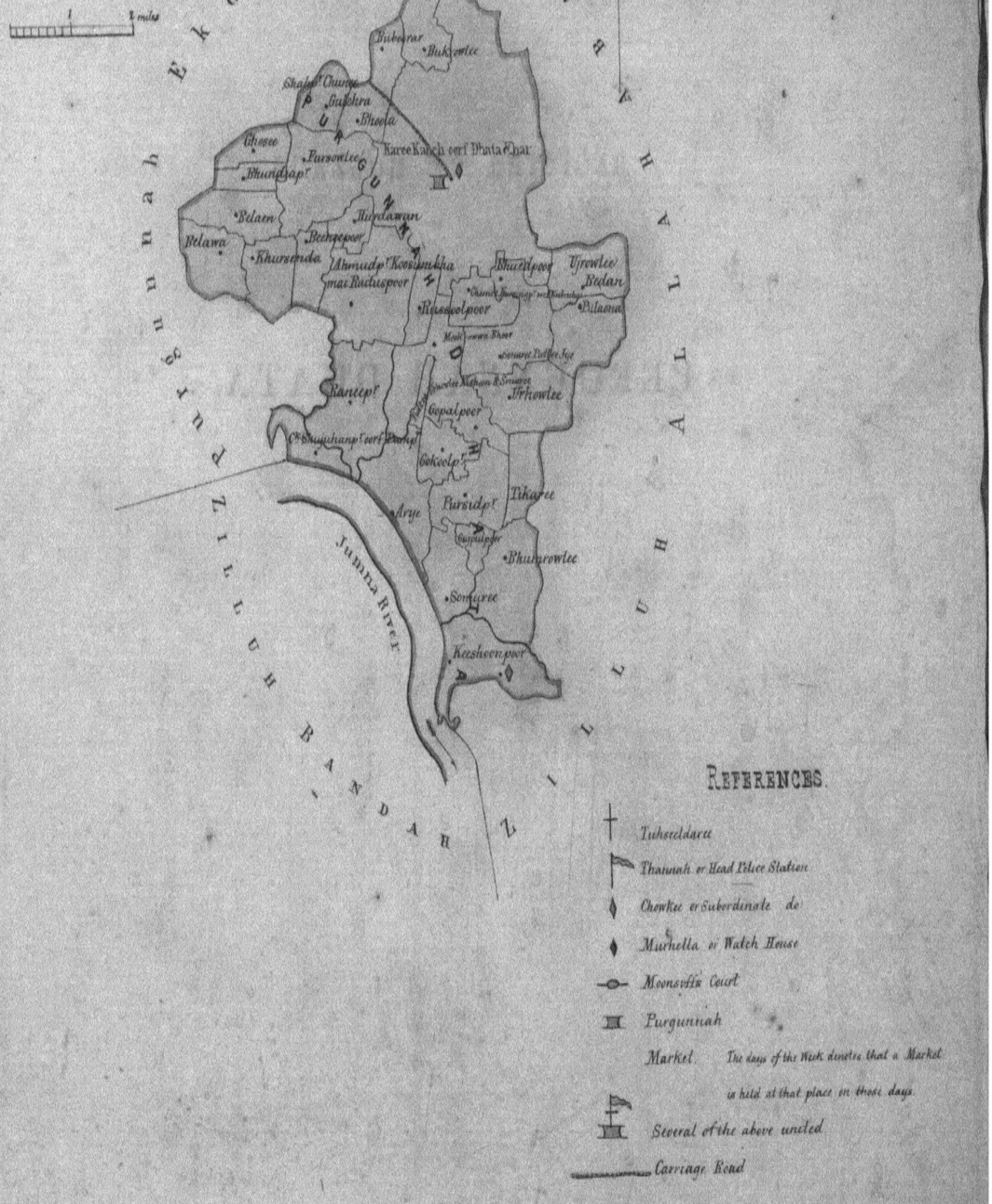
Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
11	حكيم پوركهنتوان	Hukeempore Khuntuwan, ...	2,073	986	10	580	0	32	94	129	98	44
12	خواجگي پورتهون	Khwajgeepore Thone,..	550	369	3	83	140	36	42	22	19	18
13	دريامؤ	Dureea Muoo, ...	1,450	608	9	0	371	21	115	79	0	0
14	ديندامي	Dendasaee, ...	2,500	1,256	23	285	418	67	305	239	0	19
15	راي پور	Raepore, ...	300	286	3	117	15	28	55	28	0	0
16	رجهپال پور	Ruchhpalpore, ...	580	369	6	13	233	23	58	14	0	0
17	سيد پور بهروي	Sueedpore Bhurwee,...	700	751	6	0	467	35	97	54	0	0
18	سيد پورپنچمي	Sueedpore Punchmuee,	775	517	6	57	227	12	74	65	0	0
19	سلطانپور بهرون	Sooltanpore Bhuero,...	232	218	3	77	54	11	13	0	0	0
20	سهاري پتّي	Seharee Puttee, ...	1,225	640	5	168	264	16	138	33	0	0
21	سندوا	Sundwa, ...	220	304	3	133	0	11	27	0	0	0
22	شاه پور چركي	Sahpore Chirkee, ...	476	220	3	0	205	2	38	8	0	0
23	شاه پور هردا سپور	Sahpore Hurdaspore,..	11,24	699	8	113	248	36	128	0	0	0

24	قاسم پور	Qasimpore, ...	248	105	0	0	86	8	Uninhabited.			
25	كشنپور چيري	Kishenpore Cheeruee,..	987	604	6	105	259	52	84	29	9	6
26	كشوراي پور كيوت مي	Keshoraepore Kewutnuee, ...	800	680	7	166	178	86	136	125	7	5
27	كهكريدّو	Khukreedoo,.....	2,352	1,417	14	118	694	43	55	71	121	71
28	گريا	Geereea, ...	2,300	1,359	14	471	39	163	230	245	0	21
29	لهلي	Luhee, ...	310	504	2	42	62	2	20	37	0	0
30	مبارکپور گريا	Mobarukpore Geereea,	1,250	709	8	222	147	60	151	73	0	19
31	منجهن پور عرف تهون	Munjhanpore Oorf Thone, ...	1,501	742	11	420	49	37	113	168	5	12
32	هرداسپور تهون	Hurdaspore Thone, ...	450	381	6	32	164	69	41	27	0	0
33	هرداسپور گريا	Hurdaspore Geereea,..	260	160	3	13	97	17	44	1	11	0
		Total,.....	1,66,120	1,09,298	743	24,318	37,783	14,415	14,129	9,198	2,119	1,516

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.

MAP of PURGUNNAH DHATA Zillah FUTTEHPORE.



REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH DHATA.

Register of Mouzahs in Pergunnah Dhata.

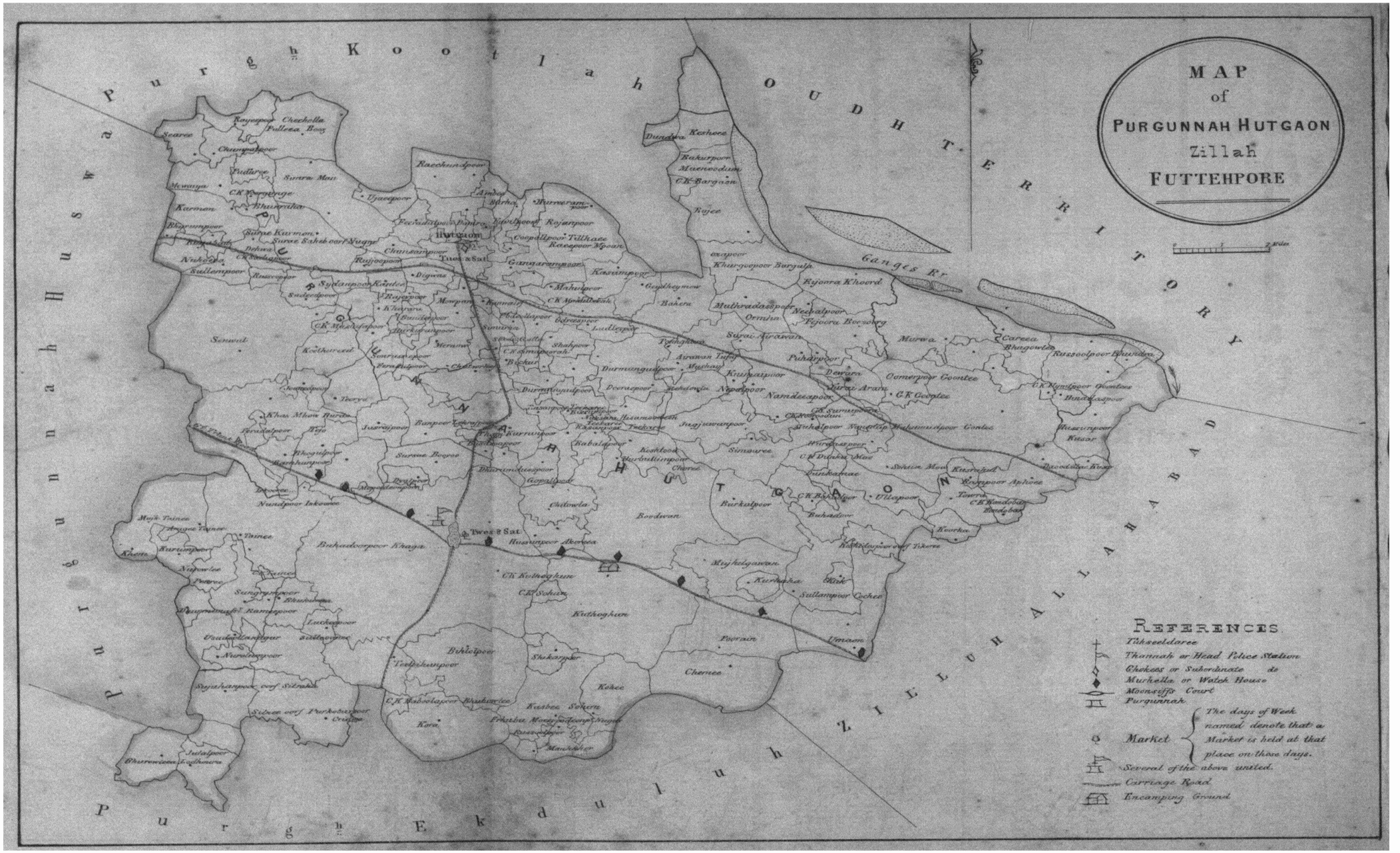
Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
1	اجرولي هردو	Ujruolee Hurdo, ...	1,570	638	3	240	63	18	133	164	34	6
2	احمد پور کسمبها	Uhmudpore Koosmbha, ...	1,661	942	6	388	225	20	163	151	16	39
3	اڈومادهو	Udoomadho,.....	1,101	665	3	151	208	31	68	94	0	0
4	ادهولي	Udhuolee,.....	1,553	755	6	457	57	48	56	162	0	1
5	ايرئي	Eruee, ...	866	687	6	90	343	41	90	89	0	0
6	بارا	Bara,.....	189	106	3	35	33	1	15	23	0	0
7	ببورار	Buborar, ...	460	253	3	175	20	12	21	16	0	0
8	بجهرولي	Bijhruolee, ...	695	399	3	148	138	23	35	41	10	7
9	بيلاوان	Belawan, ...	1,157	586	3	256	208	69	85	32	0	0
10	بيلائين	Belaeen, ...	875	422	3	180	108	12	39	64	0	0
11	بمهرولي	Bumhruolee, ...	875	806	3	88	284	64	78	21	0	1
12	بيني پور	Beneepore, ...	597	402	3	95	120	12	37	45	0	0

13	بهورچني	Bhoorchūnee, ...	882	662	3	120	274	48	114	59	0	4
14	بهولا	Buhoola, ...	535	245	3	125	76	9	70	80	0	0
15	بهيد پور	Bhuedpore, ...	436	213	3	84	75	4	30	47	0	0
16	بهديا پور	Bhudeeapore, ...	436	238	3	143	57	5	45	46	0	4
17	پرسدة پور	Pursiddhpore, ...	894	508	3	138	267	41	118	76	0	0
18	پندّيل پتّي	Punduel Puttee, ...	90	59	3	17	14	2	Uninhabited.			
19	پلوان	Pulwan, ...	1,462	680	6	294	250	42	14	15	6	2
20	پيكاري	Tekaree, ...	530	356	3	111	146	8	37	18	0	0
21	دكهن كهات	Dukhinkhat, ...	1,144	787	6	201	306	32	50	287	20	31
22	راني پور	Raneepore, ...	501	319	3	35	165	85	47	35	0	1
23	رسولپور	Rusoolpore, ...	485	234	3	54	122	8	17	15	0	0
24	سرسولي	Sursuoolee, ...	920	431	3	149	196	22	48	0	0	0
25	سمري	Semree, ...	692	429	3	3	277	142	43	40	0	0
26	سوناري هردو	Sonaree Hurdo, ...	1,427	564	3	162	200	4	79	145	0	0
27	كاري كانهه عرف دهاته	Kareekanth Oorf Dhata, ...	4,845	2,922	12	854	830	254	458	410	20	100
28	كشن پور	Kishenpore, ...	812	755	3	44	387	59	22	38	0	0
29	كليان پور كجرولي	Kulyanpore Kujruolee,	1,156	493	3	177	240	13	126	100	0	0
30	كهرسيندة	Khursenda, ...	719	387	3	86	177	11	73	110	0	5

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
31	گنجپت پور	Gujputpore, ...	346	189	3	54	107	13	Uninhabited.			
32	کلہرہ	Gulhura, ...	669	328	7	270	0	7	49	56	0	5
33	گوپال پور	Gopalpore, ...	897	415	3	233	92	15	90	74	0	1
34	گوکلپور	Gokoolpore, ...	637	357	3	19	276	8	54	60	0	0
35	گھوسي	Ghoosee, ...	520	254	3	97	112	4	67	53	0	1
36	مکھوہ	Mukhwa, ...	940	911	3	151	319	393	50	9	0	0
37	نرسنگھ پور	Nursinghpore, ...	745	325	6	114	105	7	126	19	0	4
38	ہردوان	Hurduwan, ...	483	242	3	88	105	3	12	1	0	0
		Total,.....	34,802	19,964	145	6,126	6,987	1,590	2,659	2,695	106	212

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.


MAP
of
PURGUNNAH HUTGAON
Zillah
FUTTEHPORE
Purgunnah Huswa
Purgunnah Kootlah
OUDH TERRITORY
Purgunnah Ekdulah
ZILLAH ALLAHABAD
Ganges R.
HUTGAON
Tuses Sal
Twos Sal
REFERENCES
Tehseeldaree
Thannah or Head Police Station
Chokees or Subordinate do
Murhella or Watch House
Moonsiffs Court
Purgunnah
Market
The days of Week named denote that a Market is held at that place on those days.
Several of the above united.
Carriage Road
Encamping Ground

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH HUTGAON.

Register of Mouzahs in Pergunnah Hutgaon.

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
1	اپھوئي	Uphooee, ...	615	506	1	106	103	52	79	90	45	21
2	اجبي	Ujnuee,.....	1,055	801	16	179	153	178	197	154	16	32
3	اجورہ بزرگ	Ujoora Boozoorg,.....	1,700	1,211	6	305	329	137	143	69	188	80
4	اجورہ خورد	Ujoora Khoord,.....	1,500	1,122	6	426	52	129	339	141	0	19
5	اجي پور	Ujueepore, ...	425	539	3	147	23	20	63	20	3	0
6	احمد پور	Uhmudpore, ...	164	139	3	2	71	8	19	10	36	10
7	ادريسپور	Idreespore, ...	450	323	3	140	61	52	30	13	88	37
8	ارادتپور تيجو	Iradutpore Tejoo,.....	264	160	3	85	11	10	59	46	0	0
9	ارادتپور چترپھوج	Iradutpore Chutoor-bhooj, ...	1,114	618	3	341	53	16	246	133	0	3
10	ارادتپور دھامي	Iradutpore Dhamee,...	565	428	3	187	1	54	99	69	0	0
11	ارادتپور دھرمنگت پور	Iradutpore Dhur-mungutpore, ...	242	229	3	77	36	8	24	8	0	0

12	ارادتپور کیشو	Iradutpore Kesho,.....	125	65	1	28	11	1	34	31	0	0
13	آرام‌پور بسهي	Arampore Bus-hee, ...	1,157	676	3	289	51	83	99	41	182	83
14	اسحاقپور	Is-haqpore, ...	125	251	3	51	11	7	38	18	0	0
15	اسکوري	Iskooree, ...	225	209	3	56	17	9	95	34	0	0
16	اسیس پور	Useespore, ...	440	300	3	136	100	38	85	41	0	6
17	افضل نگر	Ufzulnugur, ...	314	188	3	119	0	20	Included in Qusba Hutgaon.			
18	اقه پور	Aqapore, ...	29	12	0	10	1	0	Uninhabited.			
19	اُمانرن	Umaon,.....	1,140	1,686	3	168	204	25	134	101	301	165
20	اُمرا	Oomra, ...	800	865	3	199	38	119	252	173	0	40
21	امبي	Ambee, ...	337	262	3	129	10	5	159	128	12	10
22	اورہا	Oorbha,.....	1,445	967	6	348	209	130	292	186	10	59
23	ایرانوان طرف سادات	Uerawan Turuf Sadat,	1,555	1,076	6	483	5	149	481	557	575	447
24	ایرانوان طرف مشایخ	Uerawan Turuf Mushaekh,.....	1,425	768	3	313	95	61	269	250	240	124
25	ایکونه گڈھ	Ekuona Gurh, ...	311	136	1	50	24	15	74	49	0	0
26	اسدالله‌نگر ستّیهاني	Usudoollah Nugur Setheeanee, ...	1,000	707	3	189	255	88	299	159	7	1
27	باب‌الله پور اڈارو	Baboollahpore Araroo,	211	177	3	47	22	60	29	14	0	14
28	باسدیو پور	Basdeopore, ...	103	93	1	18	23	3	49	16	0	0
29	بامھن پور	Bamhunpore, ...	568	348	3	125	3	14	137	67	0	0

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30	بیچھر	Beechh-hur, ...	190	117	3	76	17	5	32	23	0	0
31	بدھیا پور	Burhueeapore, ...	110	106	1	21	14	2	52	67	0	0
32	بدھا	Bur-ha, ...	350	268	3	66	76	24	68	31	0	0
33	برکٹ پور	Burkutpore, ...	1,201	1,437	3	158	114	33	285	160	0	0
34	برگذار	Burgoozar, ...	15	3	0	3	0	0	Uninhabited.			
35	برولیا	Buruoleea, ...	1,240	945	6	389	133	130	147	122	0	0
36	بکرم پور	Bikrumpore, ...	329	414	3	98	32	27	129	71	0	0
37	بگھولي	Bughuolee, ...	1,110	744	3	347	138	51	178	180	0	0
38	بودون	Boodwun, ...	4,700	4,181	9	1,269	115	744	1,230	799	0	71
39	بودھندا	Boodhenda, ...	601	609	3	213	139	7	163	122	0	0
40	بندي پور	Bundeepore, ...	455	280	3	106	32	17	88	46	32	21
41	بہادر پور کھاگا	Buhadoorpore Khaga,..	11,001	10,258	27	1,822	2,299	906	1,170	491	12	40
42	بھلول پور	Buhlolpore, ...	3,096	1,981	9	431	563	168	690	482	0	23
43	بہادر	Bhadur, ...	938	1,199	3	81	229	107	616	199	0	12

44	بهان پور	Bhanpore, ...	705	846	6	222	43	72	194	124	0	0
45	بهکرنه	Bukhurna, ...	1,301	598	3	272	26	18	239	157	1	2
46	بهوگلپور	Bhogulpore, ...	1,000	852	3	72	258	116	150	105	4	1
47	بهیرم پور	Bhuerumpore, ...	400	223	3	116	13	22	53	25	0	0
48	بیگانون	Buegaon, ...	2,245	2,007	6	310	461	287	828	622	5	12
49	تلسیداسپور	Toolseedaspore,.....	200	105	0	67	0	14	17	19	0	0
50	تیلوچن پور	Teelochunpore,.....	613	344	3	130	91	41	262	130	1	11
51	تهي پاره	Teeheepara, ...	76	73	3	34	0	1	Included in Qusba Hutgaon.			
52	تیونجا	Teoonja, ...	1,038	814	3	213	82	29	165	72	4	10
53	تساهي بزرگ	Tesahee Boozoorg, ...	1,860	994	6	301	405	38	491	204	10	11
54	تساهي خورد هردوطرف	Tesahee Khoord Hurdo Turuf,... ...	1,681	975	6	286	417	44	396	199	0	0
55	تيني	Tenee, ...	2,860	2,824	9	744	113	335	630	341	4	10
56	پچگهره	Puch-Ghura,.....	100	51	3	28	5	1	3	3	10	20
57	پروي	Pururee, ...	532	305	3	115	32	4	138	50	0	6
58	پرسپور	Purspore, ...	176	66	1	47	8	1	49	18	0	0
59	پرسرام پور	Pursrampore, ...	211	176	3	41	45	15	37	12	0	0
60	پرمانند پور و فاضلپور عرف راجه پور	Purmanundpore Fazilpore oorf Rajapore, ...	422	209	3	163	7	9	102	36	0	0

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61	پلیا بزرگ	Puleea Boozoorg, ...	2,175	1,494	6	333	186	59	625	268	4	10
62	پورین	Pooruin, ...	2,129	1,791	6	729	14	195	649	217	6	8
63	پہارپور	Puharpore, ...	212	152	3	56	26	33	16	11	0	0
64	پیاگداسپور	Puyagdaspore, ...	112	76	3	29	9	7	57	57	0	0
65	پیري	Pairee, ...	519	510	3	71	101	62	197	97	5	9
66	جسراجپور	Jusrajpore, ...	641	534	3	204	20	32	135	95	0	10
67	جگت پور	Jugutpore, ...	565	331	3	116	99	33	134	111	0	1
68	جگ جیون پور	Jugjeewunpore, ...	1,000	939	3	226	11	26	298	129	0	38
69	جگناتھي پور	Jugunatheepore, ...	228	107	3	55	20	9	22	10	0	0
70	جنید پور	Joonedpore, ...	370	352	3	96	17	46	53	22	0	0
71	چک اجنّي	Chuk Ujnuee, ...	101	109	1	4	36	2	27	15	0	0
72	چک اجورہ بزرگ	Chuk Ujoora Boozoorg, ...	57	41	1	28	3	9	Uninhabited.			
73	چک اسمعیل پور	Chuk Ismaeelpore, ...	50	17	1	10	1	0	6	18	26	6

74	چک باب‌الله پور بيهوتي	Chuk Baboollahpore Bhubhootee,.....	316	184	2	47	64	7	53	23	0	0
75	چک باب‌الله پور محکم	Chuk Baboollahpore Mohkum, ...	259	139	1	74	17	9	55	57	0	0
76	چک بچپهرا	Chuk Bichhfura, ...	130	71	1	36	3	1	32	28	0	0
77	چک بهادر	Chuk Bhadur, ...	75	49	1	15	16	3	Uninhabited.			
78	چک بهونگا پور	Chuk Bhoongapore, ...	76	36	3	24	6	3	14	9	3	1
79	چک بيگانون	Chuk Buegaon,.....	525	224	3	122	72	27	Uninhabited.			
80	چک ٹيني	Chuk Tenee,.....	100	106	1	17	7	19	Ditto.			
81	چک پليا بزرگ	Chuk Puleea Boozoorg,	11	3	0	1	2	0	Ditto.			
82	چک حسام‌الدين پور	Chuk Hisamooddeen-pore,.....	50	51	3	9	37	0	0	0	0	0
83	چک حسنپور	Chuk Husunpore,.....	100	38	1	18	10	1	17	4	0	0
84	چک چاند پور	Chuk Chandpore,.....	78	33	1	20	4	0	Uninhabited.			
85	چک دوست پور	Chuk Dostpore, ...	50	19	1	16	1	1	Ditto.			
86	چک ڈهنکامي	Chuk Dhunka Muee,..	101	80	1	34	0	2	22	12	0	0
87	چک ديوارة	Chuk Dewara, ...	40	19	1	18	0	0	Uninhabited.			
88	چک ديگهوارة	Chuk Dighwara, ...	12	6	0	0	6	0	Ditto.			
89	چک روپچند	Chuk Roop Chund, ...	20	5	0	5	0	0	Ditto.			
90	چک سراي پادشاه	Chuk Surae Padshah,..	34	18	1	1	14	1	Ditto.			

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91	چک سليم پور گولي	Chuk Sulempore Golee,.....	270	142	1	54	32	5	142	132	0	0
92	چک سمرها پورة	Chuk Semruhapoorah,	85	26	1	19	4	1	Uninhabited.			
93	چک سموري اميرعلي	Chuk Semuooree Umeer Ulee, ...	122	64	3	65	19	7	Ditto.			
94	چک سموري پورة عبدالغني	Chuk Semooree Poore Ubdool Ghanee, ...	233	73	3	48	0	1	51	12	19	12
95	چک شاه کبير	Chuk Shah Kubeer,...	167	92	3	65	1	2	18	5	0	0
96	چک صادق پور	Chuk Sadiqpore, ...	64	26	1	16	9	0	Uninhabited.			
97	چک صفت علي	Chuk Sefut Ulee,.....	22	6	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
98	چک کهتوگهن	Chuk Kutoghun, ...	225	157	3	68	4	12	110	88	0	0
99	چک کندّاربر	Chuk Konarbur, ...	127	106	3	47	0	22	Uninhabited.			
100	چک مصطفیٰ پور کولهريه	Chuk Moostufapore Koolhurya, ...	225	197	3	69	10	8	72	22	0	0
101	چک مهوليا اول	Chuk Muholeea Uowul,	50	20	1	18	0	1	Uninhabited.			

102	چک مهولیا دوم	Chuk Muholeea Doyum, ...	28	14	1	12	0	1	Ditto.			
103	چک نور الدین	Chuk Noor-ooddeen,...	65	37	1	16	12	1	Ditto.			
104	چک نورالدین ضبطي معافي	Chuk Noor-ooddeen Zubtee Muafee, ...	17	30	1	12	4	0	12	4	0	0
105	چک نورگنج	Chuk Noorgunj, ...	309	200	3	74	29	18	52	15	8	1
106	چیمل پور	Chaemulpore, ...	58	39	3	27	0	2	29	11	0	0
107	چتولي	Chituolee, ...	825	721	3	142	71	255	113	34	0	0
108	چمپت پور	Chumputpore, ...	595	464	3	148	40	76	54	20	0	0
109	چهیمي	Chheemee, ...	1,577	2,006	6	496	98	649	717	238	17	13
110	حسام الدین پور	Hoosamooddeenpore, ..	250	515	3	67	61	310	25	13	0	0
111	حسنپوراکوڈھیا	Husunpore Ukorheea,	525	428	3	156	5	64	77	28	0	0
112	حسنپورکسار	Husunpore Kusar, ...	2,707	1,569	9	863	222	55	666	212	67	23
113	خاص مو	Khas Muoo, ...	2,871	2,767	6	666	224	230	651	250	150	68
114	خان پور	Khanpore, ...	363	255	3	80	36	4	128	91	111	91
115	داؤدمي کسار	Daoodmuee Kusar, ...	239	182	3	47	60	12	119	40	0	0
116	دلساہ پور	Dulsahpore, ...	373	256	3	75	92	9	93	34	0	0
117	دندوا	Dundwa, ...	340	182	3	88	39	7	128	79	7	2
118	دوست پور	Dostpore, ...	77	34	1	24	5	4	Included in Qusba Hutgaon.			

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119	دهرمداسپور	Dhurmdaspore, ...	340	259	3	80	11	42	58	18	0	0
120	دهرمنگد پور	Dhurmnugudpore, ...	522	326	3	187	0	22	139	119	0	0
121	دهنکامئي	Dhunka Muee,.....	465	559	3	168	25	55	159	99	5	2
122	دیالپور	Duyalpore, ...	413	183	3	76	27	1	147	29	0	5
123	دیوارہ	Dewarah, ...	514	498	3	233	1	23	125	103	1	1
124	دیوراي پور	Deoraepore, ...	161	71	3	21	32	1	3	2	0	0
125	دگھوارہ	Dighwara, ...	385	293	3	101	33	24	Included in Qusba Hutgaon.			
126	ڈھیوا	Dihwa, ...	420	299	3	106	32	13	68	44	0	0
127	راجه پور قصبه	Rajapore Qusba, ...	145	92	3	50	0	5	10	13	48	31
128	راجه رگهوناتهه پور	Raja Rughoonathpore,	148	87	3	65	0	9	Included in Qusba Hutgaon.			
129	رامپور	Rampore, ...	336	248	1	69	76	6	59	48	0	0
130	رامپور موں	Rampore Muon, ...	505	242	1	152	0	29	133	146	0	0
131	رامي پور	Rameepore, ...	648	357	3	173	2	26	134	130	5	10
132	رایپور مواري	Raepore Moaree, ...	1,241	780	26	356	3	66	58	82	213	63

133	راي چند پور	Raechundpore, ...	344	530	3	74	38	110	182	67	3	0
134	رجوپور	Rujjoopore, ...	371	351	3	94	42	12	45	17	0	0
135	رحمان پور	Ruhmapore, ...	120	283	1	36	31	8	7	2	0	0
136	رحيم پور دهرمنگد پور	Ruheempore Dhurmungudpore, ...	384	317	30	105	31	64	90	24	0	0
137	رسولپور بيچهر	Rusoolpore Bichh-hur,	101	75	3	21	17	12	17	6	0	0
138	رسولپور بهندرا	Rusoolpore Bhundra,..	1,612	1,194	6	361	256	105	677	202	3	6
139	رسولپور	Rusoolpore, ...	260	208	3	59	65	75	23	9	0	0
140	رسولپور	Rusoolpore, ...	195	164	1	33	45	8	24	9	10	3
141	رسيد پور	Ruseedpore, ...	61	30	3	23	0	1	Uninhabited.			
142	رضاآباد	Ruzabad, ...	460	322	3	207	41	67	64	12	48	12
143	رضي پور چهولها	Ruzeepore Chheeooluha,.....	1,152	748	3	305	74	85	484	242	72	99
144	روسان پور تکاري	Ruosanpore Tekaree,..	810	810	3	170	100	133	162	92	0	4
145	سراي ادريس	Surae Idris, ...	Maufee.	358	3	201	70	25	114	84	12	33
146	سدهيا پور	Sudheeapore, ...	435	587	3	72	118	258	14	12	0	0
147	سراي ارام	Surae Aram,.....	183	149	3	42	49	38	6	2	20	21
148	سراي ايرالوان	Surae Uerawan, ...	281	147	1	43	36	7	5	16	80	12
149	سراي صابع عرف نگرا	Surae Saba oorf Nugra, ...	1,680	1,479	6	311	204	68	390	139	0	4

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150	سراي غالب	Surae Ghalib, ...	39	26	0	12	0	0	Uninhabited.			
151	سراي كرمون	Surae Kurmon, ...	121	82	3	45	2	19	35	6	0	0
152	سرسي بزرگ	Sursuee Boozoorg, ...	1,625	1,034	6	179	352	44	276	79	0	7
153	سلطان پور گهوس	Sooltanpore Ghos, ...	1,449	1,389	6	185	394	104	535	200	33	37
154	سلمي گدهوا	Silmee Gurhwa, ...	2,680	1,972	9	679	600	135	582	322	8	2
155	سليم پور گولي	Sulempore Golee,.....	1,456	1,309	3	338	59	23	411	293	15	4
156	سليم پور	Sulempore, ...	560	457	3	136	26	1	30	31	135	44
157	سمراماناپور	Semramanapore, ...	2,097	1,986	6	453	234	45	671	265	0	6
158	سمرها	Semruha, ...	737	434	3	196	86	11	263	223	0	34
159	سموري	Semuoree, ...	1,300	1,137	3	242	152	229	324	220	0	0
160	سناوردي	Sunawurdee, ...	248	238	1	42	46	6	25	14	0	3
161	سنگرام پور	Sungrampore, ...	612	499	3	127	108	35	126	80	0	0
162	سيورسي پور	Seoruseepore, ...	140	309	1	24	42	10	Uninhabited.			
163	سونت	Suont, ...	5,000	5,588	12	983	467	1,364	1,689	779	25	54

164	سیادي	Searee, ...	800	610	3	167	43	38	253	98	0	0
165	سیدنپور کانٹی	Suedunpore Kantee,...	200	251	3	59	25	108	9	21	0	5
166	سیرعماد پور	Seer Emadpore, ...	141	79	0	40	3	3	46	36	45	36
167	سیوندمو	Seond Muoo, ...	841	959	3	202	51	256	72	57	90	32
168	شاہپور	Shahpore, ...	734	425	3	165	51	50	102	172	242	148
169	شاہجہانپور طرف سلرہا	Shahjuhanpore Turuf Selurha, ...	1,575	1,043	6	414	240	83	396	185	0	5
170	شیخ پور	Shekhpore, ...	45	27	1	24	0	0	Uninhabited.			
171	شکارپور	Shikarpore, ...	190	458	3	50	49	21	50	54	0	0
172	شیوپور	Sheeoopore, ...	160	55	3	28	21	2	Uninhabited.			
173	طورا	Tuora, ...	738	622	3	251	10	76	241	122	6	3
174	عالي مو	Alemuoo, ...	1,060	623	3	275	20	43	340	210	0	7
175	عبداللہ پورباقر	Ubdoollahpore Bakur,	89	46	0	18	1	8	45	38	0	3
176	عبداللہ پور	Ubdoollahpore,.....	343	213	3	104	32	39	63	31	0	0
177	علي پور	Uleepore, ...	1,085	842	3	251	144	48	610	235	2	4
178	عماد پور	Emadpore, ...	400	280	3	150	34	6	54	18	0	0
179	عمرپور	Oomurpore, ...	90	54	1	32	4	12	Uninhabited.			
180	فتح پور ٹیکاري	Futtehpore Tekaree,...	1,875	1,297	6	477	125	84	521	429	0	17
181	قاسم پور	Qasimpore, ...	1,018	597	3	274	53	45	306	272	140	165

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
182	قصبه سوهن	Qusba Sohun, ...	1,591	1,798	4	379	51	313	72	382	16	63
183	قصبه هلگام	Qusba Hulgam, ...	700	435	3	163	49	41	1,514	1,362	664	761
184	كاشيداسپور عرف تكري	Kasheedaspore oorf Tikree, ...	420	400	3	23	151	42	35	34	59	62
185	كاهي	Kahee, ...	1,439	1,194	3	215	228	186	336	158	27	29
186	كت سوا	Kutsooa, ...	404	680	3	122	0	27	47	37	0	0
187	كتوگهن	Kutoghun, ...	3,971	4,064	9	881	382	1,282	1,222	582	125	99
188	كشنداسپور	Kishendaspore,.....	50	46	3	25	1	2	Uninhabited.			
189	كرپال پور	Kirpalpore, ...	270	425	3	60	38	53	34	24	0	0
190	كشنپور عرف كومهي پور	Krishnpore oorf Koomheepore, ...	183	145	0	40	10	46	5	30	0	0
191	كرمون	Kurmon, ...	1,800	1,006	6	377	122	69	234	138	0	0
192	كرمي پور	Kurmepore, ...	300	205	3	112	23	7	33	29	6	4
193	كرها	Kurha, ...	135	274	3	57	19	178	54	41	0	0
194	كندارير	Kondarbur, ...	233	169	3	52	16	10	137	91	0	0

195	کورا	Koora, ...	1,797	1,965	6	572	127	796	329	223	6	0
196	کورکا	Koorka, ...	400	343	3	131	0	47	97	94	0	0
197	کورروان	Korruwan, ...	90	90	0	28	7	4	11	8	0	0
198	کولہریہ	Koolhureea, ...	487	712	3	140	6	27	148	90	13	28
199	کھرگوپور برگلا	Khurgoopore Burgula,	1,101	1,086	3	253	149	245	247	100	0	0
200	کھرگسین پور	Khurgsenpore, ...	75	36	1	12	15	2	15	12	0	0
201	کھرہرہ	Khurhura,.....	185	65	1	33	11	9	64	10	0	0
202	کھیمکرنپور بسہي	Khemkurnpore Bushee, ...	601	506	3	61	159	120	125	178	1	0
203	کھیمکرن پور ٹیکاري عرف کھمیا پور	Khemkurnpore Tekaree oorf Kheimyapore, ...	149	91	1	35	24	25	15	20	0	0
204	کیسري	Kesoee,.....	690	571	3	154	117	58	213	127	0	0
205	گنگاداسپور	Gungadaspore, ...	40	22	1	21	0	0	Uninhabited.			
206	گنگارامپور	Gungarampore,.....	343	277	2	116	27	9	133	93	0	0
207	گنیش داسپور	Guneshdaspore, ...	165	138	3	39	17	40	49	18	0	0
208	گوپالپور تلہائي	Gopalpore Telhaee, ...	417	184	3	95	21	9	32	27	11	30
209	گوپالپور	Gopalpore, ...	261	374	3	41	57	7	40	20	0	0
210	گوئیندّ جلال پور	Goend Julalpore, ...	174	77	1	35	7	2	Included in Qusba Hutgaon.			
211	گھنسیام پور	Ghunseampore,.....	420	313	3	166	62	19	87	35	0	0

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						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
212	گيدهي موعرف گيدهبوا	Guedhee Muoo oorf Guedhooa, ...	435	298	3	109	23	12	122	108	48	44
213	لاڈلي پور	Ladlepore,.....	462	238	3	87	27	4	157	94	10	54
214	لچهمن پور	Luchhmunpore, ...	325	241	3	54	70	8	93	62	0	3
215	لعلداسپور	Laldaspore, ...	285	132	0	110	0	6	63	72	0	0
216	لكهمي پور	Lukhmeepore, ...	1,149	733	3	296	54	66	Included in Qusba Hutgaon.			
217	لنگرپور	Lungurpore,.....	251	150	3	87	8	16	37	50	0	0
218	لودهورا	Lodhuora,.....	940	819	6	264	179	54	375	164	0	0
219	ليكهراجپور	Lekhrajpore, ...	220	104	0	57	27	11	54	58	5	7
220	مانجهكهور	Manjhkhor, ...	590	509	3	143	32	114	76	49	52	59
221	متهراداسپور	Muthooradaspore,.....	101	46	1	30	7	0	26	28	0	0
222	مچهه ٹيني	Mujtenee, ...	1,623	1,114	6	162	275	294	170	172	0	20
223	مجهلگانون	Mujhilgaon, ...	1,513	1,373	3	362	0	194	299	197	0	0
224	محمدپورگونتي	Mohummudpore Guontee, ...	3,451	3,669	9	867	427	1,333	223	19	220	729

225	مهولیا	Muholeea,.....	645	389	3	187	28	10	61	58	131	84
226	مرزاپور	Mirzapore, ...	550	272	3	144	43	10	124	99	0	0
227	مصطفی پور	Moostufapore, ...	155	76	3	60	0	1	22	10	0	0
228	معزالدین نگر	Muazooddeennugur,...	160	176	3	47	5	72	54	34	0	0
229	منڈوا	Mundwa, ...	2,631	1,885	6	472	303	247	580	267	152	97
230	منموهن پور	Munmohunpore, ...	360	266	1	112	0	100	129	96	2	16
231	موپارہ	Muoopara,.....	735	366	3	206	36	25	386	250	0	18
232	موئیا	Muwueea,.....	855	738	76	178	106	17	254	115	2	3
233	مهدولي	Muhduolee, ...	730	502	3	127	86	33	211	56	0	0
234	محي الدین پور	Muheeooddeenpore, ...	96	87	0	4	25	4	Uninhabited.			
235	میران پور بازیافت	Meeranpore Bazyaft,...	43	16	0	15	1	0	Ditto.			
236	میرپارہ	Meer Para, ...	50	36	1	16	1	2	Included in Qusba Hutgaon.			
237	نامدیوپور	Namdeopore,.....	155	133	3	69	0	6	33	10	0	0
238	نراین پور	Naraenpore, ...	201	135	3	48	30	5	76	53	0	5
239	نروتم پور	Nurotumpore, ...	258	196	1	74	25	6	Included in Mouzah Gungarampore.			
240	نروتم پور	Nurotumpore, ...	480	354	3	89	168	61	93	43	0	0
241	نروليي	Nuruoolee, ...	770	455	3	140	125	78	121	61	0	1
242	نکسارہ	Nuksara, ...	210	116	3	47	35	30	112	27	0	0

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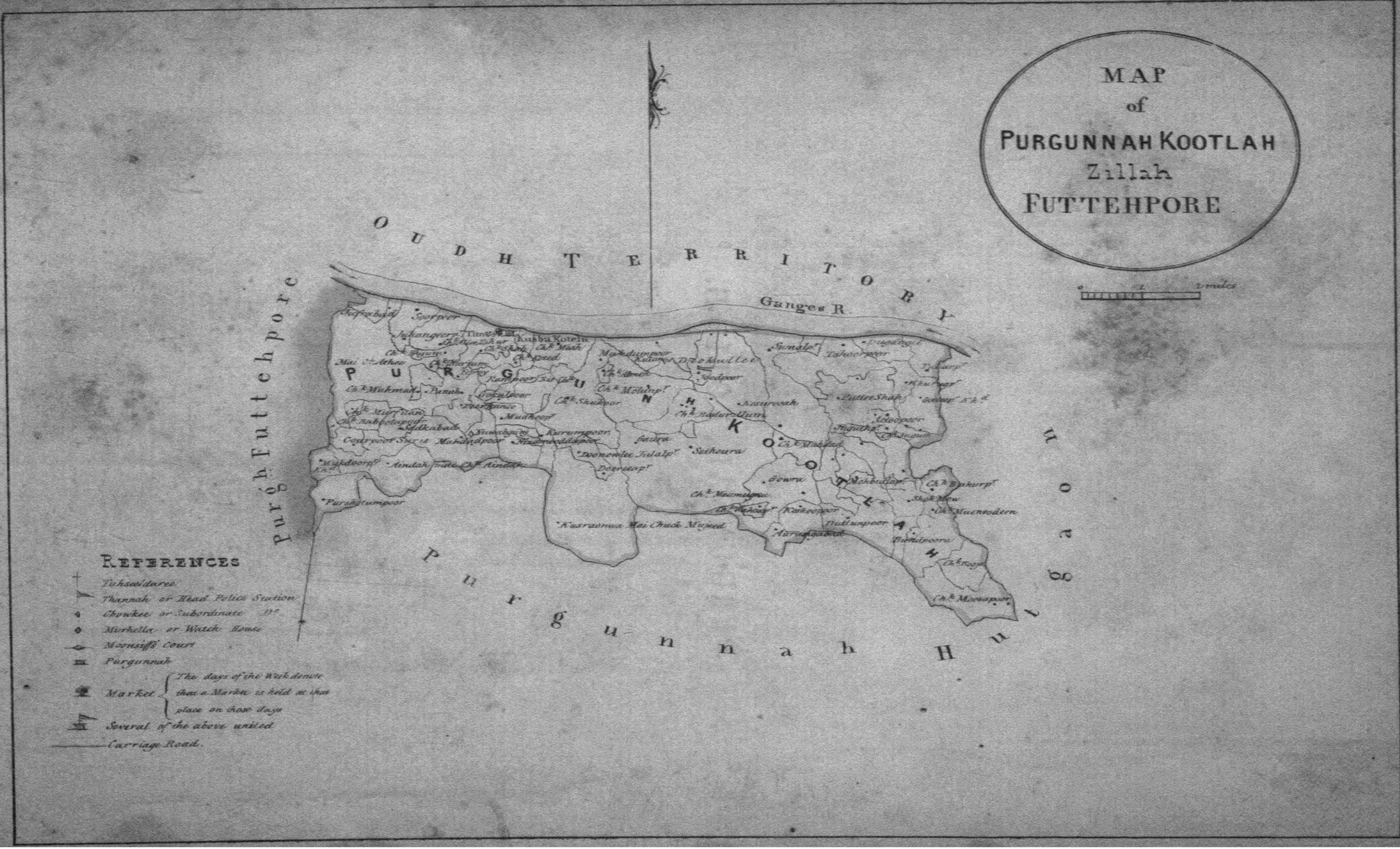
243	نندپور اسکوري	Nundpore Iskooree, ...	233	223	3	66	21	2	77	46	0	0
244	نهالپور	Nihalpore,.....	397	355	3	123	29	24	137	106	0	0
245	نهالپور	Nihalpore,.....	312	127	3	104	0	6	10	2	0	0
246	نوهيا	Nuwuheea, ...	405	384	3	93	86	29	129	40	0	0
247	هربنس پور	Hurbunspore, ...	48	40	1	12	8	7	7	0	0	0
248	هرکرن پور	Hurkurnpore, ...	70	78	1	17	9	0	42	34	0	0
249	هربلم پور گهوري	Hurbullumpore Ghooree,.....	250	163	3	50	0	13	99	96	0	0
250	هرداسپور	Hurdaspore, ...	375	183	1	121	0	14	35	26	0	0
251	هرداسپور	Hurdaspore, ...	320	324	3	80	28	62	56	50	12	6
252	هريراسپور عرف گوبرورا	Hureerampore oorf Goobrowra, ...	187	116	0	51	0	12	21	26	0	0
253	هريراسپور کيتهوله	Hureerampore Kuethuola, ...	595	330	3	179	43	16	86	57	0	0

Villages transferred from Pergunnah Kurra, Zillah Allahabad to Pergunnah Hutgaon.

1	بهرة	Bureha, ...	550	1,108	17	193	322	78	215	474	440	251
2	چاند پور گونتي	Chandpore Guontee,...	120	74	2	72	0	0	28	46	0	0
3	چک حضرتپور گونتي	Chuk Huzrutpore Guontee,.....	95	69	2	43	16	4	30	16	0	0
4	چک دوست پور	Chuk Dostpore, ...	40	34	0	20	14	0	Uninhabited.			
5	رتن‌سین پور گونتي	Rutunsenpore Guontee,	450	352	3	192	70	43	79	21	40	72
6	چک سراي گونتي	Chuk Surae Guontee,	163	120	3	46	46	6	10	5	0	0
7	چک کورکا	Chuk Korka, ...	46	38	2	38	2	8	14	0	Uninhabited.	
8	چک مبارکپور گونتي	Chuk Mobarukpore Guontee, ...	71	38	2	18	0	1	42	67	45	28
9	چک محمد پور گونتي	Chuk Mohummud-pore Guontee, ...	320	161	3	147	0	9	Uninhabited.			
10	چک هيبت پور گونتي	Chuk Huebutpore Guontee,.....	50	54	2	32	0	5	13	3	54	70
11	عمر پور گونتي	Oomurpore Guontee,...	536	486	3	94	129	259	111	89	81	44
12	کسرهٹ	Kusrehut, ...	305	178	6	15	61	8	105	36	0	3
13	کلیان پور کسار	Kulyanpore Kusar, ...	386	263	2	56	177	11	111	52	0	0
		Total,.....	1,72,824	1,42,607	944	40,392	19,836	18,551	40,289	23,808	5,652	5,316

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.


MAP
of
PURGUNNAH KOOTLAH
Zillah
FUTTEHPORE
0 1 2 miles
OUDH TERRITORY
Ganges R.
Purg h Futtehpore
Purgunnah Hutgaon
PURGUNNAH KOOTLAH
Kusba Kotela
Soorpoor
Jehangeerp
Ch. Mukmah
Punah
Rampoor
Ch. Shahpoor
Ch. Molunp
Muhdpoor
Kurumpoor
Doonowlee Kilalp
Seihoura
Dooreeap
Aindah
Ch. Aindah
Purshotumpoor
Kusraowa Mai Chuck Mujeed
Sunalo
Tahoorpoor
Dugdugee
Puttee Shah
Nissurookh
Gowra
Ch. Meomagna
Kakeorpoor
Duttarpoor
Auruagabad
Ch. Bakurp
Shah Mow
Ch. Mueenodeen
Bunduora
Ch. Moxapoor
REFERENCES
Tuhseeldaree
Thannah or Head Police Station
Chowkee or Subordinate Do
Murhella or Watch House
Moonsiffs Court
Purgunnah
Market
The days of the Week denote that a Market is held at that place on those days
Several of the above united
Carriage Road.

REGISTER OF MOUZAHS

IN

PERGUNNAH KOTLAH.

Register of Mouzahs in Pergunnah Kotlah.

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
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						Irrigated.	Unirrigated		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
1	اجتوپور	Ujtoopore Mue Chuk,	181	146	3	71	22	12	36	22	0	0
2	اراضي پال	Arazeepal,.....	35	106	1	24	0	3	4	0	0	0
3	اعظم آباد	Azimabad,.....	25	9	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0
4	اکبرپور	Ukburpore, ...	1,594	847	6	206	376	121	97	80	30	13
5	اکهري	Ukhree,.....	199	304	3	74	50	96	334	216	0	0
6	الهداد پور	Ulnhdadpore, ...	501	387	3	113	33	65	120	112	0	13
7	املها	Umilleha, ...	1,217	832	6	259	323	51	396	260	0	0
8	کورنگ آباد	Uorungabad, ...	350	165	3	98	48	2	50	27	60	25
9	اتيلي	Itueelee, ...	541	325	3	71	134	4	189	135	0	0
10	ايندہ	Uinda, ...	901	433	3	170	120	89	276	70	0	0
11	بسنت پور	Busuntpore, ...	55	40	1	25	2	3	61	18	0	0
12	پال	Pâl, ...	1,201	884	6	212	349	91	500	200	3	7

13	پٹّي شاہ	Puttee Shah	901	524	3	288	72	33	321	131	180	142
14	پرکھوتم پور	Purkhotumpore, ...	601	443	3	132	12	31	157	80	0	0
15	پہارپور	Puharpore, ...	101	168	3	28	55	5	41	18	0	0
16	پیرمحمد پُور	Peer Mohummudpore,	154	81	3	54	20	0	48	13	0	17
17	پیغمبرپور	Pueghumburpore,.....	1,425	866	6	428	122	16	404	76	11	9
18	تکري	Tikree, ...	851	361	3	187	53	8	83	27	73	16
19	جعفرآباد	Jafrabad, ...	165	123	3	15	80	0	55	26	0	0
20	جگت پور	Jugutpore, ...	265	132	3	94	7	9	48	10	0	0
21	جہانگیرپور	Juhangeerpore, ...	491	331	3	103	130	35	155	20	0	0
22	چک الہداد	Chuk Ulahdad,.....	180	86	3	50	12	6	50	30	0	0
23	چک اوحد پور	Chuk Uohudpore,.....	180	85	3	24	38	1	0	6	40	18
24	چک اٹیلي	Chuk Itueelee, ...	248	116	3	71	13	15	54	20	17	10
25	چک ایندہ	Chuk Uinda,.....	30	10	0	6	4	0	Uninhabited.			
26	چک باب اللہ پور	Chuk Baboollahpore,...	315	183	3	43	50	28	54	21	0	0
27	چک بابو	Chuk Baboo,.....	25	14	1	5	6	0	Uninhabited.			
28	چک باجا قاضي	Chuk Baja Qazee, ...	65	24	3	18	3	0	4	0	0	0
29	چک باقرپور	Chuk Baqurpore, ...	224	202	3	88	24	9	148	67	2	4
30	چک بدرعالم	Chuk Budur Alum, ...	40	27	0	11	13	0	4	2	0	0

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31	چک برهوان	Chuk Buruhooan,.....	21	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	چک بور	Chuk Bore, ...	7	13	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	چک بهد پورا	Chuk Bhudpoora,.....	66	40	3	18	15	1	50	19	0	0
34	چک بهي هرن	Chuk Bhuehurun, ...	111	44	1	25	10	2	62	14	5	2
35	چک پياري	Chuk Pearee, ...	21	11	1	7	2	0	Uninhabited.			
36	چک جگت پور	Chuk Jugutpore, ...	45	29	1	22	5	1	Ditto.			
37	چک جگجيون	Chuk Jugjeewun,.....	111	50	1	22	22	2	22	12	0	0
38	چک جلالپور	Chuk Julalpore, ...	19	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	چک جهجو	Chuk Chhujjoo, ...	25	16	1	11	4	0	Uninhabited.			
40	چک حجام	Chuk Hujjam, ...	21	9	1	4	4	0	Ditto.			
41	چک حجام ثاني	Chuk Hujjam Sanee,..	16	9	0	5	4	0	Ditto.			
42	چک حسن علي	Chuk Husun Ulee, ...	18	19	1	10	2	2	Ditto.			
43	چک خان جهان	Chuk Khanjuhan,.....	3	5	0	3	2	0	Ditto.			
44	چک خطيب	Chuk Khuteeb,.....	38	23	1	0	19	0	0	0	0	0

45	چک بي‌بي خوبن	Chuk Beebee Khoobun,	87	63	3	6	47	1	0	0	0	0
46	چک دان چهيتن	Chuk Dan Chheetun,..	95	77	3	28	39	5	50	31	0	0
47	چک دريابور	Chuk Dureeapore, ...	31	17	0	15	0	2	0	0	0	0
48	چک دوست محمد	Chuk Dost Mohummud.	105	232	3	44	37	16	20	4	25	11
49	چک دونولي	Chuk Doonuolee, ...	68	27	1	17	7	1	0	0	0	0
50	چک دين محمد	Chuk Deen Mohummud, ...	105	47	1	30	16	0	Uninhabited.			
51	چک رضا	Chuk Ruza, ...	65	28	1	25	0	0	Ditto.			
52	چک رضا تعلقه چک علمي	Chuk Ruza Talooqua Chuk Ilmee, ...	30	15	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	0
53	چک سرولي	Chuk Suruolee, ...	107	38	1	27	6	3	5	6	0	0
54	چک سيف آباد	Chuk Suefabad, ...	21	17	1	2	10	3	Uninhabited.			
55	چک شاه فيروز	Chuk Shah Feroze, ...	140	77	3	35	31	4	10	12	3	0
56	چک شکور	Chuk Shukoor,.....	28	9	0	2	7	0	Uninhabited.			
57	چک عبدالغفور	Chuk Ubdool Ghufoor,	9	4	0	3	0	1	Ditto.			
58	چک عبدالله پور	Chuk Ubdollahpore,...	125	116	3	37	21	3	94	40	0	0
59	چک عطاءالله	Chuk Ulaoollah, ...	21	8	1	7	0	0	Uninhabited.			
60	چک علمي	Chuk Ilmee, ...	15	9	0	3	2	1	Ditto.			
61	چک علي طاهر	Chuk Ulee Tahir,.....	52	39	1	10	14	3	24	18	0	0

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62	چک علي گنج	Chuk Ulee Gunj,.....	42	31	3	16	9	0	8	0	0	0
63	چک غازي پور	Chuk Ghazeepore, ...	36	20	0	7	9	0	8	7	0	0
64	چک فراش	Chuk Furrash,.....	35	23	1	12	5	4	0	0	0	0
65	چک قادر	Chuk Kadir,.....	43	45	1	14	11	1	0	0	0	0
66	چک قديم	Chuk Kudeem,.....	24	15	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
67	چک قطبي	Chuk Qootubee, ...	214	143	3	57	38	12	10	3	0	0
68	چک کاؤ	Chuk Kuoo, ...	41	15	1	9	5	0	Uninhabited.			
69	چک کشنه اسپور	Chuk Kishendaspore,..	49	29	1	23	4	0	0	0	0	0
70	چک کمان	Chuk Kumaon, ...	6	6	0	2	3	1	Uninhabited.			
71	چک کوتهلي	Chuk Koothlee,.....	36	28	0	12	11	1	0	0	0	0
72	چک کهونٹهي	Chuk Khoontuinee, ...	25	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	چک کهجوه	Chuk Khujwah, ...	9	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
74	چک لاڈي پور	Chuk Ladeepore, ...	49	35	1	18	2	1	10	10	0	0
75	چک لوهاري	Chuk Loharee, ...	30	7	0	6	0	1	Uninhabited.			

76	چک مبین	Chuk Mobeen, ...	30	14	0	0	14	0	Ditto.			
77	چک مجهاون	Chuk Mujhawan, ...	10	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	چک محمد پناه	Chuk Mohummud Punah, ...	35	27	3	5	15	2	Uninhabited.			
79	چک محمد رفیع	Chuk Mohummud Rufeeu, ...	33	17	1	5	9	0	Ditto.			
80	چک مخدوم زاده	Chuk Mukhdoom Zada,	61	26	0	14	7	1	Ditto.			
81	چک مخدوم زاده تعلقه چک علمي	Chuk Mukhdoom Zada, in Chuk Ilmee,	10	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
82	چک مداري	Chuk Mudaree, ...	45	28	1	12	12	2	Uninhabited.			
83	چک مدفاین	Chuk Murfain, ...	51	29	0	7	10	0	Ditto.			
84	چک مسیح الله	Chuk Museeh-Oollah,	17	7	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
85	چک مقیم	Chuk Moqueem, ...	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
86	چک معظم	Chuk Mouzzum, ...	48	15	0	9	5	1	8	2	0	0
87	چک معین الدین	Chuk Moeenooddeen,	129	48	1	33	3	1	74	16	0	0
88	چک موسي پور	Chuk Moosepore, ...	157	111	3	50	12	1	2	2	23	16
89	چک مولن پور	Chuk Moolunpore, ...	155	106	3	45	34	10	25	18	25	14
90	چک بهوانی	Chuk Bhuwanee, ...	35	23	1	7	13	0	Uninhabited.			
91	چک میان	Chuk Meean, ...	25	70	1	0	27	7	Ditto.			
92	چک میان مزرعهٔ واحد پور	Chuk Meean Muzra Wahidpore, ...	49	53	1	9	11	1	16	10	0	0

Number in Pergunnah	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
93	چک میر	Chuk Meer, ...	46	34	0	12	18	1	Uninhabited.			
94	چک میرگماني	Chuk Meer Goomanee,	17	18	1	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
95	چک نیوزي	Chuk Newazee,.	35	21	1	0	19	0	0	0	0	0
96	چک واحد پور	Chuk Wahidpore,.....	130	68	3	21	30	12	20	12	0	0
97	خالص پور	Khalispore, ...	570	454	3	168	135	76	36	12	23	16
98	دریا پور	Dureeapore, ...	156	116	3	45	9	13	0	20	96	26
99	ڈگڈگي	Dugdugee,.....	380	257	3	130	27	36	60	46	85	19
100	دلن پور	Dulunpore, ...	59	28	3	16	9	0	Uninhabited.			
101	دونولي جلالپور	Doonuolee Julalpore,...	380	243	3	122	0	79	40	59	138	23
102	دیوکلي	Deokulee, ...	89	105	3	0	54	18	17	15	12	3
103	رام پور حصۂ کیشرپور	Rampore Hissa Keshopore, ...	127	68	3	38	17	1	Uninhabited.			
104	رام پور حصۂ گوکلپور	Rampore Hissa Gookoolpore, ...	230	109	3	97	5	1	Ditto.			
105	رسول پور	Rusoolpore, ...	514	392	3	194	21	18	134	48	83	13

106	رگھوناتھہ پور	Rughoonathpore, ...	53	36	1	13	14	0	Uninhabited.			
107	سالارپور	Salarpore, ...	55	26	1	3	18	0	Ditto.			
108	سٹھورا	Sethuora, ...	2,611	2,378	6	741	121	869	793	408	1	18
109	سرولي	Surnoolee, ...	523	211	3	138	2	46	141	64	0	0
110	سلیم آباد	Sulemabad, ...	104	72	3	49	3	0	37	10	0	4
111	سموپور	Sumopore, ...	173	134	1	79	10	41	40	34	0	0
112	سورجوپور	Surjoopore, ...	407	215	3	114	66	18	149	67	0	0
113	شاہ پیرپور	Shahpeerpore, ...	431	455	6	218	6	43	99	75	53	12
114	شیخ مو	Shekh Muoo, ...	401	265	3	160	30	32	55	21	2	0
115	صادق آباد	Sadiq-abad, ...	248	220	3	50	12	6	88	50	4	3
116	طاہرپور	Tahirpore, ...	100	81	3	42	6	0	56	58	0	0
117	عالمپور	Alumpore, ...	301	217	3	82	49	7	42	30	0	0
118	غازي پور خورد	Ghazeepore Khoord, ...	349	341	3	159	74	10	91	77	0	0
119	غازیپور کلان	Gl azeepore Kulan, ...	155	61	3	56	0	1	20	12	0	0
120	غوث پور	Ghuospore, ...	505	468	3	54	111	20	93	20	4	0
121	کرن پور	Kurunpore, ...	309	170	3	80	23	9	47	52	0	0
122	کسراوان	Kusraon, ...	2,151	1,770	6	181	459	89	580	173	30	17
123	کسروا	Kuserooa, ...	1,001	626	3	141	270	112	195	80	0	0

Number in Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah in Oordoo.	Name of Mouzah in English.	Highest Jumma of Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent-free.	Assessed Area.			Population in 1848.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable	Hindoos.		Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
124	كوتله خاص	Kotla Khas, ...	68	173	3	24	22	2	272	191	137	99
125	كوٹهلي معهٔ ارضي	Koothlee Mue Arazee, ...	215	220	3	90	48	8	42	16	54	17
126	كونداكرنائي	Koonda Kurnaee,.....	225	164	3	47	20	3	50	35	4	7
127	كوندهن	Koondhun, ...	1,101	757	6	518	59	29	271	108	6	6
128	كيشوپور	Keshopore, ...	325	199	3	120	25	20	135	123	0	0
129	گورا	Guora, ...	1,101	893	3	147	168	95	123	153	145	47
130	گوري	Guoree, ...	701	722	3	260	95	92	124	98	0	0
131	گوكلپور	Gokoolpore, ...	267	111	3	81	2	6	124	78	0	0
132	گولوپور	Goloopore,.....	21	30	1	7	21	0	0	0	0	0
133	كهرگ پور	Khurugpore,.....	82	91	3	26	30	4	57	50	7	0
134	مادهوپور	Madhopore, ...	113	75	3	23	22	0	57	20	0	0
135	محب علي پور	Mohib Uleepore, ...	360	155	3	103	0	10	9	4	104	27
136	محمدآباد	Mohumdabad, ...	820	460	3	264	2	19	109	83	121	55

137	مخدوم پور خورد	Mukhdoompore Khoord, ...	322	208	3	104	0	6	106	40	0	4
138	مخدوم پور کلان	Mukhdoompore Kulan,	421	362	3	32	155	34	113	53	0	0
139	مدار پور	Mudarpore, ...	16	12	0	7	3	0	15	4	0	0
140	مگري مئو	Mugrēmuoo, ...	825	492	3	182	81	65	186	80	187	53
141	نرولي خورد	Nuruolee Khoord, ...	518	272	3	164	36	47	30	40	61	19
142	نظام الدين پور	Nizamooddeenpore, ...	355	230	3	76	24	89	231	82	0	0
143	نعيم پور	Nueempere, ...	167	105	3	70	10	1	5	0	0	0
144	واصل آباد	Wasilabad, ...	122	62	3	27	31	0	130	147	95	73
145	يعقوب پور	Yaqoobpore, ...	4	4	0	2	2	0	Uninhabited.			
146	يوهن	Yohun, ...	301	261	3	27	137	6	75	33	136	24
		Total, ...	37,287	26,069	300	9,413	5,422	2,926	9,284	4,765	2,085	902

C. W. KINLOCH,
Collector and Magistrate.

FUTTEHPORE COLLECTORSHIP,
July 1851.

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